The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850.

THE ASIA.—In consequence of the Telegraph Wires being down between Amherst and Halifax, all yesterday and this morning, no intelligence has yet been received of the arrival of the Asia at Halifax, with the English Mail of the 31st August. The Mail had not reached Amherst at half-past 12 to-day, and it is reported that the Bridges on the road beyond that place were carried away by the storm of Sunday, as also the Telegraph Line.

THE RAILWAY.—Those who have read the speeches of the Nova Scotians at the Portland Convention, and at the Railway Meetings in Halifax, together with the Editorials of the Halifax Newspapers on Railway matters, will have observed that it is rather arrogantly assumed that while Nova Scotia can easily accomplish her share of the great Railway, the great difficulty will be in New Brunswick.—As they have never condescended to explain how this was so, but confined themselves to bold assertions, we will meet them on their own ground, by simply asserting that New Brunswick is just as able to build the Railway as Nova Scotia—with the qualification, however, that it is quite beyond the ability of either to do so from their own resources.

That this is the private opinion of the Haligonians, is shewn by the fact, that after all their fears for poor New Brunswick, and boasting of the great things they were going to do, their first act is—to petition the British Government to guarantee a loan with which to build the Railway!—We guess we could ask Mother for money too; and, as far as our experience goes, with about as much chance of success. We have no more debt than Nova Scotia; our Province is, to say the least of it, quite as valuable. What, then, hinders us from being as able to borrow as our neighbor?

It is true that we have adopted a different course, and the result will show which is the better. Should the Home Government make the loan, we can have a share. If it does not, Nova Scotia, having rested her hopes on this throw, will be apt to give up in despair.

In the meantime, believing that this Railway is not only highly desirable for the welfare and prosperity of the Province, but that it will also be profitable in itself, and therefore will only require to be brought fairly before the commercial public of England and the United States, to be taken hold of and pushed through, we commence by putting our own shoulders to the wheel,—by taking up the amount of stock that might reasonably be expected from us; thus shewing our own faith in the enterprise,—satisfied that the most certain way to win success is to begin by deserving it.

The *Novascotian* has the following remarks on "*Prospect of the Railway?*"—"It is most encouraging to know that the all-engrossing topic of conversation in this community—if not throughout the whole Province—is the proposed Railway to Portland. It is not less gratifying to learn that an abiding belief is entertained, and expressed, of the speedy consummation of this most magnificent and promising enterprise. The spirits of our population have already risen to a pitch commensurate with the importance of what they know and feel will prove the salvation of the Provinces. It is quite natural they should be impatient of every delay, as well as anxious to know what will be the course adopted by the Local Government. We can assure them that the members of government are alive to its paramount importance, and have taken the necessary steps to elicit the opinion of the British Government on this great question. We presume the *Niagara*, which left for England last evening, takes some *the* despatch, asking whether, in the event of the Province pledging itself for the necessary sum to construct the Railway, the Imperial Government will endorse the credit of Nova Scotia. There never was a document transmitted across the Atlantic which more deeply concerns the people of these Provinces than the one in question. Heaven grant the noble courier a safe and prosperous voyage! We trust that on her return she will bring a favorable reply to the ardent request of the people of Nova Scotia.

The working of the Black Lead Mine at the Falls, in the vicinity of this City, still continues, seven persons being actively employed in extracting the Lead from the vein, at the rate of about forty barrels per day. During the 4 weeks they have been engaged, over nine hundred barrels have been obtained—four hundred barrels of first quality, and five hundred of second quality. We wish the parties engaged in the enterprise much success.

A severe Easterly gale commenced here on Saturday night and continued till Sunday night, accompanied nearly the whole time with heavy rain. The weather since has been clear and pleasant.

The potato blight is stated to be very extensive on the peninsula of Halifax, and in various other parts of Nova Scotia. We learn also that the disease prevails in many parts of this Province.

The Saint John *Regatta* is appointed to take place on Wednesday the 9th October, commencing at 11, A. M.

A first class Ship, of 898 tons, called the *Rascoe*, was launched on last Thursday from the building yard of Mr. James Briggs, in Portland. She was built for Mr. E. Ketchum, of this City.

CASTLE GARDEN, New-York, has been selected as the place where JENNY LIND will give her first Concerts in America, as the new Hall in Broadway will not be ready for her until 1st Oct. Castle Garden, the interior of which is to be fitted up anew, will accommodate an immense audience. The first Concert is appointed for Wednesday evening, 11th Sept. The tickets are fixed at $3, but the choice of seats will be put up at auction. There will of course be a tremendous rush of the "Goshamites" to witness the debut of the "Queen of Song,"—and Castle Garden, with its accomodation for 8000 spectators, will probably be found too circumscribed for the vast numbers who will seek admission.

