The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 19, 1851.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The steamship *Canada*, with dates to the 9th instant, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, a little after 6 o'clock, in about 8¾ days from Liverpool. She brought out 108 passengers; 24 landed at Halifax, among whom was Mrs. Abercrombey, of this city.

The Cotton market had slightly improved; in the low qualities an advance of about ⅛d. had been realized. The market was steady, with a good demand from the trade. Sales of the week 59,190 bales.

FLOUR.—Prices continue depressed, but the demand for States and Canadian was rather better. Wheat sold slowly; former rates barely supported. Indian Corn taken more sparingly.

Sugar in moderate request; prices for B. P. Gd lower.

Coffee more in request, and rather better prices obtained.

In Teas, low and ordinary Congos were in good demand at 10d to 10½d. per lb.

English Money market without change. The Funds had fluctuated one-eighth upward and downward, and closed on the 8 h at 96⅝ to 96¾ for money and account.

Freights to North America had not varied, but were well supported to New York. Steerage passengers better.

The Revenue for the year exceeds the expenditure by three millions of pounds. There has also been a large increase in the export of British and Irish manufactures.

A collision on the London and South Western Railway occurred on the 7th instant. Although not attended with loss of life, it was productive of serious injury to from 12 to 20 persons.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on the 8th inst. by the Queen in person, who delivered a speech in which the principal measures of the session were enumerated.—After thanking the Commons for the supplies, the Queen added:

"I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the very creditable diminution which has taken place in the African and Brazilian Slave Trade. The exertions of my squadron, aided by the cruizers of France and the United States, and the co-operation of the Brazilian Government have mainly contributed to this result.

"It is satisfactory to observe that notwithstanding the very large reduction of taxes the Revenue for the past year has considerably exceeded the public expenditure for the same period. I am rejoiced to find that you have thereby been enabled to relieve my people from an impost which restricted the enjoyment of light and air in their dwellings.

"I thank you for the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the construction of a measure for the purpose of checking the undue assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles conferred by a Foreign Power. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to find that while repelling unfounded claims you have maintained inviolate the great principles of Religious Liberty so happily established among us.

"The attention you have bestowed on the administration of Justice in the Courts of Law and Equity will I trust be beneficial and lead to improvements.

"It has been gratifying to me on an occasion which has brought so many foreigners to this country to observe the spirit of kindness and good will which so generally prevails.

"It is my anxious desire to promote among the nations the cultivation of all those arts which are fostered by peace, and which in their turn contribute to maintain the peace of the world."

The speech concluded with a thanksgiving to Almighty God that her people were animated by a spirit of loyalty and obedience to the laws.

Before the prorogation, Lord Palmerston in the Commons, stated that the Turkish Government had given an assurance that on the 15th of September next, Kossuth and his companions shall be liberated, and Lord P. expressed a belief that this pledge will be fulfilled.

FRANCE.—The visit of the Lord Mayor of London and the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition engrossed all attention in Paris, where Balls, Fetes, &c. followed each other in rapid succession, and politics for the time were forgotten.

It is said that the Orleanists will bring forward the Prince de Joinville as a candidate for a seat in the Assembly.

GERMANY.—There is very little news from Germany. The Austrian Minister is about to contract a fresh loan to the extent of about 80,000,000 florins.

ROME.—Reinforcements of French troops are finding their way to Rome, and arrests for political offences continue to be made.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Chambers were prorogued on the 26th ult., while quietly proceeding with the public business, by authority of the Queen. Several regiments were being formed in Spain, destined for the Phillipine Islands.

BY THE AFRICA AT NEW-YORK.

The steam ship *Africa*, 10 days from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Tuesday last.

The Ecclesiastical Assumption Bill had received the royal assent.

In the House of Commons, a motion for an address to her majesty, praying her to direct that the Crystal Palace be preserved until the first of May next, was adopted.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Yesterday £3,194 13s. was taken at the doors, and 67,170 persons entered the building. Of these a very large party came from the town and neighborhood of Reading. They came by the Southwestern Railway, and marched in procession from the Waterloo station to Hyde Park, headed by a band of music and rendered conspicuous by a profusion of banners.

The eclipse of the sun which took place yesterday seems to have inspired the Executive Committee with formidable apprehensions of the diminution of light which was likely to take place in consequence. From an impression that the 67,000 visiters who flocked there would have to grope their way through a darkness hardly visible, they had all the gas lamps in the interior put in requisition. Some amusement was caused by this excessive amount of precaution for a great transparency like Mr. Paxton's palace of glass.—*London Times*, 29th.

The visiters at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday and Thursday, were little short of 60,000, yielding each day nearly 3000 stg.

Among the deaths we notice that of General Sir Roger Sheaffe, Bart., after seventy-three years service in the army. His name is connected with Canadian history, during the last war.

