

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—This popular place of resort for the last two weeks was finally closed last evening. Since the opening of the Exhibition, it has been visited by many thousands of people, and has realized a very handsome sum for the benefit of the Institute; the gross proceeds amount to upwards of £600. This first attempt at a display of the mechanical, agricultural, scientific, and natural productions of New Brunswick is highly creditable to the taste, genius, and scientific acquirements of our people, and will do a great deal towards dispelling an idle prejudice against native productions. Now that a step has been taken in the right direction, we trust it will be followed up with energy, and that each succeeding year will serve to show to what a state of perfection we may eventually arrive in agricultural pursuits.

Since the arrival of the Companies of the Highland Regiment in this City, the Major has generously allowed two pipers to attend at the Exhibition each evening, and the martial music of their pipes added much to the interest of the scene.—New-Brunswick.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—For the past few days, the air has been so strongly impregnated with smoke that it has been impossible to see any distance, and the houses have been filled with it. All along the coast of Maine fires have been raging in the woods for the past fortnight, destroying timber in every direction. Latterly the fire has spread in the woods in New Brunswick, to the southward of St. John, and the wind prevailing from the southwest has blown the smoke in this direction. The steamers report the smoke to be very thick all along the coast. We fear that we shall have to record the destruction of much valuable property.—H.

Extensive fires prevail in the woods in Charlotte County, and other districts to the Westward, but we have no positive intelligence of the damage that has been sustained.

INQUESTS.—On the 4th inst., an inquest was held before W. O. Smith and H. Sharkey, Esqs., on view of Martha Patterson. Verdict—"Died of Colliquative Diarrhœa, consequent on excessive drinking of spirituous liquors."

On the 5th inst., before W. O. Smith and John Johnston, Esqs., on view of the body of Peter Brown. Verdict—"Accidental death."

On the 16th, before W. O. Smith, and Henry Chubb, Esqs., on view of the body of Robert Dowling. Verdict—"Died in a fit, caused by the effects of liquor."—H.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PORTLAND!—About Forty Houses consumed.—One of the most calamitous fires which has visited the Parish of Portland for a number of years past, broke out about 7 o'clock last evening, and before its progress could be stayed involved the destruction of nearly forty buildings. We learn that the fire broke out in a barn in the rear of the house belonging to Mr. Henry Welsh, on the north side of the street, at the head of the Long wharf, and gained such headway before the engines arrived, that all attempts to check it proved unavailing. The Engine Companies were on the spot with their usual alacrity, but the distance which they had to force the water for the suppression of the fire, the tide falling at the time, and the great extent of combustible materials within reach of the flames, rendered it utterly impossible to suppress them. From the place where the fire originated, it rapidly spread to the rear, and in front.

The buildings destroyed cannot fall far short of forty, which were principally occupied by the labouring classes. On the main street, the houses belonging to Messrs. Welsh, Charles Shiel, John Doherty, Wm. Parks, Esq., and James Gallagher, Esq., were all destroyed, besides two smaller ones, which were pulled down to stop the flames.

In the rear, on Fort Howe hill, the fire swept everything before it, until the whole of the buildings on that eminence were consumed. These houses were owned by a number of persons, and from what we can learn there was little insurance upon them—Mr. Welsh losing three houses, and Mr. Quigg three more, whose loss is about £1000. The inmates had barely time to save their effects, and the loss of their habitations at this season of the year will be severely felt.

The members of the Engine Companies, the Military, and numbers of the inhabitants worked vigorously on this unfortunate occasion, and we feel assured that their ardent exertions will be duly appreciated by the people of Portland.

All the houses destroyed were built of wood, and a number of them were of little value.—H.

We understand that very great improvements are being made in the navigation of the river at the Maductic Falls. The rocks are being taken out of the channel, and thrown into the deep water at the foot of the rapids, making not only a clear passage, but raising the water below, so as to lessen the fall and deaden the force of the current. A better opportunity for making these improvements could not present itself, and we are glad to see that the Government is taking advantage of it.—Woodstock Sentinel.

A new boat, intended to run between Woodstock and Fredericton, is now being built at this place by Mr. Dow, of Sunbury, for George Connell, Esq. This is the first attempt at Steam Building in Woodstock, and as no expense will be spared in fitting up the hull of the engine, we can promise the travelling public something a little superior to any thing of the kind ever seen in our waters.—H.

CROPS.—We learn that the dry warm weather which has prevailed during the last four or five weeks, has brought forward the Corn crop, which, otherwise, was expected to be a failure.