The Pictou Chronicle says—"At length we are enabled to state with some degree of certainty that crops of all descriptions will be excellent and abundant this season. Along the whole Gulf coast, so far as we can learn, east and west, they present an appearance of prosperity rarely seen and certainly not experienced for the last six years. The threatened Weevil has proved innocuous, the Potato blight has scarcely made its appearance, while the genial rain and favourable sunshine have made every green thing to bud and grow with unparallelled luxuriance."

PIC NIC.—Friday last being the day fixed by the Saint Andrew's Societies of Saint John and Fredericton for their pic-nic to take place, a large number of the Scottish part of the community proceeded from Indian Town in the steamer Anna Augusta, up the River to French Fort, starting a little after nine o'clock. The Fredericton party, accompanied by the splendid Band of the 99th Regiment, left that city in the Forest Queen, and came down the river to the place of meeting, where they arrived before one o'clock. After partaking refreshments, the whole company, numbering about eight hundred, proceeded to enjoy themselves in various ways. Some excellent Scotch games were played, and we understand that all present appeared to enjoy themselves as much as they could wish. On account of the Anna Augusta having got aground at the place of landing, the party was delayed some time longer than was intended. They arrived at Indian Town, however, about 11 o'clock, all highly delighted with their day's excursion.—[Courier.

FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a child of Mr. Peacock, residing in Exmouth-street, was killed this week by the wheel of a large waggon passing over it. The frequent casualties of this kind which occur, should admonish both parents and drivers to use every precaution to guard against them.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Pictou *Chronicle*, that Angus McDonald, Esq., of Merigomishe, was accidentally killed on the Albion Railway on the 5th inst., by being thrown from a waggon used for carrying barrels and lumber. The deceased, occupying rather an insecure seat, was thrown down in front of the train, and before he could be rescued, three or four loaded waggons had passed over him, completely severing him in two.—*N. Br.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FREDERICTON.—On Tuesday evening at a quarter past eight o'clock a fire broke out in one of the outhouses belonging to the premises occupied by Mr. P. McAloon, on Regent Street, which in a very few minutes communicated with other buildings in the immediate vicinity, and finally destroyed the dwelling house on King Street, owned by Mr. W. Morgan, and occupied by Captain James, two small dwelling houses owned by Mr. H. S. Beck, a barn attached to the premises occupied by Mr. McIntosh, and several other buildings of minor importance. A horse and some pigs were destroyed in the flames. The exertions of Colonel Lockyer, the officers, non commissioned officers, and privates of the 97th Regiment to stay the progress of the fire, were beyond all praise, and fully sustain the high opinion which the inhabitants had already formed of their character, discipline, and good feeling.—The Royal Artillery were as usual at their post, and, as usual, did their duty. The fire companies from the first, and the civilians generally, worked with their accustomed spirit, when danger to the city generally appeared. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was on the ground, and at work with those saving property.—*Head Quarters*

CARLETON IRON WORKS.—We are happy to learn that the works of the Carleton Mining Company are now all but completed, and that the Company will commence smelting Iron ore as soon as the furnace can be heated to the proper temperature. It will be recollected that these works were totally destroyed by fire some months ago, and have since been built of stone and brick instead of wood, as formerly, and we trust they will now be secure against the recurrence of a similar accident. The company deserve great credit for the spirited exertions which they have made to re-build their establishment, and recommence their useful operations —*Ib.*

☞ The article on the "Westminster Review" will be given in our next number.

The Right Rev. Dr. Fulford, Bishop of Montreal, lady and family, came passengers in the R. M. Steamship Hibernia, on their way to Canada, via Halifax and Boston.

ORDINATION.—An ordination will be holden in St. Paul's Church, on Sunday next, (8th inst.) at 11 o'clock, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, officiating for the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.—*Halifax Church Times.*

We are given to understand that His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, will proceed to England in the R. M. Steamship *Asia*, which will arrive here, on her homeward bound voyage, in about three weeks.—*Ib.*

MARBLE.—During a recent visit of a friend of ours to Parrsboro', some very beautiful specimens of marbles were shown him by Mr. D. D. Roop, who has discovered quarries of them at Five Islands. Fragments have been forwarded to the United States for the inspection of some of the leading Geologists, and they have pronounced the white marble equal to that procured from Italy.—*Halifax Guardian.*

Eight persons belonging to one family met their death last week near Petite. They were crossing the Basin of Minas in a boat, and when at no great distance from the shore, the boat, which was leaky, filled and sunk with her ill-fated passengers.—*Ib.*

GOOD NEWS!—The Harbor is literally alive with mackerel, and several hauls were made yesterday in the vicinity of North West Arm. Success to the Fisheries, say we.—[Halifax Citizen.

Fifty-three sail of Spanish vessels have arrived here up to this date, fifty of which still remain in port.—*St. John's, Newfoundland, Ledger.*

A black whale has recently been caught below Quebec. It was sixty feet long, and had jaw bones measuring seventeen feet in length.

