

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the country we continue to receive the most encouraging accounts of the crops. Probably there has never before been such a prospect of abundance. In Carleton County, we are informed, a very large breadth of wheat was sown, and it is now approaching ripeness without the slightest appearance of disease. The potato disease has affected the leaves, more or less, in every section that we have heard from, but owing to the prevalence of clear cool weather, since the disease first showed itself, it has not advanced with its former rapidity. As the bulbs are now nearly full grown, it is to be hoped they will be a fair crop. Hay on upland is heavier than has been cut for many years, and oats are everywhere excellent.—*Saint John N. B. Courier.*

Tax River St. John.—At this season of the year there is no excursion more pleasant than one up our noble river. The scenery along its banks is pronounced by travellers as scarcely inferior to any that is to be witnessed in North America, and every excursionist to this Province should not fail to have a peep at its beauties.—Daily steamers leave for Fredericton, and during the present season, a steamer has run regularly to Woodstock, a distance of 62 miles above the Seat of Government, and occasionally to the Grand Falls, 60 miles further up the river. We have heard it estimated by intelligent parties on the banks that the whole length of this noble river exceeds 370 miles, 200 of which are navigable for steamers a certain portion of the season, and if the obstructions above Woodstock were removed, the entire distance could be traversed the whole summer. The Government and Legislature have had their attention of late turned to the importance of having these obstacles removed, and a sum of £10,000 has been granted for this purpose, a certain portion to be expended every year until the whole is disposed of. At the Grand Falls the navigation of the river is impeded by the rapids, so that steamers cannot ascend beyond this point. We do not doubt, however, but that so soon as the improvements spoken of in the river below are completed, that a steamer will be built to run regularly from the Grand Falls to the head waters of the St. Francis. The country watered by the St. John and its tributaries is rapidly increasing in wealth and importance, and from the extent of the lumbering operations carried on in this territory, the timber with which it abounds being the finest in the world, and the fertility of the soil, it must eventually teem with a busy population.—*New Brunswick.*

NEW BRUNSWICK HONEY.—Yesterday we saw in the Drug Store of Messrs. Coy & Son, about twenty pounds of virgin honey, which formed part of the produce of one of the hives cultivated by E. H. Wilmet, Esquire, of Fredericton, and is as fine a specimen of that article as can be produced in any country. We have heard that it is the intention of the owner to send this specimen to the Provincial Exhibition in St. John, and we hope the rumour is correct, for there can be no doubt that bees will by-and-by be cultivated in this Province to a much greater extent than hitherto, and with profit to those who have time and taste enough to take proper care of the hives.—*Head Quarters.*

The St. John N. B. Observer, says:—Preparations for the erection of the Fountain on King's Square, were commenced yesterday (25th Aug.) under the superintendence of the Committee of Common Council, appointed for that purpose.—Also that Robert Reed, John Duncan, Edward Allison, Robert Jardine, of St. John, and James Donaldson, of Halifax, have been unanimously elected Directors of the N. B. Elec. Telegraph Company for the ensuing year.—Mr. Jardine re-elected President.

Canada.

CANADA AND THE SABBATH.—By the debate upon Mr. Bell's Sabbath Observance Bill, and especially by the division, will be seen whence the opposition to the Divine institution of the Sabbath comes. The Lower Canada Roman Catholic members first declared that the measure would not suit Lower Canada; but as it went no further than to give the majority of legal voters in each locality the right of deciding for themselves, whether the Post Office for that locality should be opened on the Sabbath or not—this declaration was tantamount to affirming that local self-government was not suitable for this unhappy Province. Lower Canada was then declared to be in no danger from the operation of the Bill, and yet the Lower Canada Roman Catholic members voted in a body against Upper Canadian Protestants being allowed to judge for themselves how they would have the Sabbath kept at their own doors. The iron heel of Popery was never stamped more boldly or cruelly on the face of any prostrate people, than in this instance. The opposition of some nominal Protestants to the bill in question does not require notice—the spirit from which it emanates is too obvious. It would however, be gratifying, as a mere matter of curiosity, to see Mr. H. Sherwood try to make out how this would prove, as he says, "detrimental to religion."—*Montreal Witness.*

