The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 23, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Four Days later from England!

[By Telegraph to the News Room, via Quebec and Fredericton line.]

The steamer *Pacific* arrived at New York on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Breadstuffs were slow of sale. Wheat 2d. lower, and Flour 6d. to 1s. lower. The Manchester market continued firm with a moderate business going forward—stock light. Money market steady. Consols closed on the 9th, at 97 1-2.

The Elections in England were progressing in favor of the new Government. Since the sailing of the Niagara, Mr. Harris, for Stamford, and Mr. White, for Pembrokeshire, have been returned.

A serious mutiny took place on board of the packet-ship Queen of the West, immediately after hauling out of dock at Liverpool, on the 6th. The captain, Hallett, was badly beaten, but aided by his three mates, armed with cutlasses, he quelled the mutiny, and had the crew brought before a magistrate at Birkenhead, where they were convicted and punished by fine and imprisonment. The affair caused great excitement. The vessel sailed for New York on the 9th.

FRANCE.—Reports state that the President contemplates abolishing or seriously modifying the conscription of the army. The treaty between the Government and the Bank is very satisfactory to commercial men. It is stated that the question between the two branches of the Bourbons is once more on the tapis, with the certainty of a satisfactory termination. The Presse states that the Swiss staff officers now in Paris have been ordered to return forthwith to Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND.—The difficulties between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation have been arranged for the present.

SPAIN.—Much regret is expressed at the contemplated resignation of Lord Howden.

Cape of Good Hope.—Late accounts from the seat of war were more satisfactory, as the contest was soon expected to turn in favor of the British troops. It is generally rumored that Sandilli is about to retire from the position he has hitherto held.

Chief Justice Blackburn has arrived in London from Ireland, and it is reported has accepted the office of Lord Chancellor of the Sister Kingdom. Several minor changes have taken place in the Ministry.

Lord Granville had received an insolent reply to his letter about the Austrian refugees, and a new press law for the whole of Germany, suggested by Austria, has been refused by Prussia.

FRANCE.—The French and Austrian governments are less friendly since the arrival of despatches from St. Petersburg. The Emperor declares that if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the treaties of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia.

A number of political prisoners have been set at liberty at Moulins.

M. Guinard has been pardoned by the President.

Four thousand persons were present at a grand ball at the Tuileries on the 23d.

The Minister of Public Works has granted the concession of a railway connecting the Strasbourg line with the Bavarian frontier, near Weissenburg.

SPAIN.—The Queen was perfectly convalescent on the 21st ult., when she assisted at a bull-fight. On the evening of the 19th she gave a grand ball, which was brilliantly attended. Her Majesty danced several times and did not retire until 5 A. M.

ITALY.—Advices from Rome mention many arrests in the provinces of persons who had celebrated the anniversary of the Republic on the 9th. The Pope, having still the dread of Joseph Mazzini before him, has given orders to have no more children baptized with the name of Joseph.

TURKEY.—The dispute concerning the Holy Places has been adjusted. Equal rights are reserved to all Christian creeds.

AUSTRIA.—The French Minister in Austria has protested against the increased duties on French merchandise. This will make the President more popular in France.