The English Post office Department has closed all the post offices in the interior of Prince Edward's Island, in consequence of the Legislature of that having neglected passing a Bill to assume the control of the Department, as has been done by the other colonies.

A great fire has occurred in London, C. W., which consumed seventeen brick buildings.

Harvesting in the districts of Montreal, says the Montreal *Gazette* is now general. The crops are everywhere above an average. In the Southern and Eastern Townships they are superb. Hay is very heavy, and it is most valuable in a dairy country. Wheat in the Seigniories is a fair crop. Potatoes, except very partially, have shown no signs of the rot.

We have, we find, at present in Montreal, a visitor from the Holy Land, in the person of the Rev. Father Flavianus, a Maronite Monk of Mount Lebanon, whose Convent was, some years ago, destroyed by the Druses, and who now visits the new world on a mission to collect the means of rebuilding it.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Island of Cuba, with one million inhabitants, has a larger revenue from commerce than the whole kingdom of Spain, with fourteen millions.

GALE IN THE WEST INDIES.—Capt. Jones, of the brig Fidelia, at Georgetown, S. C., states that a hurricane, commenced on the night of the 19th of August, and blew very heavy until the night of the 20th. It is supposed to have been very violent among the windward islands.

A Busy Place.—Fifty-two trains, inward and outward, now run daily, Sundays excepted, from and to the depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

THE STATE FAIR AT ALBANY.—Despatches from Albany state that a crowd of 100,000 people are in attendance upon the State Fair now being held in that City. Among the prominent individuals present are, the son of G. W. Lafayette, and grandson of Gen. Lafayette, of France, and a large number of distinguished individuals from Europe, and all parts of America. The exhibition in all its departments is superior to that of any former year.

GREAT SAILING.—The fine clipper ship Sea Witch, has made the passage from New York to San Francisco, in the unprecedented short passage of *ninety five days*. The following is an abstract of her log, taken from a San Francisco paper:—

"She left New York at 8 P. M., on the 13th of April, and was telegraphed at Valparaiso at 3 P. M. on the 11th June, anchoring at 7 P. M. of that day—thus making the passage from New York to Valparaiso in 57 days and 23 hours. Leaving Valparaiso at noon, on the 16th June, she was off this harbour at 6 P. M. on the 23d July, and anchored at 9 A. M. on the 24th—making the passage from New York to this place in 94 days and 20 hours, or including stoppages at Valparaiso, 100 days and 13 hours. For seven consecutive days she made a run of *three hundred* miles daily, and for the last 30 hours previous to reaching this City, she run 325 miles."

The Betty Bliss.—This beautiful yacht, under the command of Capt. Rollins, arrived at San Francisco on the 17th July, in one hundred and fourteen days from New York.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—A GOOD MAN FALLEN.—We regret to learn, by letters received in this city this morning by the English Mail, of the death of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, Missionary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions to Burmah. The previous accounts from this faithful and devoted missionary, reported him to be in a very feeble condition, with but little hope of his recovery. He sailed from Maulmain for the Isle of Bourbon the 3d of April, with the hope that the change of climate would have a favorable effect upon his health. But these hopes were destined not to be realized. After leaving the river, he at first revived and seemed better, but he soon after began to fail, and died when nine days out, on the 12th of April. He was buried at sea.

Dr. Judson was 62 years of age, and for more than 38 years had been a faithful, self-denying missionary of the Cross. His labours among the Burmese are too well known to need recapitulation.—For several years he has been devoting his time and talents to the preparation of a dictionary of the Burmah language. It was doubtless the desire of his heart to live until that great work could have been completed; but a wise and overruling Providence has otherwise ordered. His life has been spent in the noblest of all service, and he has now gone home to his reward.

Mrs. Judson, (formerly known as Fanny Forrester,) was at Maulmain with her two young children. There are, we believe, several older children of Dr. Judson in this country.

Since the above was written, the following notice has been handed us from the Baptist Missionary Rooms in this City.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Judson.—By the overland Mail from India, the painful intelligence has this day reached the Missionary Rooms, of the decease of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., senior missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He died on the 12th April last, on board the French barque Aristide Marie, of Bordeaux, bound for the Isle of Bourbon, at the age of 62.

Dr. Judson left Maulmain on the 3d April, accompanied by Mr. T. S. Ranney, in compliance with the directions of his physician. Mrs. J. would have gone with her husband; but it was at the hazard of her life, and he would not consent. For a day or two hope and fear alternated, but before the pilot left the vessel, he felt so much revived as to dictate a message to Mrs. Judson, expressing a confident belief that he would recover.

Scarcely, however, had the pilot got off, when he relapsed, and suffered great pain, which continued until he was released by death. He was buried in the sea on the same evening, in lat. 13 degrees North, longitude 93 degrees East, within the range of islands that run down to the straits of Malacca, within nine days after the embarkation.