FIRE-WATER AMONG THE INDIANS.—The Indians, of whom there are a number in Durham, Canada East, suffer from "fire water." It is to them a withering scourge. They own much good land in Durham, but if they can manage to be supplied with tobacco and whiskey they are

content to yield to their native indolence, and leave their lands to waste. Truly, how difficult for them to forget their origin, and adopt the habits of civilized life. A sad incident occurred among them while we were there. A party of them returning from their winter's hunt, near Maine, on the head waters of the St. Francis, floated down one day to the rapids in Durham. Here they must make portage. Some of the party, who had been drinking freely, in charge of their treasures. On the return of the Indians with the horses, what was their disappointment and dismay to find that their drunken companion, with the fruits of their winter's toil—bear-skins, moose-skins and tallow, had gone to the bottom, and all were irretrievably lost.—*Corr. Montreal Witness.*

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN CANADA EAST.—In the Lower Province of Canada there are one Archbishop, six Bishops and five hundred and fifty clergymen. The Church owns two millions one hundred and seventy-nine acres of land.—*Intelligencer.*

West Indies.

SAN DOMINGO.—Dates from Aux Cayes to the 1st ult. have been received.

The English and French consuls have given public notice that if the Haytiens commence hostilities with the Dominicans, they will blockade every port on the island. The writer adds that he does not apprehend a rupture. The first parcel of new coffee had been delivered at Aux Cayes. There is now no doubt of the fact that the crop is immense, and a fall in price has consequently taken place from \$100 to \$55, Haytian currency.

CUBA.—The accounts from Havana are of the most serious character. It appears that the Habanero, Spanish government steamer, while cruising off a place called Bahia, forty miles west of Havana, captured a party of fifty men, belonging to Gen. Lopez's expedition, who were in four boats. They were brought to Havana on the 16th inst., and at one o'clock in the morning placed on board a Spanish frigate lying in port. They were taken on shore about noon the same day, and executed in the public road in Havana, in the presence of at least twenty thousand persons.

A despatch from the American Consul at Havana, states that all the prisoners were tried (probably by a military tribunal) previous to their execution.

AMERICA.

United States.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—The execution of fifty of the invaders of Cuba, by the authorities of that Island, has caused considerable feeling in several sections of the United States, and indignation meetings have been held to denounce the act. It is stated that at a Cabinet Meeting at Washington on Saturday last, it was resolved to send a messenger to Cuba to inquire into the facts of the U. S. Mail steamer *Falcon* having been fired into, and the circumstances of the capture and execution of the invaders.

EFFECTS OF THE HAVANA MASSACRE.—A despatch to the Charleston papers, dated New Orleans, 21st inst., says that a party of Cuban liberators, mostly western men, exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper "*La Patria*," attacked the office of that paper, broke in the windows and doors, and threw the press, cases, types and furniture into the street; in fact they destroyed every thing belonging to the office. After demolishing the *Union* office, the rioters proceeded to the sugar store on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, broke in the doors and windows, and destroyed all the stock and fixtures, which were very valuable. At seven o'clock the rioters went to the office of the Spanish Consul and destroyed desks, furniture, and property of all kinds.

Another despatch dated 22d, says a mob of 2000 men surrounded the city prison this morning, where the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless he was delivered up to them. Nearly all the sugar shops kept by Spaniards were destroyed. Yesterday minute guns were fired from sunrise till night, in honour of the murdered "liberators." Three or four Spanish Coffee Houses were also destroyed. The military were called out.

The Cuban news created great excitement at Savannah. A tremendous town meeting was held there on Thursday evening. A committee was appointed, and after several speeches an adjournment was carried till Friday.

New Orleans, August 22.—The excitement on Cuban affairs is still very great, and there are no signs of abatement. The principal streets are thronged with rioters, and the property of Spaniards is destroyed in all directions. The Spanish Consul has been burnt in effigy; in the meantime our authorities are doing nothing to check the lawlessness of the mob, which seems to reign supreme.

Philadelphia, August 25.—An immense Mass Meeting was held in Independence Square this evening, to condemn the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in shooting the American prisoners at Havana. The meeting evinced great enthusiasm throughout the proceedings, and was one of the largest assemblages ever convened in this city.

Large meetings of sympathisers have also been held at New York.