The Hay has been very abundant, and being secured in excellent condition from marshes and low lands, there will be plenty of winter feed. Buckwheat has been struck generally by an early frost, and will probably not be half a crop. Oats are everywhere well grown and well filled, and will be much above an average. Potatoes, although universally struck down, do not appear to be much affected at the roots, and will probably be better than they have been since the appearance of the disease.—we hope it is wearing out. On the whole, we may be thankful that there will be plenty in the land for man and beast.

FIRE.—On Sunday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the dwelling house of Beverly Jouett, Esq., situated near the Ferry landing on the bank of the St. John River, opposite Fredericton, caught fire on the roof by a spark from one of the chimneys, and was speedily reduced to a heap of embers. Mr. Jouett had no insurance.—Head Quarters.

A number of the youths of this City have in laudable imitation of persons of larger growth, both here and in St. John, formed themselves into a Fire Company; and we understand they intend to appeal to the citizens for assistance to procure an Engine, which it appears they can have made here on reasonable terms. The design is a good one; and we have little doubt that in the event of their succeeding, their youthful band would be found an effective auxiliary.—Reporter.

We learn by a card forwarded to us by Mr. End, that that gentleman intends to dispute the representation of Gloucester with Mr. Read at the approaching election for that county.—H.

The Executive Council is sitting at present, but beyond the consummation of the Hon. Mr. Wilnot's appointment to the Surveyor Generalship, we can learn nothing of their proceedings.—H.

Newfoundland.

CAPE RAY TELEGRAPH. MR. GIBBORNE and his party of six men started from hence on yesterday morning for Portugal Cove, on their way to Harbor Grace, from which they proceed at once through the country upon the survey of the route for the contemplated line of Electric Telegraph to Cape Ray. The season is well suited, as from henceforth the weather will be cool, and the explorers will be spared the torture which at an early period they would have to suffer, of excessive heat in the woods, and the attacks of the myriads of mosquitos which infest them. Each of the party will have to carry a knapsack of about seventy pounds weight, including provisions for three weeks, at the end of which period it is arranged to meet a boat at a certain point on the sea shore, from which their stock of necessaries may be replenished for a further three weeks, when again they will make for another point where the boat will again be in attendance to supply them, and so on to the end of the route.

The undertaking is most laborious and perilous as well as a most momentous one for the future interests of this country, and Mr. Gisborne and his men appear to be well qualified for their arduous task. They are all athletic and active, and appear to be such men as can endure fatigue, and disregard difficulties. Mr. Gisborne departed in high spirits, and in joyful anticipation of the successful termination of his very important labours. Mr. Gisborne is of opinion that it will take him upwards of three months to reach Cape Ray, from whence he and his party will return by water to St. John's.

With all our hearts, we wish them a successful journey, and a happy return to their friends and homes.—N. P. Courier.

THE FISHERY.—The accounts from the shore fishery, are not so favourable as we were induced, at the commencement of the season to anticipate, and the impression seems general that the catch will be considerably short of an average.—From the Labrador the news is equally cheerless.

The following is the extract of a private letter from Harbour Grace:—

"There is a good prospect for tradesmen here this season, especially carpenters and masons, a great number of buildings being in progress of erection. The Sons of Temperance are going ahead here like a house on fire. They had the corner stone of their Hall on Wednesday last, at which time there was a procession of Sons and Cadets. In the afternoon they went down to Musquito where a famous treat was given by the Temperance Band. Everything was in high style. The Order is doing a great deal of good here, for it has already been the means of reforming numbers who were fast going to destruction—especially among the young men. The Sons, who have not been established here six months, number nearly 80, and the Cadets hardly three months, 30. Temperance is a great thing for Newfoundland, and is very much wanted among the fishing population.—Gazette.

AMERICA.

United States.

A sort of Railroad mania is now spreading in the Southern States, and branches of internal railroads are projected in every direction. This has been caused by the envy with which the South has long looked upon the north as monopolizing the

entire exchange of Europe, in consequence of the want of internal communication with the Atlantic Southern ports. Let these railroads be established, and more will be done to cement the Union than can be effected by any other means. All the present bickering will cease. An unity, even a rivalry in commercial interests, will form lasting bonds of intimacy, and while the South will materially advance its own prosperity, that prosperity will enliven the general wealth and importance of the country. The healthy current will find its way through all the minor veins to the great artery of the Empire City, the chief storehouse of the imports of foreign countries and the chief disseminator of American products abroad.