Dr. Judson embarked for the East in the Spring of 1812, (in the same vessel with Harriet Newell,) and has thus been more than thirty-eight years in the Missionary service.

Storm and Disaster—Great Freshet in Pennsylvania.—READING, PA., Sept. 2. The freshest in the Schuylkill River, since the great storm of Saturday and Sunday, is the greatest ever experienced at this place. It has risen to a fearful height. A number of houses have been submerged, and some have been entirely swept away; among them several lock houses on the canal. A number of lives are reported lost. The damage to property is immense. The loss to the Schuylkill Navigation and Reading Railroad Companies is very heavy. Many bridges on the public road have been swept away, among them the Lancaster and Harrisburg, crossing the Schuylkill from this place; also, the Hamburg, Birdsboro,' Douglassville and Pottstown county bridges, and several on the Reading railroad—Felix's dam, and the big dam below here, have been swept away, and probably will not be in order this season. Several persons have been seen floating down the river on logs, beds, &c.

POTTSVILLE, Pa. Sept. 3.—Several of the coal mines are inundated, and the damage throughout the region is immense.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Schuylkill River, from Fairmount Naval Asylum, presents a complete scene of deluge. Some of the wharves are ten feet under water. Many mills, with counting-houses, &c. are inundated. The water has also stopped operations at the gas works. A gentleman and two ladies, in a carriage, were drowned near Byberry. In fact we are teeming with these disastrous accounts.

The river was black with vast quantities of drift-wood, wrecks of boats, fragments of bridges, portions of houses, &c., and upon the surging billows were borne numbers of hogs and other animals.—A great many barrels of flour also floated down.

We conversed with a number of the oldest residents on the banks of the Schuylkill—some of them over seventy years of age—and they all agree that the present flood is the heaviest freshet in the Schuylkill ever known.

No estimate can be made of the destruction of property from Fairmount to Gray's Ferry. It has been unprecedented.

PHILADELPHIA was in darkness on Tuesday night, in consequence of the Gas Works being overflowed.

POTTSVILLE, Pa. Sept. 4.—The water is slowly receding, but the damage already done is frightful to contemplate. Four or five dead bodies were found this morning near one of the iron mills, and it is supposed there are more.

EASTON, Sept. 3.—The Lehigh and Delaware rivers commenced rising yesterday afternoon, and for several hours the Lehigh rose at the rate of two and a half feet an hour. It continued rising until this morning, when there was a sixteen feet freshet.

The Freshet in the Schuylkill.—The flood in the Schuylkill has entirely subsided, the waters disappearing almost as suddenly as they rose.

The scene this morning from Fairmount to Gray's Ferry was lamentable to behold. The lumber, wood, coal, and lime wharves have been swept bare. On the flats, canal boats and masted vessels were lying high and dry. A gentleman from Manyunk informs us that all the mills there are stopped, and that the plight which this active and flourishing borough now presents is really frightful and pitiable'—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—*Gale on the Lakes.*—On Friday night last, a terrific gale sprang up on Lake Michigan, which continued during Saturday, causing great damage to shipping, &c. The gale was accompanied by heavy rain, nearly flooding the whole country of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. The brig Flora is ashore, one mile south of Chicago, and full of water, with a cargo of 10,600 bushels wheat; total loss. The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday contains a long list of disasters to the shipping. At Milwaukie, the gale was equally severe. It is feared that much damage has been done to the crops.

The damage done by the storm and freshet in the states of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, &c. is immense.

VISITERS FROM CANADA.—Yesterday and the day before, some six hundred citizens of Montreal and vicinity arrived in Boston for the purpose of seeing all that is to be seen in the "City of Notions," including Burr's Seven Mile Mirror. Among the number are several of the city officers, including Aldermen Ryman, and La Rocque, with ladies; Alderman Wilson; Councillor Homier; City officers Beardon, and McGill; Hon. Judge Badgley; Cols. Gugy, and Ermatuyer; Sheriff Boston; Town Major McDonald; B. Holmes, M. P. P.; Hon. Mr. Bounett, Ex-Mayor; Messrs. Rose, Stuart, Dumas, Judah, Sicotte, Shiller, Loohapilie, and Bertheot, members of the Bar; and Dr. David.

Many of the visiters, including those above named, found quarters at the Revere House, where the Mayor met, received, and duly welcomed them, at noon, yestreday. The remarks of the Mayor were necessarily brief, but they were appropriately responded to by Col. Gugy and Hon. Mr. Hicks. Several of the distinguished strangers visited the City Institutions at South Boston yesterday afternoon, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the neatness, good order, and general management under which they are conducted.