THE CLIMATE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Last evening, the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. GRAY favoured the Members of the Mechanics' Institute with an excellent popular lecture on this subject. Coming home to every one of us, it engaged, as might have been expected, the close attention of the respectable auditory who were present. The Rev. lecturer looked at each of the Seasons, beginning with Spring, and ending with Winter. He mentioned the astronomical allotment of months to each, but said that in actual fact, confirmed by experience, Summer in New-Brunswick was the only season which was fairly entitled to its fourth part of the year, namely, the months of June, July, and August, and that Winter had transgressed its boundaries, taking in at its commencement the month of November, and including in its termination the month of March, leaving only two months to Spring and two to Autumn. The phenomena of the Seasons he treated in a philosophical and explained in a popular manner, referring them to the goodness and benevolence of the Creator, by which they were adapted to the peculiar wants of the soil and the necessities of man. The average temperature was given as found in the Thermometrical registers kept by our townsman, Mr. Gove, and by the College at Fredericton. The employment of *personification* in treating of the months, and the occasional introduction of a choice poetic stanza from some of our well-known British Bards, removed all dryness from the lecture, and rendered it very pleasing; and the manner in which he dressed off our Winter, not only by comparing it with that of other countries, but by shewing its advantages, might, we conceive, have the effect of reconciling us to its length and some of its harsher features. The Doctor, in his conclusion, spoke of the probable amelioration of our climate and regarding it as very improbable that any of the physical circumstances, such as latitude, solar declination, or continental situation, should be so altered as to produce any improvement, fairly inferred from the changes that have taken place in our Parent Country since the days of Julius Cæsar, that the hewing down of our forests and the clearing and cultivation of the soil, will yet cause our posterity yet unborn to rejoice in the possession of a winter less rigorous in its cold and less grasping in its extent. The lecture was well received,—and we would express our hope that the Rev. Doctor will not be reluctant in future seasons to give us some more of such refreshing and pleasing entertainments.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN HARVEY.

A telegraph despatch to the News Room yesterday, announces the death of His Excellency Lieut General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. K. C. H., Lieut Governor of Nova Scotia. This melancholy event took place at half past 11 o'clock. The gallant veteran entered the army in 1791, and served with distinction for a long period. He will be generally remembered in these Colonies, having at different periods been Governor of Prince Edward Island, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, and lastly of Nova Scotia, which latter appointment he held until his death. During the American war of 1812, Sir John served with distinction on the frontiers of Canada and New Brunswick, and in the battle of Stoney Creek, where he commanded the British army, his prowess, gallant bearing and generous feelings won the warm admiration of Gen. Scott, who then commanded the American army, and ever after they retained the warmest feelings of respect towards each other.

We learn that Sir John was in his 75th year. The death of his estimable lady last summer were upon his feelings and the change produced in his demeanour was at once marked and striking. His loss will be deeply regretted by all who were acquainted with the gallant chief. His decorative pieces at the disposal of the Commander in chief, the Colonelcy of the 59th Foot.—*New-Brun.*

FIRE!—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of a range of buildings fronting on Great George street, near the Block house, and before a sufficient supply of water could be obtained, the flames spread to the front buildings, destroying two owned by Mr. John Jones, and one owned by Mr. B. Lingley of Indian Town. Several families were suddenly turned out of their homes by this conflagration, and from the shortness of the warning, must have suffered serious loss. We hear that Mr. Jones was uninsured.—*Ib.*

There was another alarm about 8 o'clock this morning, caused by fire at the above houses again igniting, but it was soon extinguished by the firemen.

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—The election took place on Thursday last, which resulted in favor of the Hon. Mr. Howe and Mr. Fulton. The votes at the close of the poll stood as follows:—Howe, 1225; Fulton, 1333; McFarlane, 1129, DeWolfe, 1063.

We have much pleasure in stating that the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Mr. ARTHUR M. PADDOCK, (son of the late Dr. Thomas Paddock, of this City) at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, on the 5th instant.

Drowned, at San Francisco, about the 30th January last, Capt. T. M. Briggs and Mr. George Jackson, of this City.—The former had charge of a store ship, and while endeavouring to get on board of her during a gale, the boat in which they were was upset, and the melancholy event was the result.—*Com.*

FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK.—The anniversary of the tutelar Saint of Ireland was celebrated by the St. Patrick's Society in this City on Wednesday last. At eight o'clock, the Members of the Society, with several public and private guests, including His Worship the Mayor, and Office-bearers of the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies, sat down to an excellent Supper, at the St. John Hotel. The chair was occupied by the President of the Society, Thomas Parks, Esq., and the Vice-President, George Carvill, Esq., acted as *Croupier*. The repast was got up in the Messrs. Scammell's best style, and was another proof of their taste and judgment in such matters. The company numbered about seventy, and spent the night with much hilarity and good humour.—Toasts, speeches, and songs, with appropriate music, added to the other enjoyments, until about two o'clock, when the party finally broke up, highly pleased with the entertainment.—*Ib.*

BAZAAR IN PORTLAND.—The Bazaar in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of raising funds for a Fire Engine for the youths in Portland, was well attended on Wednesday. In the evening the room was well filled, a large number of the fair ones assembling to decorate the place with their presence. The articles for sale were nearly all disposed of, and a considerable sum of money raised.—*Morning Times.*

THE RAILWAY BILLS.—The Halifax and Quebec Railway Bills passed the Legislative Council of this Province yesterday. We learn from good authority that the Hon. E. B. Chandler will leave home to-morrow for England as a delegate from the Government of which he is a member, to negociate the loan of the necessary funds to construct the portion of the Railway which is to be built by New-Brunswick. The well known talent and tact of Mr. Chandler will be a sufficient guarantee that the interests of New-Brunswick will be properly taken care of in any arrangement that may be entered into.—*Head Quarters, 17th.*

At a meeting of the Saint John Local Committee, appointed by the New-Brunswick Society to promote its design of having a general Exhibition of the Industry of the Province at Fredericton in October next, held in the Directors' Room of the Commercial Bank in this City, on the 18th instant,—

Mr. Justice Parker opened the proceedings of the Meeting by a brief explanation of the objects of the Society, and the part the Committee were called upon to undertake in forwarding those objects.

Whereupon it was moved by W. Jack, Esq., and unanimously Resolved, that Mr. Justice Parker be the Chairman of this Committee.

The following Resolutions were then severally proposed, seconded and unanimously adopted:—

Moved by R. Jardine, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Jack, Esq.—

Resolved, That the proposal of the New Brunswick Society to have a General Exhibition of the Industry of the whole Province at Fredericton, in October next, meets with the cordial approval of this meeting, and that as a Local Committee for the City and County of St. John, we will endeavour to do our part to render the Exhibition as complete and extensively beneficial to all parts of the Province as possible.

Moved by Dr. Paterson, and seconded by Mr. G. H. Lawrence—

Resolved, That a Sub Committee of five members be appointed to make arrangements for the future proceedings of this Local Committee, and to distribute the various duties among Sub-Committees, with the names of such persons as may appear suitable therefor, and make report thereof at the next meeting; and that the following gentlemen do compose the Sub-Committee:—James R. Ruel, Thomas Allan, George H. Lawrence, Robert Jardine, and R. Foulis.

Moved by Wm. Jack, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Allan, Esq.—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, formed in a great measure from their experience derived from the Exhibition at the Saint John Mechanics' Institute, it will be necessary for the successful undertaking of the proposed Provincial Exhibition, that a sum of not less than £500 be granted for that object by the Legislature.

Moved by Mr. Foulis, and seconded by Mr. G. H. Lawrence—

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the New-Brunswick Society, as the opinion of the Local Committee, that in addition to the Tent for the General Exhibition, there should be some more substantial and water-proof building, for the safe deposit of Pianofortes and other articles of Cabinet ware, Cutlery, and other works of art.

Moved by D. B. Stevens, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Allan, Esq.—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to Daniel J. McLaughlin, Esq., the President, and the Directors of the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick, for their kind permission to use their room for the present meeting.

Moved by R. Jardine, Esq., and seconded by R. Foulis, Esq.—

Resolved, That James R. Ruel, Esq., and Robert Parker, Jr. Esquire, be requested to act as joint Secretaries of this Local Committee.

Moved by J. R. Ruel, Esq., and seconded by D. B. Stevens, Esq.—

Resolved, That the publishers of the City Newspapers be requested to favor the Committee by inserting the proceedings of this meeting.