Mr. Richard Swift, a Roman Catholic, has been elected Sheriff of London.

According to a return to Parliament just printed, there are in England and Wales 304,061 free sittings established in the several churches built under the church building acts.

DEATH OF AN AGED JOURNAL.—On Tuesday, the *Sherborne and Yeovil Mercury* issued its last paper, after having been established for 115 years.

The clipper yacht America is at Cowes, where she attracts a good deal of attention from the members of the different yacht clubs.

The steamer City of Glasgow, arrived at Liverpool 1st, in 14 days, 19 hours from Philadelphia.

The packet ship Daniel Webster, arrived at Liverpool in 17 days, from Boston.

Amongst the Clergymen of the Episcopal Church in Ireland sixty-four are converted Roman Catholics.

A vague report has been received by the Indian mail, that the celebrated Dost Mahomed had died at Cabool. He was known to be very sick.

Georgey, the Hungarian renegade, is said to be engaged at Klagenfest in writing a book on the Hungarian revolution. It is to appear at Hamburg.

The Austrian Government has ordered the authorities of Lombardy, to arrest all young men dressed in black and wearing long beards, because the assassin of Van Dim answers this description.

Austria is engaged with a project for increasing her navy, so as to be able to complete with "*other navies*," in the course of ten years!

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has been seized and confiscated by the police at Leipzig, for publishing Mr. Gladstone's letter describing the cruel treatment of political prisoners in Naples.

FRANCE.—The legislative assembly is getting quietly through the necessary business, in order to separate for the autumnal recess on the 10th inst., to again re-assemble on the 4th November.

The President, it is said, goes on a southern tour of France, during the prorogation. Some disturbances have lately taken place at Toulouse, which were put down by armed force, and twenty-two Socialists were arrested.

The Siecle newspaper was seized on Tuesday for a libel on the President.

The arrangement made last year, of appointing a committee of 25 to act as a Corps guarde de grade, with powers to convoke the Assembly suddenly in the event of its being expedient, has been renewed, and a committee elected by secret ballots.

Paris is still crowded with strangers, rendering business in the capital brisk, but the dull season has set in for manufactures in the provinces.

M. Gabriel Odier, the head of one of the principal banking houses of Paris, died on Wednesday.

SPAIN.—It was confidently asserted at Madrid that one of Mazzini's proclamations had been widely circulated in that City, recommending the Spanish republicans to be prepared to act at the first signal, as the time is approaching for the overthrow of all the thrones in Europe.

The Queen of Spain has commenced pious pilgrimages to the church of St. Antocha, to pray for her safe delivery.

EGYPT.—*Alexandria, July* 20.—The Viceroy has made final arrangements for the construction of a railway between Cairo and Alexandria, and has signed an agreement for that purpose with Mr. Borthwick, who is here on the part of Mr. Robert Stephenson, and who intends returning to England by the next steamer, to send out a staff of engineers to commence operations forthwith. The undertaking will confer inestimable advantages on Egypt, by bringing forth the resources of the country, besides facilitating the transit of passengers and merchandise to and from India. It is calculated that the line will be completed in about two years and a half. The whole length will be about 130 miles.

The differences existing between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt have been nearly settled by the latter agreeing to introduce certain constitutional reforms, which the Sublime Porte insists upon being followed throughout the Ottoman empire, whether the country be in a fit state to receive them or not.

INDIA.

From the Bombay Times, June 25.

The rainy season is proceeding favourably—24 inches, or two inches beyond the average for June, having already fallen at the Presidency. After an interval of a week of fine weather, we have had two heavy thunder storms, and all the appearances of an immediate resumption of fall.

On the 22d of May an extraordinary fall of ice occurred near Bangalore, during a storm of thunder, lightning and rain. The hailstones which at first made their appearance were about the size of limes and oranges, and broke through the tiles and roofs of houses, and destroyed garden and fruit trees. Some of the hailstones found next morning were as large as goose eggs, some as big as pumpkins—one block, found in a dry well, measured four feet and a half in length, three in breadth, and one and a half in thickness—it was probably the result of the cementation of several of the smaller pieces into one lump, although the fall of pieces of ice of this size is not unfrequent in India. In the reign of Tippoo Sultan, a piece was found the size of an elephant, which took several days to melt; in 1826 a piece of similar size fell in Candeish; in 1838 a block of ice, apparently a mass of cemented hailstones, was found near Dharwar, measuring 20 feet in circumference.

The shower of meteors formerly mentioned as having been seen on the evening of Easter Sunday at Bombay, Poonah, Kelapore, and Cawnpore, is described as having been visible at Shikarpore, in Upper Scinde, in lat. 28 deg. N., lon. 69 deg. E., or over an area of 11 degrees from North to South, and 10 from East to West, nearly 700 miles in each direction, the largest expanse we can remember over which any meteor or set of meteors of well-ascertained identity has been observed.