We understand that the above visiters will visit, with members of the City Government, Burr's Seven Mile Mirror this afternoon.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 6.*

A train of 46 long cars, carrying between 2700 and 2800 passengers, and drawn by three locomotives, arrived at Boston a few days ago, from Worcester; the entire party came to Boston to visit the exhibition of Burr's Seven Mile Mirror of the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrencce, Saguenay, &c. This was the longest passenger train that ever entered Boston by railroad.

A party of 1000 persons also came from Walpole, by railroad, to see the great picture.

WESTERN RAILROAD CREDIT.—The Detroit Tribune, remarking upon the facility with which securities for Western Railway improvements are negotiated at the East, states that within the past year the Indiana roads have obtained $1,000,000 in loans—within the past month, the Central has raised an additional loan of £1,000,000—the Milwaukee and Mississippi road $250,000, and the Chicago and Galena road $400,000. To this is to be added $2,000,000 of stock taken for enterprises of the West.

CHOLERA.—*Pittsburg, Sept. 5.*—During the past week our citizens confidently hoped that the cholera had finally disappeared. Saturday, however, it appeared again in the sixth ward, where were some fatal cases, and amongst them Orlando Metcalf, a distinguished lawyer, his son, servant girl and coachman.

The number of emigrants which arrived at New York during the month of August last, is 18,091—a decrease of 16,335, as compared with the previous month. The total emigration thus far, up to September, 1850, is 144,336. During the same period in 1849, it was 172,136, and in 1848, 127,121.

A novelty in the way of panoramas is soon to be ready for public exhibition in New York—a panorama representing the various events related in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Messrs. May and Kyle, two artists, have been for a long time engaged in putting on the canvass the imagery of Bunyan's magnificent vision, and the work is now almost complete. The exhibition, it is said, will open early in October.

A field of hops, containing over a thousand hills, belonging to Wm. Wallace, Esq., of Milford, N. H., was entered a few nights since by some person or persons, who severed every vine from the roots, thus entirely destroying the crop.

The Calais (Me.) Advertiser states, that six of the persons who went to California in the Agate, that sailed from Machias last fall, are no more. One of the six died on the passage out, and the other five in the land of gold. The survivors, one and all, are heartily sick of the undertaking, and wish themselves back.

PEACHES.—Nine steamboats from New Jersey arrived at New York on Wednesday, with between 75,000 and 80,000 baskets of peaches. The Journal of Commerce says:

"The landing of the boats bringing them, about 8 o'clock A. M., afforded a sight well worth seeing. Their decks were in some instances piled up to the height of ten feet with baskets. The wharves and streets adjacent were impossable from the crowd of vehicles, and the noise and confusion attendant might well astonish a Londoner. The average price of peaches yesterday was 25 cents a basket. Some baskets sold as high as 50 cents and upwards, but more for 10 cents."

New York, Sep. 4.—The Steamship Washington, from Southampton and Bremen, arrived this forenoon. She has 176 passengers, and one of the largest and most valuable cargoes ever brought to this country.

The steamer Helena, Sloman, from Hamburgh, also arrived with 200 passengers.

STEAMER ARCTIC.—This vessel, the third of the Collins Line, is nearly completed, and we hear it stated that she will probably take her place in the line to leave New York on the 25th inst. for Liverpool. The Asia leaves New York on the 25th inst. for Liverpool, so that the Arctic will have the opportunity of trying her speed with the fastest of the Cunard Line.—*Boston Mail.*

FROM WASHINGTON,—It would appear from the vote of the House of Representatives, on the Texas bill, that they had come to the determination to do nothing, and that the people of Texas are to be left to settle the boundary of their state by force of arms, and New Mexico suffered to remain without a boundary, and without a civil government. The bill failed by a vote of 99 to 107. The country may well share in the feeling of the House, as described by the writer of the despatch, who says it adjourned "with much anxiety."

CIVILIZED AND SAVAGE.—When the Elizabeth was wrecked on Fire Island, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger, the residents on the coast ran off with every thing they could find. An English vessel, the Graham, was recently wrecked in the Bay of Okkak, the crew and passengers were invited by the Esquimaux to their dwellings, food was provided, and every attention which the simple savages could bestow were given to the unfortunate strangers. The secret of this conduct was, that a Christian mission had been established long before on that dreary coast. A mission to Fire Island ought to be established at once. The inhabitants are less Christians than the Esquimaux.