POPULATION OF HAMILTON.—We observe that the population of Hamilton, Canada West, has been ascertained by the recent to be 14,454. Really the ambitious little city is becoming, as the Yankees say, "quite a place." The religious denominations are as follows:—Church of England, 4,407; Roman Catholic, 3,995; Methodists, 2,268; Presbyterians, 2,084; Congregationalists, 164; Baptists, 566; other denominations, 115. The number of births in 1851 was 505, and of deaths, 216.—*Quebec Gazette.*

On Saturday night last two men fired through a window of the Governor's residence at Spencer Wood, and we regret to learn, wounded the man in charge of the building in the arm. Two individuals suspected of this diabolical outrage have been arrested.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLE REGIMENT.—The last mail from England brought the unwelcome and totally unexpected intelligence, that this fine regiment is to be "shorn of its fair proportions," and reduced to six companies. This stroke will cause the retirement from active service upon half-pay of upwards of 20 officers. The decision must have been arrived at very suddenly, as no previous intimation had been given of such a result, and the mandate from the Horse Guards has of course taken everybody by surprise.

Reciprocity with the North American British Colonies.—This great question is about to be agitated in Congress. The Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, is favorable to the adoption of a system of reciprocity in commerce between the United States and the British Provinces. Nothing is yet known of the precise terms of the arrangement, but the forthcoming bill is stated to be a pretty fair one, and one that will be carried. We hope it will come up freely and generously to the just expectations of our neighbors in the North. A selfish and a huxtering spirit would be unworthy of our legislation—particularly, when we regard the vast continental interests and prospective resources that must be affected by it.—*International Journal.*

PRESERVATION OF THE FISHERIES.—Mr. Adam Gordon writing in the Picton Eastern *Chronicle*, argues very well against the indiscriminate catching of Mackerel, during the time they are depositing their spawn. On this subject stringent laws should be made, such as regulate the game laws and fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland. In the same way the fish along the shores of Nova Scotia, may, by a judicious regulation, be preserved from the havoc which is made among them at periods when they are scarcely fit to be the food of man—*Ib.*

GROWTH OF CANADA.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

On the evenings of the 12th [illegible] recent. What they describe as wilderness, is filled with towns and villages—many of them handsome, and not a few of them large and wealthy. The growth of a number of these—among them Toronto, Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, London, Guelph, Belleville, Brockville, Kingston—was viewed, their present population, and that of earlier periods being given. Examples of the rise of property in [illegible] given. In its trade, the growth of Upper Canada is, as proved by the comparison of the exports and imports of different periods, quite equal to its advance in other respects. Great progress has also been made in regard to the conveniences of life, as was manifested by a comparison of means of conveyance—steamboats and roads at different periods; with the increase of postal arrangements and the facilities afforded by electric telegraph. By a comparison of statistical returns, it was shown that in proportion to population our increase from immigration is one-third greater than that of the United States, which, with a population fifteen times, receives an immigration only ten times ours. In proportion to population, our increase from immigration between 1830 and 1850, has been five times that of the United States.