The Bombay army has had occasion to lament the loss of one of the most upright and estimable staff officers in the service, Lieutenant Colonel Ogilvie, Judge Advocate General. He was attacked by paralysis in the end of May; it was followed by gangrene, and he expired at Poonahi on the 17th inst. He was 64 years of age, 45 of which he had spent in India, having reached it in 1805, and never since visited his native country.

During the storm which occurred on the 11th of June, the ship Atlet Rohoman, with nearly 300 pilgrims from Mecca on board, was wrecked at the Island of Kenery, at the mouth of Bombay Harbor, with a loss of about 170 lives. The sufferers were chiefly females. The ship Charlotte was wrecked at the same time near Jinjeerah, 20 miles to the South of Kenery, with a loss of two of her crew.—She was on her way from Calcutta, but lost her reckoning in the storm, and so went on shore, and almost immediately afterwards became a total wreck.

The Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of India continue at Simlah; those of Bombay remain at Poonah during the rains. Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir George Berkeley are at Madras.

We have been requested to state that the Farmers of New Brunswick are expected and invited to bring forward at the EXHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, to be held here during the week commencing 9th September, specimens of what the soil and climate of this Province are capable of producing.

Grain of all kinds, in the sheaf and shelled, should be contributed; also, field vegetables, pumpkins, cabbages &c., and butter, cheese, and wool. It is not intended that there should be competition in these articles, but discretionary premiums will be awarded to articles which may exhibit *excellence*. No entrance fee will be charged on articles for exhibition.—We trust there will be a large attendance from all parts of the country at this first attempt at a Provincial Fair.

It was owing to a similar Fair being held at Montreal last year, that our Canadian brethren were enabled to occupy such a respectable place in the World's Fair in London.—In the event of such a Fair being held next season at New York, we may be prepared to show our superiority in Grain and Vegetables, which we feel satisfied cannot be excelled, if equalled, on the Continent.

The temporary erection (adjoining the Institute) for the purposes of the Exhibition, is progressing rapidly, and when completed will form a very spacious and commodious apartment.

CIRCUIT COURT.—On Saturday, the Petit Jury presented a complimentary Address to His Honor Judge Wilmot, to which his Honor made a suitable reply.

The last cause on the docket was tried yesterday, and the Court adjourned last evening.

A resolution passed the Canadian Parliament on Thursday last, appropriating sixteen millions of dollars to the line of Railway to be extended from Halifax—probably intended for the road from the Canada line westward towards the American frontier at Detroit.

On Tuesday last the steamer *Creole* brought about 50 visitors from the United States, on a pleasure excursion to this City. Every body was pleased to see them among us, and the wish was universal that such friendly visits from our neighbours may frequently occur; respectable travellers being always heartily welcome to our City.

The crops in Canada West never looked better than they did last week. There is a promise of an abundant harvest. Large quantities of hay have been made, and the meadows have yielded a very large crop.

The catch of herrings in Annapolis River and at Digby it is stated has been unusually good this season.

MILITARY.—It is confidently rumoured that the 72d Highlanders are about to be removed from this garrison to New Brunswick, to relieve the 97th Regiment now stationed there. The 97th are to be joined to the Reserve Battalion, now stationed here, and they will be formed into one Regiment before proceeding to England.—*Halifax Br. Am.*

The PROVINCIAL REVENUE for the half year ending 30th June last, amounted to £52,029 10s. 6d., being an increase of £11,920 11s. 4d. over the corresponding period of 1850.

The new Ship *Indian Ocean*, of and from Miramichi, lately performed her first voyage from that port to Liverpool, in the short space of *sixteen and a half days!*

HO! FOR THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—To-morrow evening, ORDWAY'S ÆOLIAN VOCALISTS will appear at the above place, in one of their choice programmes. We have often wished that this popular company would visit our City, as nothing better has ever come. We shall not be surprised to hear of hundreds being turned away during their short stay, for want of room in the Hall, as some of them are great favourites in St. John. It is quite sufficient to see their advertisement in another column, to ensure full benches.—*Go and hear them!*

☞ There were two alarms of Fire between 12 and 1 o'clock, to-day—one in a house on Hare's wharf, Navy Point, and another in Mr. Brundage's Tannery, Union Street, near the Gedded Ball; both buildings slightly damaged.

We understand that the Electric Telegraph Line is finished through to Quebec, and that communication has passed the whole distance from Quebec to St. John, with ease and accuracy. The Line will be open for business in a few days. There are to be six stations namely, at Fredericton Woodstock, Grand Falls, Little Falls, Riviere-du-Loup, and St. Marie.