In Boston, though the accounts received have

excited considerable interest, people have kept quite cool, compared with the inhabitants of New York and Philadelphia, not to speak of more Southern cities, where the events which have happened would quite naturally cause great excitement. The meeting in New York city last evening was quite respectable to all concerned.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 27.—The news of the Cuban massacre has created great excitement here, and a meeting is called for this evening.

The New York Post of last evening says that the Spanish Minister has distinctly denied having received any dispatch respecting the capture of Lopez, as reported yesterday in the *Journal of Commerce*. This discredits the whole story.

We learn from the Boston papers that a terrific tornado lately passed over the villages of Weston, Waltham, Watertown, West Cambridge and Medford, levelling in its course dwellings, barns, &c., and tearing by the roots trees of twenty to thirty years standing. The scene is described as truly terrific—timber and trees flying in all directions, and women and children screaming through fear. The tornado appears to have covered a space of about forty rods square, and the height of the column appeared to be about a mile.

The Steam Fleet now plying between the port of San Francisco and other ports of the Pacific, consists of 20 steamers, all first class ships. This great fleet has sprung up in less than two years and a half.

A tremendous fire broke out in the town of Concord, New Hampshire, on Monday night last, which destroyed property to a large amount. The best of the business portion of the town is laid in ashes. The loss is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary, and a negro, called Jack Robinson, is suspected, and has been arrested.

The capital employed in the 42 railroads of Pennsylvania (embracing 1134 miles) is \$60,000,000, and of their canals (1000 miles) \$30,000,000.

MASSILLON, Ohio, August 27.—A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning, which destroyed the Eagle Hotel and the American House, together with an entire block of buildings. The town presents a truly deplorable aspect.

The receipts of Cotton at New Orleans, at the different points up to the 22d July, slightly exceeds 2,300,000 bales.

It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt is making arrangements to establish a regular steamship line from San Francisco via Nicaragua and New York to Liverpool.

There are 240 expresses in Boston, communicating with 1500 cities, and towns. It is estimated that they carry 16,000 packages daily.

The *Pottsdam Democrat* says, Pennsylvania alone, from a fragment of her soil, pointed forth coal in 1850 to the value of \$20,000,000.

BUSINESS WITH CANADA.—Hill, Sears & Co., of this city, received by the steamer *Canada*, at this port, about one twentieth of her cargo, in bond, to be forwarded to Canada.—*Boston Post.*

EXPULSION OF ABOLITION MISSIONARIES.—Alfred Bartlett, of Grayson County, Va., having lately been murdered by negroes, and John Clements dangerously wounded, the citizens of Wythe County held a meeting and resolved to expel from South Western Virginia, all pretended missionaries hailing from free states, who have preached abolition doctrines.

REVOLUTION IN CARTHAGENA.—Carthage dates to July 24, reports that a revolution had broken out in Antiochia and Popayan, the two richest provinces, and will soon be all over the country. Gen. Boreano at the head of 1000 men raised the standard of rebellion in the Medellino, and has since received large accessions to his forces.

A letter from Pernambuco of July 24th, states that a contagious fever had broken out in the garrisons and among the men of war at that station. Both services are suffering from its deadly effects. It has also slightly appeared among mercantile shipping. No case has yet been announced on shore.

A GOOD CONDITION.—Mexico owes about \$100,000,000—has an income of \$3,000,000 annually, and expends \$11,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WHALING FLEET OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *Whaling List*, of New Bedford, contains some interesting statistics, from which some idea of the immense extent of the whaling business may be formed. By far the greater portion is confined to Massachusetts. The whole number of vessels employed is six hundred and five. New Bedford has two hundred and seventy five large ships and barks, and more than half the tonnage. Nantucket, New London and Fairhaven have about an equal interest in the business. There are now one hundred and thirty-two large ships and barks in port, fitting for sea, and they will require nearly four thousand men for officers and crews. The total amount of property invested in the whaling business must be between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, and the oil taken must amount to rising ten millions of dollars yearly to make it a paying business; but from an examination of the list we should judge that the sperm whalers are not doing a profitable business, many of them having been out three years or more, and yet are now reported with

small fares. The first seven months of this year, there has been landed about \$2,800,000 worth of sperm, \$4,500,000 worth of whale oil, and \$1,200,000 worth of bone, making a total of \$8,500,000 for the first seven months, giving, for a year, nearly \$15,000,000.