Lecture second was devoted to the growth of Upper Canada in its higher interests, those of an intellectual and spiritual character. In 1812, Canada had five newspapers, all in the Lower Province. Now it cannot have much under two hundred. A hundred and eighty, or a little above, would give us, in proportion to population, a supply equal to that of the United States, which has about 2500. Generally speaking, our newspapers will compare favourably with those of our neighbours as to character. The number of our book shops, with the extent of their stocks, and the books stowed in libraries and found on tables, indicate a growing taste for reading. On all hands a growing interest is manifested in the subject of education. Our schools and schoolmasters, and pupils, are increasing rapidly. Sums largely increased are being paid for education; the people in many parts voluntarily taxing themselves for its support. The character of the education given is also improved. In numbers of places, too, larger Schools are being introduced, with a number of qualified teachers, which admit of proper classification of pupils and division of labour on the part of the masters. Schools of this sort have been seen by the lecturer in successful operation in Brantford and London. The Normal School is rendering the country great service; as is also the Chief Superintendent of Common Schools, by the diligence, singleness of purpose and industry with which he is devoting himself to his noble employment. The number of Grammar Schools is also increasing, and the number of Mechanics' Institutes. Now, too, the Provincial University, with its staff of well qualified Professors, to which addition is being made, offers its advantages to the youth of the country at a price little more than nominal. Trinity College, likewise, though a denominational institution, adds to the means of education in the higher departments. It is a fact specially cheering that the means of religious instruction and worship are increasing at a rate fully equal to the growth of the population. This was shown by comparison of the statistical returns of different periods. In civil arrangements and the application of correct principles to the government of the country, it is believed improvement will generally be admitted to be taking place. Our municipal institutions are working, on the whole, satisfactorily—improving the country and educating the people. The past growth of the country, with its extent, its soil, and climate, and the facilities for intercommunication afforded by its rivers and lakes, were next alluded to. Those, he said, in connexion with the character of its inhabitants, who were vindicated from the imputation of want of enterprise, afforded pledges of the future greatness of the country.

The lecture closed with an exhortation to Canadians to do their duty towards the developement of the resources of the country.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—*Washington*, March 10.—The following is a list of vessels composing the squadron recently ordered to the East Indies. The steamer Mississippi, Commodore Perry, commander of the Squadron; steam frigate Susquehannah, commander Buchanan; steamer Princeton, commander Sidney Smith Lee; sloop-of-war St. Mary, commander Magruder; sloop-of-war Plymouth, Capt. John Kelly; sloop-of-war Saratoga, commander Wm. S. Walker; brig Perry, Lieut. Fairfax; store ship Supply, Lieut. St. Clair.

The Susquehannah, Plymouth and Saratoga, are already on the Pacific coast, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the squadron. The residue of the squadron will probably get under weigh in the course of April. The objects of the expedition are well known. It is destined to effect a landing at Jeddo, the capital of Japan, at all hazards, and orders have been given to make various explorations on shore, and leave no efforts untried to open commercial intercourse with that long sealed people. It is supposed the squadron will be absent 18 months.

It is said the Japanese, hearing that an American squadron was coming to coerce them into friendly feelings, applied to the Dutch to help them in resisting Jonathan. But the Mynheers would not hear of any such thing, declined. The long sequestered sleep in which China and Japan have been lying for ages, is about to be rudely broken up, by the bursting of Anglo-Saxon Commerce into the Pacific.

Recent advices from Honduras, report the occurrence of a severe storm, in which several British vessels were wrecked, among them the barque Thurst, of London, and all on board perished.

Advices from Port au Prince to March 7, report quiet. The coronation of the Emperor on the 1st inst. was to be a grand affair, and it was hoped no less than 50,000 persons would be present, including 20,000 troops.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, as a token of her high approbation of the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Birch, late tutor of the Prince of Wales, to permit H. R. H. to present to him the sum of £5000 out of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Her Majesty has given apartments in Hampton-Court Palace to the widows of the gallant officers, Pennycuick and Cureton, who fell in the Sikh war.

A most splendid donation has just been made by the Imperial Government of Austria to the Royal Geographical Society of London, consisting of the series of charts and maps lately deposited in the Austrian department of the Great Exhibition, and put there by the Imperial Military Geographical Institute of Vienna. For this valuable adjunct to a study of geographical science, the society are indebted to Field-Marshal Von Skubank, of Vienna, through whose influence at the Imperial court they have been secured to this country. As works of art they stand almost unrivalled, one map of Europe being about eight feet in height, and six in width, beautifully framed and coloured, and with the latest improvements. Several others are nearly on the same scale, with one map of Italy in eight large sheets.