We hear that arrangements have been made for the immediate commencement of the line from the Road to Miramichi and that it will probably be in working order by the 1st of November.—*Conr.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last three persons who were engaged in building the new house belonging to Mr Reed, in Leinster street, were precipitated to the ground, the scaffolding having suddenly gave way. One of them (Mr. W. Sullivan) sustained a fracture of the arm, and the others were also seriously injured.—*Ib.*

Last evening, the Rev. William Ferrie was inducted to the pastoral charge of the congregation of the Presbyterian Free Church in Sydney street. A large number of people were present on the occasion, and the service was a solemn and impressive one.—[Evangelical Expositor, 7th inst.

DESERTERS CAUGHT.—On Saturday morning last, Lieut. Briggs and Serjeant Smith, of the detachment of the 97th Regiment, now in garrison in St. Andrews, returned to town with their party of five men, after having succeeded in capturing, in the neighbourhood of Mr. George Wilson's Inn, on the Fredericton road, a band of ten deserters from the Regiment at Head Quarters. The poor devils were without food for three days when they were caught, having missed, in the intricacies of the forest, the supplies which sympathising Jonathans had placed there for their relief.—*Charlotte Gaz.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last, a man employed as one of the hands on board the wood-boat *Charles*, fell into the River St. John, nearly opposite the steamboat wharf, in this City, and was drowned. It appears that the master of one of the wood-boats lying at anchor near the shore, wished to get on board his vessel, and hailed for a boat. The deceased hastened to comply with the request, and, letting himself down the side of the vessel to a small boat, missed his footing and fell into the river. Several boats' crews have been dragging during the whole of Monday and part of yesterday near the spot where the unfortunate man sunk, but up to the time of our going to press, the body has not been recovered. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and came to this part of the Province from Miramichi, where he left the ship on board of which he came out to America. The deceased was about 18 or 19 years of age.—*Head Quarters.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—An arrival at Boston from the Cape, with dates to the 17th June, brings deplorable accounts of the state of affairs in that colony. The war continued with the most savage brutality on the part of the rebel hordes. A rebellion of a most serious nature had broken out among the Hottentots at Theopolis; they were joined by some deserters from the Cape Rifles, and also by some Kaffirs, and at daylight in the morning murdered in cold blood the Fingoes resident at the Institution there. The Fingoes were shot as they lay in their beds.—Some of the rebels wished also to burn the women and children; but others prevented this. The Missionary buildings at the Theopolis Station, the oldest in the colony, were all burnt down, save one small building. After the massacre, the rebels commenced their retreat to the mountains. They were followed by English forces, but in consequence of the constantly increasing number of the rebel forces, the English were obliged to retreat, with several killed. Rebel fires were burning in every direction. A Zoolu Chief, located in the Vaal district, had put to death in the most cruel manner sixty unfortunate natives, who had crossed the river for protection. The motive of the butchery was the possession of their cattle.—Farm houses were destroyed and property stolen.—Among the Hottentot rebels, those of European extraction are the most active and dangerous.—Detachments of English and native forces continue to be sent into the Kaffir strongholds.

COLONIAL.

THE CROPS.—The Weevil is proving very destructive in several of the Counties, and the potato disease has shown itself in several fields upon the Peninsula here. It is supposed to be of a milder type than formerly, although the proprietors of the fields attacked, as we think very prudently, mow down the tops immediately when they discover them affected.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The Highland Pic Nic.—Friday next will be a grand gala day among the Scotch. All the Highland officers have been invited—sixteen of our citizens are to sport the kilts, and some Ladies are coming out in the Bloomer Dress. 'Hurrah for the Highlands!"—*Halifax Br. American*, 13th.

The transport *Herefordshire*, with the 79th Highlanders on board, got under weigh this afternoon shortly after two o'clock, with a fine westerly breeze. A parting salute of 15 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery from Durham Terrace, where a large concourse of citizens assembled to witness the departure of our old friends.—*Quebec Gazette, 6th.*

The boundary line between Canada and the United States, was crossed yesterday by Railroad for the first time, by an excursion from St. John's to Rouse's Point.—*Montreal Herald*, Aug. 2.

We understand that considerable increase has taken place this year in the Lumber Trade with New York via the Chambly Canal. Up to the present time between twenty-five and thirty large rafts have been disposed of at Sorel.—*Quebec Mercury.*

A CHURCH RICH IN LANDS.—It is stated that the Episcopal Church in Canada owns two millions one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine acres of land.—*Canada paper.*

VISITORS.—A continued throng of American visitors, exceeding in numbers the average of past years, has imparted a lively appearance to our principal streets for some weeks; and there is one point connected with this "travel," which should be highly encouraging to steamboats, railroads and hotel keepers. In looking over the registers we see that a great proportion are from that cradle of empire, the magnificent West—from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri.—*Montreal Gazette.*

NIAGARA FALLS is a great place of resort this season for the pleasure-seekers. The cars are loaded every morning with persons from the South and Southwest.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The news from the shore fishery continues to be very good; in some places, as usual, there has been a scarcity of bait and fish, but we believe a good average catch will be secured. From the Labrador we learn that cod seines were doing very well, but the hook and line fishery was less successful. The crops of every kind are in a very promising condition. The weather this year has been more favorable for vegetation than that of any previous year remembered. The crop of hay will be very good.—[St. John's, (N. F.) Courier, 2d.