The crops, taking the whole country together, are represented as unusually abundant the present season. With some few exceptions, the harvest is reported to be abundant, almost beyond precedent. This is especially the case in New York, and the wheat-growing portion of the West.

The weather still continues warm, but business begins to assume quite an earnest aspect, and the prospects on all hands appear favourable.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—Yesterday week, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Evans, and Mrs. Davis, three pious and estimable widow ladies of this town, all in usual health, called on Mrs. Judd, a pious Methodist lady, the wife of one of our citizens, who is lying at the point of death, with the dropsy, hourly expecting the messenger for whose coming she has been long prepared. After spending an hour, in which the tenderest and holiest sympathies of Christian hearts were freely commingled, they rose to depart, and taking the dying woman by the hand, they spoke words of encouragement with their leave taking, saying to her that "she seemed to be near her end, but perhaps some of them might be in heaven before her." Yesterday (Sabbath) pious friends again assembled around the bed of the dying woman, but these friends were not there. They had all three been stricken down with the cholera during the week, and were in heaven before her!—Windsor Courier.

IMMIGRATION.—In one day last week twelve passenger vessels, with 2500 immigrants, arrived at this port. One of these ships—the Constellation—had on board over one hundred passengers. It is said to have more extensive accommodations for passengers than any other vessel now sailing from this port. Vessels are on the stocks, however, for some packet owners, which are designed to accommodate two thousand passengers. They are to be fitted up almost entirely for that purpose, the conveyance of passengers being more profitable than freight.—N. Y. paper.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.—Wm. Lovatt, who was on Monday bit by a rattlesnake, which he kept in his house as a curiosity, died about 3 o'clock on Tuesday week from the effects of the poison. He endured the most horrible tortures from the time he was bit until death relieved him. His limbs and body were awfully swollen, and actually turned black. Three physicians were in attendance, but their applications failed to have the least effect.—Phil. paper.

IRON IMPORTATION.—The import of iron for the first six months of the year 1851, into the United States, was 197,209 tons, and for the first six months of 1850, it was 29,665 tons; excess this year 174,544 tons. Of the amount imported in the last half year, 10,000 tons was railroad iron, 20,791 tons bar, 25,346 do. pig, 5,229 do. English sheet and boiler, 2,890 do. Swede and Russia, 5,091 do. hoops and rods.

MR. CHATELAIN'S AUTOGRAPH.—"Jack Humphreys," the Boston correspondent of the Albany Dutchman, in a recent letter, after giving a novel description of Mr. Chatelain, says that his autograph somewhat resembles the map of Ohio, and looks like a piece of crayon sketching done in the dark with a three-pronged fork. His handwriting can't be deciphered without the aid of a pair of compasses and a quadrant.

HEAVY TRAINS.—The largest freight train ever carried over the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad was brought in recently by the locomotive "J. Edgar Thompson." The train consisted of eighty cars, all fully laden. The locomotive "General Taylor," also recently brought in a train of fifty-three loaded cars, coming over the summit where the grade is nearly level to the mile. The motive power on the rail is fully equal to the great increase of business which is daily accumulating on it.—Presbyterian Advocate.

NOVELTY IN ARCHITECTURE.—The Editor of the New York Tribune examined, recently, a new mode of building houses, introduced into New York by O. S. Fowler, the Panologist, who is fitting up a splendid mansion in his new style. The walls are composed of slate, gravel and lime, mixed together and laid in boxes, which are raised up as the walls they form become firm enough to receive another layer. In this way, Mr. Fowler has raised walls four stories high, on a much less cost than by any other plan.

CUBAN EXPEDITION.—If the invaders of Cuba erred, they have fearfully expiated their error. And judging by principles recognized as sound on this side of the Atlantic, it is not clear that Lopez and his followers deserved the epithets of pirates and banditti.

The latter may have been, nay doubtless were deceived, with respect to the state of feeling among the inhabitants of Cuba, but their motives were probably pure and disinterested. They perilled themselves, to and, as they supposed, an oppressed people struggling to be free. The smallness of the force that landed in Cuba, sending away the vessel that carried them, and thus depriving themselves of all means of escape from the island, confirms this view. That the object of the invaders was plunder and robbery, we cannot believe.