Two distinguished Irishmen, friends and favorers of the English government, died lately, on the same day, 26th of February. One was Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, the great friend of the government system of education in Ireland—a sensible and moderate man. The other was the celebrated Thomas Moore, the Poet. For over a year before his death his mind was quite gone—his brilliant intellect perfectly eclipsed. He was in the 72d year of his age, and died at Sloperton, near Devizes, in England where he had lived for the last quarter century. He desired to be buried in the parish church yard. For about 20 years, he had enjoyed a pension of £300 a year, secured for him by his friend, Lord John Russell.

The Duke of Wellington recommends the making of roads as the only way of subduing and civilizing the Kaffirs. The military tactics of the Romans must have been similar to those of the illustrious Duke, for the Cæsars have left there roads behind them, as a telling proof of their inroads upon the then British barbarians. Not long ago, a bush frontier was considered a protection from an enemy; but it is now discovered that it is a protection for none. Now the system of protection is to construct roads—and railroads if possible—and settle the frontier so that the enemy may not hide himself behind the trees.

The famous old Westminster Bridge over the Thames is to be removed, and a magnificent structure to be erected in its stead, to accord with the increasing splendor of the neighbourhood.

Cotton from Straw.—A circumstance extremely interesting to all engaged in textile manufactures, indeed to the whole community, has this week been communicated to us. An amateur chemist of this town while engaged recently in testing the Chevalier Clausen's chemical process of making cotton, not having any flax straw at hand, tried it upon oat straw. To his astonishment, after the silica and gums which enter into the composition of oat straw in greater proportions than in flax, had been dissolved, he obtained a large quantity of good cotton. The opinion he formed from this and subsequent experiments is, that the common straw of this country may be profitably converted into cotton, thereby adding to the certainty and abundance of our future supplies.—*Nottingham paper.*

The Chateau of Ham.—This now noted building was erected in its present state by Odon IV. in 1216, on the site of a castle dating probably from the time of the Romans. The principal tower of this bastille is called "La Tour du Connetable de St. Pol." For the last thousand years this castle has served as a state prison, and some of its memorable inhabitants were Charles the Simple, king of France, in 923; Louis XI., king of France, in 1470; Mirabeau, 1792, &c. Its external appearance is quite in keeping with the mediæval period in which it was erected.—*The Builder.*

Spanish Names.—A Spanish journal gives the following singular names as those of two *Employees* in the Finance department at Madrid:—Don Epifanio Mirurzurrurdunmary Zengotita, and Don Juan Nepomuceno de Burionagonatetorecagogenzecochea. The journal, in quoting the name of the latter of these honorable gentlemen, would have done well to have given some directions as to the pronunciation.

UNITED STATES.

ALBANY, March 16.—The streams are all very much swollen, and the rail road trains in all directions are deranged. The Hudson river track between Albany and Hudson is some three feet under water.

From the West, the accounts are equally disastrous. The Pallatine bridge over the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road is covered with water to the depth of three feet.

The water here is several feet above the docks on Exchange street, and is almost up to the curb stone and side walk of Deane street. The ice is dammed up at Castleton.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Bishop Hedding, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is at Poughkeepsie in a dying condition.

The Merchants' Exchange building was sold to-day under a foreclosure of mortgage for $895,000. W. W. Deforrest was the purchaser. The first bid was $500,000, and the sale was on the nineteenth bid.—The price paid nearly satisfies the mortgage claimants. All other creditors and the stockholders lose their entire interest. The original cost was about $2,000,000.

BOUND FOR CALIFORNIA.—Lovejoy's Hotel, New York, is thronged with California adventurers, awaiting the sailing of the steamers, which go off filled with passengers bound for the land of promise.