Mr. Gisborne is progressing fast with the line of Telegraph from this City to Conception Bay.—The posts are all placed and prepared for erection, and he expects, we hear, to have it completely prepared for work in a very few weeks.—*Ib.*

CONCEPTION BAY STATISTICS.—Number of towns and settlements, 50; population, 30,000; dwellings, 5,000; places of worship, 40; schools, 54; tonnage of sealers, 20,000; fishing boats, 3000; live stock, 10,000; value of agricultural producte (annually), £90,000.—*Newfoundland paper.*

BERMUDA.—The *Bermudian* mentions that on the 28th of July, about 4 o'clock, A. M., the shock of an earthquake was felt in the several parishes of the Island.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A correspondent of an American paper gives the following graphic description of this wonderful structure:—

"In my travels the other day in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, I visited the renowned wonder of the age in architecture, the great Suspension Bridge. It is built about two miles below the thundering cataract, and attracts the attention of multitudes visiting this locality of wonders. I was not a little disappointed with the simplicity of its construction. It has ever seemed to me an astonishing prodigy of modern times that a platform, capable of sustaining several tons in weight, could be swung across a gulf of 759 feet in width, and more than 100 feet in depth. But when I was permitted to see *how* it was done, my great wonder was that no inventive genius had devised, matured, and executed the plan before. Two towers, of 55 feet in height, are built in a collateral position on the verge of each lofty bank, with a sufficient space between them for the width of the bridge. Over these towers are stretched 1767 wires (size No. 10) combined so as to form six wire ropes about the size of a man's arm, and are strongly fastened six or eight rods from the shore.—Three of them are placed on each side of the platform, that bend down within ten feet of it; and to these wires, thus extended across the deep abyss, are attached strong iron cables that are fastened to the wooden platform, which hold it securely while the astonished traveller passes safely over it.

Several long iron cables extend each way from the centre of the bridge, in a diagonal direction, to the rocky shore beneath, to prevent its swinging. The height of the platform above the surface of the water is 238 feet. It is said that the depth of the river directly under the centre of the bridge is unknown. I was told by those living in the immediate vicinity, that they had fathomed 400 feet and failed to touch soundings. This would make the immense cavity at least 638 feet deep! The weight of the wire in the bridge is 35 tons, and the weight of the flooring 40 tons—making 75 tons total suspended weight. The question may arise: How were these immense wire cables swung across the deep excavation?' I have been informed that a boy's kite was first raised high in the air and finally settled upon the opposite shore; and then to the string was attached a cord, and to this a rope, and to the rope a strong cable fastened to each shore, on which the daring inventor crossed and recrossed in an iron basket, until all the necessary materials were suspended. I was not a little surprised that no woodwork to hide the prospect at the sides of the bridge was built up for protection; especially for those whose heads are liable to reel while looking down upon the swift gliding stream below. The whole is open; and men, women and children, horses and animals of almost every description, pass over it with a full gaze upon the sublime scenery above, around and beneath. The multitudes of iron cables extending from the larger wire ropes above to the flooring on which you stand, together with a few wires that run parallel with the bridge, furnish a sufficient net-work to prevent falling off; but nothing hides your vision from the deep cut over which you pass. It is somewhat similar to a ride over a church steeple to cross this bridge with a team. The nimble steeds exhibited perfect quietude while walking over it, manifesting no more indications of fear than when treading upon *terra firma*. What will not the ingenuity of man accomplish!"

BARON VON HUMBOLDT.—It was my happiness while in Berlin, to be favored with an agreeable personal interview with the greatest man living—viz: Baron Alexander Heinrich Friedrich Von Humboldt—whose name is identified with all that is great and dignified in science. He is a man by himself, and without a superior in intellectual vigor and resources. Although a small man—born so long ago as Sept. 14, 1769—he is all animation, and his conversation of the most varied and interesting character. His face is without a wrinkle; his eyes are as sparkling as ever, and I saw him read without glasses. This shows that we are made to be exercised, and those who are the most energetic not only enjoy the best health, but also have the longest lease of life. Being never married, his entire days have been actively devoted to scientific pursuits. He gave me some account of his travels in equatorial America, and in Northern Asia. Through him the gold regions of the Ural Mountains were discovered. His observations on the auriferous regions of California were new and instructive. He distinctly maintains that the quantity of gold there is not as large as represented. The yield has not been yet equal to the Russian mines, and the value of the metal will not be lessened by the Californian discoveries. I do not feel at liberty to relate, as freely as some might desire, the remarks of this extraordinary philosopher. Knowing I had been travelling in the East, he made inquiries in regard to the countries visited, and then adverted to his early adventures in Mexico. A gentleman who has the honor of frequent intercourse with him, says that a second part of the Cosmos is in preparation. So industriously employed is this pride of Prussia, the favorite of the King—who gives him a paradise of a residence in the palace at Pottsdam, when he goes out of Berlin—that he is reputed to sleep but four hours out of the twenty-four. I have never been in the presence of any man who surpassed him for learning, kindness, simplicity, and true majesty of person.—*Cor. of Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.*