EMIGRATION.—A gentleman who has spent a few weeks in Bangor, remarks that emigration from Maine to Minesota is going on almost to an enfeebling and injurious depletion. Materials and facilities for extensive and profitable lumbering operations are abundant in the last named country, and the prospect is that up *West* will be supplied from *down East*, with the right sort of population for a successful developement of the rich resources of the new settlement.—*Northampton Gazette.*

FOREIGN LETTERS AT THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—The whole number of foreign letters received at and sent from the Post Office in this city reached the enormous amount of three hundred and twenty thousand for the month of August, making an average of more than 11,000 letters daily, in addition to the regular business of the office. Of this amount 108,000 were sent to Europe, and 118,000 received 45,000 were sent to California, and 40,000 received. The business of the foreign letter department is rapidly increasing, there being no less than twelve regular mail steamers to depart during the coming month.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The emigration to California has drawn off a great number of persons from all the New England States, and especially from Massachusetts, embracing in a large proportion enterprising, intelligent, and industrious men, whose worth as citizens, had they remained at home, would have been of infinitely more value in a public point of view, than all the gold dust they are likely to bring or send into the State; and in most instances a much more valuable treasure to their families and immediate friends. What portion of the persons who have thus expatriated themselves will return, it is impossible to predict, but the present prospect is, that the proportion will be very small.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

ARRIVAL OF THE SWEDISH SONGSTRESS AT NEW YORK.—At length the voice of the "nightingale is heard in our land," not as yet in the thrilling notes of warbled melody, but in the gushing warmth and naturalness of genial converse and cordial joy. At about 1 o'clock on the 1st instant, the piers, boats, houses, and almost every place that men, women and children could stand upon, were occupied by an expectant crowd, before whose eager eyes the noble steamship Atlantic came looming up the bay, bearing Miss Lind on her first and welcome visit to this continent. We could have wished that it had been any other day than the Sabbath, whose quiet, to some extent, the enthusiastic outburst of welcome disturbed. The Sunday attire of the crowd, however, made a very favorable impression upon the lady as to the physical condition of the American people.

As the Atlantic came up, she ran past the pier a short distance, then sweeping round glided into her dock. Across the pier, fortunately, temporary gates had been erected to keep off the crowd, and but few persons were admitted within this enclosure. Triumphal arches had been built across the pier, welcoming by silent words, the popular songstress, amid and around which the stars and stripes floated proudly. When Miss Lind appeared at the gangway, leaning upon the arm of Capt. West, the rush of the crowd became fearful, the temporary gates gave way, and there was an amount of confusion which the police had the utmost difficulty in quelling. Many persons were trampled upon, but none, we believe, were seriously hurt.

Miss Lind entered Mr. Barnum's private carriage, but it was with extreme difficulty that the carriage could be started. It at length proceeded slowly up Canal street, to Broadway, its destination being the Irving House. Boquets in profusion were thrown into and upon the carriage, and its principal occupant, and various other modes of manifesting the popular enthusiasm was resorted to. The accomplished songstress several times leaned forward and bowed to the vast crowd, her intelligent features being lit up with very evident gratification. At a quarter before 3 o'clock the vehicle reached the Irving House.

Here at least five thousand persons were assembled, and it was probably twenty minutes before the carriage could get near enough the private entrance of the hotel to enable Mdle. Lind to alight. The police however exerted themselves effectively, though kindly, and the entrance way was at last cleared, Miss Lind springing upon the steps and passing rapidly through the hall, was escorted to her suit of apartments by Mr. Howard.

The crowd, however, could not be induced to separate without seeing her, and after repeated calls, she appeared in the balcony, when a cheer, scarcely ever equalled in enthusiasm, greeted the "Queen of Song." This she repeatedly acknowledged by a graceful bow and a wave of her handkerchief, exhibiting a most admirable blending of self-possession and genial sympathy with the exciting scene. The excitement among the five hundred guests of the Irving was of course as great as that of the waiting crowd. Miss Lind occupies a splendid suit of rooms on the second floor, specially fitted for her accommodation. A portion of the crowd continued around the Irving House until a late hour in the afternoon.

At about midnight the fair songstress was serenaded by one or more musical societies, an immense crowd having again gathered around the hotel. Soon after the commencement of the music Mademoiselle Lind, with two or three attendants, appeared in a balcony of the second story, directly above the performers, and was greeted with immense cheering, to which she responded by waving her handkerchief. The grand finale was given a little after one o'clock, when Miss Lind retired, more than once, however, returning to reciprocate the salutations of the crowd.

Having thus described the arrival of this welcome visitor, we may now glance at the antecedents of her arrival. The crowd who assembled on her departure from Liverpool was apparently as great and enthusiastic as that which awaited her here. The inconvenience that would have attended her embarkation, however, was avoided by Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., placing a private steamer at her command, which conveyed her to the steamship Atlantic.

Miss Lind had on Monday sung at her third and final engagement in Liverpool; on the Tuesday visited the Toxteth hospital, to receive privately a handsome testimonial prepared by the committee of that institution, in acknowledgement of a gratuitous concert given by her for its benefit, which produced £1,300.

At half past ten o'clock on the following morning the wheels of the Atlantic were in motion. Jenny Lind having in the manner above mentioned, been on board some time before the other passengers. The crowd felt keenly their disappointment. Nearly every steam tug in Liverpool was engaged, and plying the river with crowded decks, the people striving to get a sight of the universal favorite before she left. These finally reached the Atlantic, and Miss Lind ascended the paddle-box, with her friends, so that all could see her. The cheering was hearty.