GALWAY STEAMERS.—Subscriptions on behalf of this object have been received in New York, to the amount of \$170,000; and assurances have been given that \$250,000 will be taken in Ireland—total \$420,000—which is more than will be requisite to build the first vessel. Subscriptions will be received until \$800,000, or enough to build two vessels, is secured.

Her Majesty has conferred a pension of £100 per annum on Mrs. Jamieson, the eminent authoress.

Miss Bremer has been busy observing and taking notes on the condition and character of American society, and will produce a work in her native tongue, on this country, which will attract great attention. Her book will be translated into English by Mary Howitt.

The *Yarmouth Herald* of the 23rd inst. says, that a large bear was killed at Little River the Sunday previous, which weighed 400lbs. He had committed great depredations in the neighborhood, and was destroyed by several of the inhabitants, after a hard fight. Mr. Andrew McGray, one of the party who pursued him, was struck by the enraged animal in the back, with such violence as to throw him a distance of about 15 feet. The bear had killed a great many sheep, and occasionally, by way of a change of diet, he would carry off a pig. The fat on his ribs was 3 or 4 inches thick.

RAILROAD JUBILEE AT BOSTON.—This great celebration by the Municipal authorities of the City of Boston, of the final completion of the lines of railway, which now unite the tide water at that city with the Canadas and the great West, has been fixed for the 17th of September. We understand that it was originally intended the celebration should have been held on an earlier day, but that our Boston friends have courteously postponed it, until the 17th proximo, so as to enable such of their Canadian guests, as are engaged in their legislative duties, to attend. The Governor General, it is also understood, has accepted the invitation to be present on the occasion.—*Montreal Herald.*

MORE LIQUOR SEIZED.—At Bath, (Me.) on Wednesday, the liquor which was lately seized in the store of J. S. Donnell, after having been duly gauged, was poured into the dock. On the same day, the City Marshal seized five casks and a demijohn at the apothecary store of J. M. Keef, which will probably share the same fate. The Bath Tribune says:

"The execution of the law seems to make little stir among us,—while the criterion is found in sight we generally see a knot of ruminants looking on, probably deploring the waste of so much that would minister to their happiness, but when the liquor is gone, they are gone, and so ends the matter."

Those who lose by the seizures take it very calmly, doubtless finding consolation in the fact, that while they lose money, they help to sustain the laws.

ENTHUSIASM FOR SCIENCE.—Mr. Gibbs, says the *New Haven Palladium*, who founded the magnificent cabinet of minerals at Yale College, was once travelling in a stage coach in the northern part of Vermont. On the mantle-piece of a tavern where he stopped he observed some fine crystals; being informed that they were collected in the neighbouring mountains, he ordered his baggage to be taken out, and obtaining a guide, went in search of the place where the crystal had been found. He soon collected a number of interesting specimens, and for a period of three weeks employed three or four workmen in breaking the rocks to pieces. His money was soon exhausted, and finally he began to dispose of his clothes in payment for his debts. One day a passenger in the coach, being acquainted with Mr. Gibbs, shook hands with him, and mutual expressions of kindness were passed. Observing the landlord took the stranger aside, and informed him that his friend, Mr. Gibbs, was insane; he had been employing men for nearly a month in battering stones to bits, and if he had any friendship for that gentleman he ought certainly to inform his family of his condition!

ELECTRICITY.—It has now become very well known that the electric fluid pervades all nature, and that its properties are in many respects analogous to those of light and heat. It is probably identical also with the attraction of gravitation, and some have even supposed that it is one and the same thing with the vital principle. Electricity and magnetism are also one, and the opinion that it is the one universal force, of which all others are merely modifications, is rapidly gaining ground. The velocity with which the electric current travels along metallic wire is prodigious. Further observations may probably show that light and electricity are altogether identical.

The electric fluid pervades all matter, all bodies, and all space. The earth is full of it—some objects, such as metals, being better retainers of it than others. Some human beings are fuller of it than others, and possess the power of giving off sparks of electricity when in particular states of health. Many animals are highly electric—the cat, when rubbed before a fire, becomes an electric machine, and there are fishes and eels which communicate a smart electric shock when touched. They often use it to stun their prey or defend themselves against an attack.