A TURKISH LITERARY ACADEMY.—The Sultan has just established, at Constantinople, an academy of sciences and literature, under the title of "Assembly of Knowledge." It consists of 49 members, and an unlimited number of foreign correspondents. Of the latter only three have at present been named Mr. Bedinoer, an Englishman, author of a Turkish grammar; M. Bianchi, a Frenchman, who has compiled a Turkish dictionary; and M. de Hammer Purgstall, the celebrated Austrian Oriental scholar. The academy is to compile an Encyclopædia of Science in the Turkish language.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The London Times says—there is ample evidence that the whole story of the discovery of four bodies of Sir John Franklin's expedition, is a sheer fabrication from beginning to end. There is not, nor ever was, a whaling vessel of the name mentioned, belonging to Hull, nor any such person as the Mr. Douglass referred to, in Aberdeen.

[From the London Times of July 28.]

A further illustration of the good faith of the State of Maryland, which was one of those which suspended after the crisis which led to the failure of the Bank of the United States, has just been furnished. In 1847, when she resumed the payment of her dividends, she capitalised the four and a half years' arrear due to the bondholders by issuing new securities at par, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State. Within two years a certain number of these bonds, equal to 25 per cent. of the entire amount, were paid off; in the next year the proportion canceled was not less than 56¼ per cent., and during the present month the remaining 18¾ per cent. has been discharged. The extinction of the whole, with interest at the full legal rate, has therefore now been effected.

Instances of this kind should not only give confidence to the creditors of the few states whose comparative remoteness from the action of public opinion has delayed a return to honor, but they should also induce all persons who may refer to Transatlantic delalcations carefully to discriminate the real parties. The existing list consists simply of Mississippi, Michigan, Arkansas and Florida. Indiana, unlike Maryland and Pennsylvania, has disgraced herself by a compromise; but there is no doubt as to her future punctuality; and Illinois, although she has shown a culpable degree of indifference, has partially resumed payment, and has never attempted to question her liability.

BRITISH EXPORT OF COAL FOR THE PAST YEAR.—An account, just issued, of the quantity of coals (including cinders and culm) exported from the United Kingdom in 1850, showes the total to have been 3,351,880 tons, and the declared value $12,000,000, being an increase, as compared with the preceding year of 523,841 tons in quantity, and of one million dollars in the declared value. The largest export was to France, to which country the total was 612,545 tons, and next in the list are the Hanseatic Towns, Denmark, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Italy, and the United States. From another account, showing the respective quantities of coals brought into the port of London by coasting vessels and by inland conveyance, it appears that the total last year was 3,638,883 tons, against 3,380,786 tons in 1849.

CHILI.—This republic is distinguished as the most peaceable and prosperous in South America. It has also the distinction of having made Valparaiso its chief seaport—by means of the bonded warehouse system—a place of entrepot for the shores of the whole Pacific ocean. Merchants from Europe and America deposit their goods in those warehouses, and as openings occur they are distributed in every direction. The revenue of that republic during the financial year 1850, has amounted to $1,314,314, and the expenditure to $3,940,837, which includes the sum $305,438 remitted to England for payment of the interest on the Anglo Chilian loan. The revenue, therefore, surpasses the expenditure $723,477.

The Countess Dembinski, who had been residing in New York for a year past, but left recently for Paris, intending to visit Hungary if possible, has been arrested and thrown into prison by the Austrians at Pesth.

M. Boulay de la Meurthe, vice President of the French Republic, is about to lead to the hymenial altar a fair bride forty years younger than himself.

Some workmen, while draining the field of Marathon, the other day, came upon the place of sepulture of the heroes of that famous fight.

The Moravians have two hundred and eighty-two Missionaries, male and female, in the field; and number more members in their Mission-Churches, than in their Churches at home.

In the Mysore territory, India, there are thirty-three thousand villages, of which four only have a Missionary of the Cross.

The Russian language will be introduced as the official language into Poland, on the 1st of January next.