At the same time the Royal Mail steamship Asia got under way, fired a salute, and sailed round the Atlantic as a compliment to Capt. West and his precious freight. The shipping in the harbour also hoisted their flags, and all was animation. A passenger on board the Atlantic thinks that from first to last, there must have been at least 60,000 spectators of Jenny Lind's departure from Liverpool.

She was very popular with all on board, and made herself extremely agreeable. She sang almost every evening, and enjoyed herself very much.—She gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors of the Atlantic, which realized the handsome sum of seventy pounds sterling.

To-day, at noon, Miss Lind received, in the Ladies' drawing room of the hotel, about 400 ladies, and we understand they were highly gratified by the ease and affable disposition with which she received them. She afterwards proceeded, in company with her private secretary and Mr. Julius Benedict, to visit the American Art Union, to which she had been invited by A. M. Cozzens, Esq., the President.

At 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, she was visited by Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, and his honor Mayor Woodhull, to whom she was introduced by Mr. Barnum.

Mademoiselle Lind received an invitation yesterday from the Blind Asylum to visit its inmates.—She not only consented to do so, but intimated her intention to sing for the pleasure of those afflicted with deprivation of sight.

Miss Lind will go to spend a few days at the residence, at Fishkill, of G. G. Howland, to whom she had letters from the American Minister. After that she will visit Mr. Barnum's, at Bridgeport.

Mr. Barnum has received an offer of $5,000 to give a concert in Toronto. And he has received letters also from St. Louis, Cincinnatti, and from other cities of the South and West, urging upon him to favor them with Jenny Lind concerts.

The songstress has taken a house up town to avoid the annoyances to which she is subjected in a public hotel. At the same time, she expresses herself as highly delighted with the comfortable arrangements that have been made by the proprietors of the Irving House.

It is to be hoped that the excesses of public curiosity to see and hear her may not be such as to deprive her of all opportunities for repose, and all enjoyment during her residence in the country.

The Tripler Hall, where Jenny Lind is to sing, will not be finished until the 1st of October. It is very spacious and will easily accommodate four thousand persons. By an ingenious arrangement of machinery, all the chairs and benches can be hoisted in a few moments to the ceiling, and the hall cleared for dancing. The proprietor, Mr. Tripler, intends to expend five thousand dollars in decorating the interior.

PRIZE SONG FOR JENNY LIND.—*New York, Sept. 6th.*—The Jenny Lind Committee have awarded the prize to Bayard Taylor. There were 700 songs offered.

LETTER FROM PROF. WEBSTER TO REV. DR. FRANCIS PARKMAN.—From the Transcript, to which journal it was communicated by a person to whom it had been entrusted by the writer, with authority to make such disposition of it after Dr. Webster's decease as he should see fit.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1850.

REV. DR. PARKMAN—Dear Sir—I cannot leave this world in the peace of mind for which I pray, without addressing you as the head of that family which I have so deeply injured and afflicted, to make known to you and them the bitter anguish of soul, the sincere contrition and penitence I have felt in having been the cause of the affliction under which you and they have been called to mourn. I can offer no excuse for my wicked and fatal ebullition of passion but what you already know, nor would I attempt to palliate it.

I had never, until the two or three last interviews with your brother, felt towards him anything but gratitude for his many acts of kindness and friendship. That I should have allowed the feelings excited on those occasions to have overpowered me so as to involve the life of your brother, and my own temporal and eternal welfare, I can, even now, hardly realize.

I may not receive from you forgiveness in this world, yet I cannot but hope and believe you will think of me with compassion, and remember me in your prayers to Him who will not turn away from the humble and repentant. Had I many lives, with what joy could I lay them all down, could I, in the least atone for the injury I have done, or alleviate the affliction I have caused; but I can only now pray for forgiveness for myself and for every consolation and blessing upon every member of your family.

In justice to those dearest to me, I beg to assure you, and I entreat you to believe me, no one of my family had the slightest doubt of my entire innocence up to the moment when the contrary was communicated to them by Dr. Putnam. That they have your sincere pity and sympathy I feel assured.

There is no family towards every member of which I have always felt a greater degree of respect and regard than that of which you are now the head. From more than one I have received repeated acts of friendship and kindness, for which I have ever been and am most truly grateful.

Towards yourself in particular have not only my own feelings been those of the most sincere regard and gratitude, but every individual of my family has felt towards you that you were their pastor and friend. Often has my wife recalled the interest you took in her from her first becoming your parishioner, and often has she spoken, with feelings of deep gratitude, of the influence of your public ministrations and of your private instructions and conversations, and of your direction of her inquiries and reading in what related to her religious views.—These she has often recalled and referred to as having firmly established the religious faith and trust which are now such sources of consolation and support to her and our children, as well as to myself.