The hapless Crittenden we knew in other days, as a gentleman of transparent integrity, and lofty sense of honour, and we can never believe he would become the companion of robbers by sea or land. Neither can these epithets be justly applied to Lopez. He did not certainly intentionally deceive his followers. He was doubtless as painfully disappointed as any of his followers, at not receiving a cordial and earnest support from the Creoles of Cuba. A Spaniard by birth, and long a resident of the island, he was intimately acquainted both with the unmitigated tyranny of the government, and the dissatisfaction of the people; and in his earnest efforts to carry the blessings of freedom to his countrymen he deserves the praise, not the execrations, of the free.

Let us not be misunderstood. We believe that the people possess the right to change their form of government when, in their estimation, it becomes too oppressive and burdensome. And if the majority of the inhabitants of Cuba desire to throw off the Spanish yoke, then was Lopez not a pirate, but a martyr to liberty. Though it is doubtful whether the union of these States could survive the annexation of Cuba, yet we think her independence of Spanish rule, is a question of time only. As certain as the future becomes the present, Cuba will be free; and from the grave of Lopez and his followers will spring the armed bands that shall strike off her fetters, and proclaim her emancipation.—N. Y. Advocate.

The Eastport Sentinel says—"Fires are raging terribly in this vicinity. In Perry, Truscott, Cutler, and Deer Island, large amounts of timber have been destroyed. In Lubec, the fires were very large, and the cracking of the flames could be distinctly heard at Eastport."

It is stated in a Bangor paper, that in the whole region from Mount Desert to Lubec, a distance of ninety miles, the woods are on fire, and the flames are constantly spreading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA AT QUEBEC.—A despatch from Quebec states that the Cholera had broken out at Quebec, carrying off several persons, but at the first accounts it had almost wholly disappeared. Capt. Rankin, of the ship S. C. Campbell, which sailed from Quebec on Tuesday last, died of cholera on the following day.

THE GRAPE IN ITALY.—The Grape Vine, to which we have before alluded, continues to create great uneasiness in Italy, where the failure of the vintage would be nearly as serious a calamity as the failure of the potato crop is in Ireland. The disease in the vines has spread to all parts of the peninsula, even to Sicily.

LARGEST FLOWER IN THE WORLD.—There is a plant in the Island of Sumatra, the circumference of whose fully expanded flower is nine feet; its nectar is calculated to hold nine pints; the pistils are as large as cows horns, and the whole weight of the blossom is computed to be fifteen pounds!

CHEAP MODE OF WASHING.—We can recommend the following recipe for washing clothes, by which method labour is in a great measure avoided, and a washing of twelve or fifteen dozen can be done at an expense of six pence for materials; there is little or no labour attending it, no destruction of cloth by rubbing, as this is entirely superseded by the materials used, and one person can do in six hours what would otherwise require the labour of two persons, for at least two days. The following prescription is properly attended to, will ensure complete success:—1st. Cut a half lb. of Soap into small pieces, and dissolve it in half a gallon of boiling water. 2nd. Dissolve a half lb. Soda into half a gallon of boiling water. 3rd. Dissolve quarter lb. of Quick Lime into one quart boiling water. Let each of them then be prepared in separate dishes; then put the solution of Lime and the solution of Soda together, boil them twenty minutes, and put them into a jar,—all this must be done the night previous to the wash—this solution must be strained into the solution of Soap, through a coarse cloth, taking care not to disturb the sediment of the Lime. The whole, thus mixed, is put into a pot containing about 10 gallons of water, placed on the fire and brought to the boiling point, the clothes are wrung out of the cold water in which they have been soaking during the night, then placed in the pot for half an hour, then take the whole out, scald them well, and blue. The same water will do for the assorted lots of clothes. The solution left in the pot can be used for washing floors of houses, producing a clean and shining appearance, such as no other method can give.

EFFECTS OF A TOTAL ECLIPSE ON ANIMALS.—A writer of the London Times, speaking of the recent eclipse of the sun, mentions the following very curious effects produced by the total eclipse of 17:—Horses came to a sudden standstill, and neither whip nor good could induce them to move. Oxen in the fields arrayed themselves in a circle, back to back or with horns outwards, as if to resist an attack. Dogs fled to their masters howling piteously during the continuance of the darkness. A hen surrounded by her chickens hastily collected them under her wings. Birds fell to the ground, apparently dead from fright, or perished by dashing themselves against walls and chimneys. At Venice, swallows were readily taken in the streets, fear having deprived them of the power to escape. Owls and Bats made their appearance, but quickly retreated when the eclipse was over. Bees, which left their hives at sunrise in great numbers, returned not until the darkness ceased; and a swarm of ants was seen to stop suddenly on their march. Delicate plants, as the convolvulus, &c., closed their leaves.