UNITED STATES.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1851.—The Oswego Times of 9th inst, says: "The reports from the various grain growing parts of the Union, indicate that the wheat crop of the present year will be the heaviest ever taken from the earth in the Western States. In Ohio the crop is a very large and fine one. In New York, Indiana and Michigan, the yield is also very large, and the wheat of the very best quality. In Michigan, particularly, the yield exceeds anything ever known, even in Michigan. In the Northern and Western parts of the State, and also in the Northern tier of counties, the wheat crop is said to reach from one quarter to one third higher than at any previous season. It is the same with every other species of grain except corn."

The latest accounts from *Cuba* inform us that all was quiet on the island, and that no serious apprehension existed of any outbreak. It is now well ascertained that the accounts which have been published concerning the so-called revolution have been greatly exaggerated, and that the Cuban declaration of independence was the work of interested parties in this country.

Extensive Farming.—A crop of potatoes grown on the rancho of Mr. Horner, containing 1000 acres, in the San Jose valley, California, yielded in gross receipts $223,000.

NO MARRIAGE LICENSE IN IOWA FOR THIRTY DAYS.—Under the new code, which went into effect on the 1st instant, marriage licenses could only be issued by the County judge; and during the time which was to elapse from the taking effect of the law and the election of the judge—a month off—no provision whatever had been made authorizing the Clerk of the District Court, as heretofore, to make out the necessary 'documents.' 'This is a joke,' says the Cincinnati Times, 'which will probably be felt as a pretty serious one in some quarters.'

CONVERSION OF A BREWER.—Father Matthew has converted an eminent brewer of Cincinnati to temperance principles. He has closed his establishment, discharged his hands, and will neither drink himself nor brew any more beer for others to guzzle.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.—Among the Hungarian refugees, recently arrived, are fifteen who were with Kossuth at Katahia. One of them, Edward Bliss, was personally attached to the suite of Kossuth; another, Joseph Mayrhofer, aided in the escape of Madame Kossuth from Hungary, and accompanied her on the difficult journey to her husband; another Baron Dioszegan, was attached to the suite of Gen. Meszaros. Mr. Speltelich, who bears a letter of recommendation from Mr. Pulszky, the late Hungarian envoy at London, and the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, will leave immediately for Iowa, to commence life as an agriculturist.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

During the last month, more than thirty thousand immigrants have arrived at the port of New York.

It is understood that the banks in New York city have eight millions of gold in their vaults at the present time.

The locomotive force on the New York and Erie Railroad amounts to one hundred and seventeen engines. The road, it is said, will require, when in full operation, two hundred locomotives.

The new Pacific steamship *Golden Gate*, sailed from New York last week for Rio Janeire, Valparaiso and San Francisco.

The *competition* has become so strong on the Western steamboats, that passengers are carried between Cincinnati and Louisville for fifty cents.

The elegant steamer Reindeer, (the swiftest boat on the Hudson river) Capt. Degroot, left N. Y. on Wednesday for Albany with between seven and eight hundred passengers, and brought down on Thursday between nine and ten hundred.

The farmers of Ohio have received this season over three millions of dollars for their wool crop.

A *High* SHERIFF.—The Sheriff of Montgomery county, New York, is six feet four inches in his boots.

GYPSIES AT NEW YORK.—We learn from our American exchanges that a band of Gypsies from the neighborhood of Durham and Newcastle, in England, have recently arrived at New York in an Emigrant ship, and are now encamped in the neighborhood of Hoboken. The women and children are said to possess the peculiar physical features of their strange race, having slender figures and an abundance of black hair. The men pursue the business of tinkers, and the women cook their meals by fires made in the open air—They live in tents or sleep in their waggons, in which they carry all their effects from place to place.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—*More Gold!—More Executions!*—The steamer Prometheus, Capt. Churchill, arrived at New York this morning from San Juan, Nicaragua, with three hundred and sixty passengers and $578,579 in gold dust. The Prometheus left San Juan on Monday the 4th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and arrived at quarantine at 11 o'clock this forenoon, making the passage in eight days and a half.

She brings the passengers of the steamer Pacific, which left San Francisco the 15th ult., and arrived at San Juan Del Sud on the 29th ult.

The Pacific had in all four hundred and twenty five passengers, and $800,000 in gold dust. The passengers that came across the Nicaragua route had fifteen miles of land carriage, and then took the steamer Director across Lake Nicaragua, transhipped to the new Iron Steamer Sir Henry L. Bulwer, and by her down the San Juan River to the Prometheus, in thirty two hours running time.

The passengers all express themselves very much pleased with the route, and say that the country is delightful. All the passengers are in good health, and have had no sickness.

MORE LYNCHING.