Nothing that has occurred has weakened these feelings, and although those I leave behind me may not meet you without the keenest anguish, I trust you will exonerate them from any participation in a knowledge of the father's sin, up to the moment I have mentioned, and may you remember them in your prayers to the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God.

I beg you, my dear sir, to consider this strictly a private letter—and by no means to give it publicity; at the same time I will request you to make known to the immediate members of your family the state of my feelings and my contrition.

That every consolation and blessing may be vouchsafed to yourself and to every member of your family, is the heartfelt prayer of

Yours, most respectfully,
J. W. WEBSTER.

Rev. Dr. Putnam was the first to communicate to Dr. Webster's afflicted family, on Friday forenoon, the fact of the execution having taken place.—Dr. Webster's last audible words were, as the cap was drawn over his face, "Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit!"

The Entombment of Professor Webster.—The burial services were performed over the body of John White Webster, on Friday evening, by Rev. Dr. Walker, at the residence of Mrs. Webster, in Cambridge, and immediately after, without being accompanied by a funeral train, the remains of Professor Webster were conveyed by Mr. Jno. Peake, undertaker, to Mount Auburn, and deposited in the family tomb.—*Boston Atlas, Sept. 3.*

FROM CALIFORNIA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c.—By the steamers Empire City, Cherokee, and Georgia, at New York, from Chagres, we have dates from San Francisco to August 1st.—The Empire City brings from Chagres nearly a million and a half dollars of specie, and it is said that the Cherokee has about a million.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The Panama sails this evening with 350 passengers. There were also a large number of applications for berths, which could not be supplied. The amount of gold dust sent by this steamer is large—nearly two million dollars on freight and in hands of passengers. Adams & Co. forwarded $311,000.

The news from the mines is somewhat discouraging. The rivers are yet two high to work advantageously, and the ravines are not dried up.

The most gratifying activity prevails in this city at present. New buildings, mostly of brick, are going up in every quarter, and the most extensive arrangements are being made for the fall trade. It is expected that a very large amount of business will be transacted during the coming season, and the preparations for it are on a scale proportionate to its anticipated extent.

The prospects of a large business this fall is encouraging. Workmen are engaged in grading and planking the streets, in view of the rainy season.

Artesian wells and reservoirs have been made, and fire companies formed to aid in preventing the spread of conflagrations; and in fact everything looks cheering.

The ship Carthage has arrived at San Francisco from Liverpool, with the new Custom House on board. It is made of iron.

A lucky hombre, on the head waters of the Mercedes, has extracted a lump weighing 83 pounds, nearly all pure gold.

Four Pound Lump of Gold.—A pure lump of gold, weighing upwards of four pounds, was dug up in the vicinity of Sonora one day last week. Last week at Shaw's Diggins, a man took out fifteen ounces of gold from one hole in five hours.

Claims on the Yuba, 30 feet square, have been sold as high as $2000.

The accounts of the murders committed are really frightful, and the end is not yet. The Mexicans and Chilians will be driven from the diggins, and armed forces have been organized to carry such a proceeding into effect.

At the Mormon Gulch, the foreigners have received formal notice to leave in one week. The fact is settled that the Americans and foreigners cannot work together in harmony, and if either party must succumb, the side to which American sympathy will be given, cannot be doubtful.

There are those who trace all these disturbances to the foreign mining tax, so called, imposed by the last Legislature. The foreigners resisted the payment of the tax—$20 per month—and in consequence, wherever they had a good claim, they were driven away by individuals who urged the non-payment of the tax as an excuse for such proceedings.

Anarchy in the Mines.—We are in a state of transition from bad to worse. The miners are up in arms, irritated beyond endurance, and there is a universal sentiment of hatred against foreigners.

A physician and his companion were attacked in their tent near Sonora, by two Mexicans, who attempted to cut the throats of the Americans. Both of the latter were wounded, but neither fatally. An alarm was given, by one of them, and the two assassins were pursued and captured. Their trial, condemnation and execution will be summary. No doubt the whole business of their existance has, ere this been brought to a conclusion.

The San Francisco Herald of August 1, says—"The numerous murders that have taken place in the Southern mines, have exasperated the citizens of Tuolumne county to such a degree, that, assembled in mass meeting, they have issued peremptory orders to all foreigners to leave the county forthwith. Fifteen days is the limit allowed by this mandate for their preparations to depart. A Committee of citizens have been appointed to determine what foreigners shall be permitted to remain, and all the Americans in the county have been called upon to lend their aid to carry the order into effect. Bands of foreigners are already leaving, and it is highly probable the expulsion will take place without any disturbance.

The law for the collection of taxes from foreign miners, although carried partially into execution in some of the counties, has generally been inoperative. The amount of revenue derived from it is very small.

THE OVERLAND IMMIGRATION.—A meeting was held at San Francisco on the 24th of July,