The news from California is unimportant, with the exception that several additional executions have taken place by order of the Vigilance Committee. One of the persons executed was the notorious Jim Stuart, an English convict, who was convicted of murder and numerous offences. He confessed that he belonged to a band whose sole object was robbery and murder. The authorities endeavoured to rescue him from the hands of the Vigilant Committee, but did not succeed. The Campbell charged the Grand Jury that the Vigilant Committee were nothing else but murderers. The Mayor also issued his proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to abandon the Vigilant Committee. There was great excitement.

Ricardo Lopez was executed at San Jose on Friday, for the murder of an United States Dragoon. Colonel Blackman was shot through the head and killed while on horseback, on his way to the North Fork.

The mining news continues favorable.

Attempts had been made to fire the City of Sonora.

[From the Alta California.]

Since the departure of the Mail Steamer on the 1st of the present month, the only event of moment which has transpired in our City, has been the trial, conviction and execution of a felon known as Jim Stuart, by the Vigilance Committee, a body of citizens of the highest respectability and standing in Society.

He was tried for a multiplicity of offences, and by his own confession voluntarily made, was a villain of the most desperate character.

He was hung about two o'clock on Friday, the 11th instant, at the end of Market Wharf, in the presence of several thousand citizens.

WOMAN HANGED.

A Spanish woman was hung in Downieville, in the Sacramento Valley, for murdering a man named Cannon, on the 7th ult., in Sacramento. At Maysville, Stockton, and elsewhere, the citizens have felt themselves compelled to act in their own behalf. The laws having proved so inadequate in themselves, and their administration by the properly constituted authorities so lax, men have been executed for offences of a criminal nature in this city and in Stockton.

ACTION OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The recent execution of Stuart in this city, produced a temporary excitement among those who entertained opinions antagonistic to the action of the Committee, but it appears to be subsiding.—The Vigilance Committee still continues to exercise its powers, and is using its utmost endeavours to rid the country of the villains who have so long infested it. Their acts are sustained by a majority of the citizens. Organizations of a similar character have sprung up in almost all the prominent places of California, and the Courts have been forced by the expression of public sentiment to pay stricter attention to the administration of the law.

[From the P. E. I. *Islander*, August 1.]

A MEETING of a number of the Parishioners of St. John's Church, St. Eleanor's, took place in the School Room, at St. Eleanor's, on the 17th July, o'time, for the purpose of adopting an Address to be presented to the REV. DR. WIGGINS, about to be removed to another Diocese, in St. John, N. B. Thomas Hunt, Esq., was called to the Chair—when the following Address was agreed to, and presented to the Rev. Gentleman; to which he was pleased to return an answer, which will be found below. Dr. Wiggins and family left St. Eleanor's, for the scene of his future ministrations, on Saturday, the 20th ultimo, taking the Shediac Packet, at Bedeque.

To the Rev. Abram Van Gilder Wiggins, D. C. L., &c.

REV. SIR;

We, the members of the Church of England, resident at St. Eleanor's and its neighbourhood, feel it to be our duty, on your removal from the scene of your former labors into another Diocese, to express our conviction of the faithfulness of your ministrations, during your continuance among us, and our regret that the connection so long maintained between us is about to be sparated.

For the space of twenty years and upwards, we have been permitted, by the favour of Divine Providence, to enjoy the benefit of your earnest and faithful exhortations; to embrace the offer of the full and free salvation tendered to mankind in the everlasting Gospel, and to your unflinching rebuke of sin, impiety, and irreligion, without the fear of the face of man—and we frankly acknowledge that where the preached Word has not been effectual, you at least have delivered your own soul. We cannot leave unnoticed your efforts to advance our social interests, not only by the advocacy of principles of Temperance and morality, and by example on your own part, corresponding with your precepts, but also by the diffusion of enlightened views on that science which affects our existence as a people, and must form the basis of our temporal prosperity—Practical Agriculture.

It is at all times difficult to part with those whom we respect, and with whom we have been for so long a period in the habit of frequent intercourse, but it is more trying to the feelings, to bid adieu to one, whose life, and doctrine hastened to promote our spiritual and temporal ameliorations.

It is our earnest prayer to the great Head of the Church, that wherever your lot may henceforth be cast, your labors in the ministry may be crowned with rich success, and that your path through life may be blessed with happiness and domestic comfort.

Be assured, Rev. Sir, that our best wishes do also accompany Mrs. Wiggins and your amiable family.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your sincere friends,

Signed in behalf of the Meeting,

THOMAS HUNT, Chairman.

[REPLY.]

BELOVED BRETHREN;

The kindness of your Address, and the favorable view you have taken of my humble efforts to promote the cause of our Blessed Redeemer, during the twenty years that I have gone out and in among you, preaching the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God, have tended to increase the pain of parting with the flock which I have so long endeavoured, however imperfectly, to feed with the bread of life, and to lead to the fountain of living water.

In exhorting you to embrace the offers of salvation, and to contend earnestly for the fa