LOLA MONTEZ has had two brilliant receptions at the Howard Athenæum, and is to appear again this evening in the same piece, the Carnival de Seville. The ballet troupe is remarkably good. The house was crowded last night; her world-wide reputation, her womanly defence of herself against attacks since she arrived in this country, her acknowledged beauty and accomplishments, and, more than all, curiosity, drawing "all the world" together to see her; the tickets are to be sold at auction, again, to-day.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The Whigs in the United States are using every exertion to elevate the Hon. Daniel Webster to the Presidency. A requisition signed by citizens of New York desirous of Mr. Webster's election, inviting all citizens who united with them in such wish to meet at the Metropolitan Hall, appears in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 5th inst. There are 17 columns of names attached to it.

THE TALLEST IN THE WORLD.—Our national spirit of boasting shows itself so often, sometimes so offensively, and sometimes so ludicrously, that it is really quite a duty now and then to give it a slap.

My eyes has just fallen on a paragraph in a church paper, (a mere slip, copied from some exchange,) in which it is said "the Washington National Monument, now one hundred and four feet from the surface of the ground, is to be five hundred and seventeen feet high, and will be the loftiest structure in the world."

Now, to say nothing of the Pyramids, of which the greatest, at least, is more than six hundred feet high; and which, in bulk, bear no comparison with the slice out of one of them that would make our obelisk;—a church, now building in Russia, is to rear its central dome half as high again as the obelisk at Washington, when completed.—The church of St. Savoir, on Sparrow Hill, Moscow, designed as a thank offering to God for the discomfiture of the French invader in 1812, is slowly but steadily lifting its enormous head, which is to rise, in its central dome, to the height of seven hundred and seventy feet above the foundation.—*Am. Church Times.*

THE HISTORY OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.—From the very interesting paper on this subject, read on a late occasion by Mr. J. G. Dudley, before the New York Historical Society, it appears that the total amount of capital invested in the culture of cotton, at the present time—taking the report of the late Hon. Levi Woodbury as reliable data—cannot vary much from $1,500,000,000.

The official declared value of raw cotton, exported from the United States, from 1790 to 1851, inclusive, amounted to $711,691,676.

The amount of money invested in the cotton manufacture, in the United States, in 1850, was $74,501,031.

The total declared value of the exports of manufactures of cotton, from 1826 to 1851, inclusive, amounts to $77,887,553.

Mr. Dudley spoke of the establishment of mills immediately after the close of the last war with Great Britain, in Massachusetts, by Lowell and Jackson. These were the first mills of any consequence, and they were established at a time when the commerce and trade of the United States were crippled by her contest with England.

They were in want of a hotel at one of the new stations of the Michigan Central Railway, so they put some freight cars on the side track, and "opened house." One was a saloon, of course, another a dining room, a third a kitchen, while the fourth was the sleeping apartment of the establishment.

Near eight millions of people were carried on the United States Railroads, during the last year, with eighty-six killed and forty-seven wounded.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have Sandwich Island dates to the 17th of January. The Polynesian of the 10th announces the arrival of a cargo of 160 Coolies from Amoy.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The steamship El Dorado, with the California mails to Feb. 18, and one and a half million dollars in gold, arrived about half-past 5 this P. M. She brings about 160 passengers.

The El Dorado's mails are 26 days and 4 hours from San Francisco, being the quickest trip on record, and made by the Panama route.

The steamers Panama and Fremont were lying at Panama. The Tennessee was hourly expected. These three vessels would take from Panama all who held through tickets. A large number of persons holding through tickets by the independent line were still waiting passage, none of the steamers of that line having been there for two months. These persons complained bitterly, and looked upon the whole proceedings as a grand swindle.

The Panama Rail Road is now open to a point 40 miles above Chagres, and the mail steamers will hereafter all land at Navy Bay, thus avoiding the danger of landing in small boats at Chagres.

The Gorgona road to Panama is in first rate order. The port at Navy Bay, the terminus of the rail road, is called Aspinwall City.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is the loss of the steamer General Warren, with 42 lives, at the mouth of Columbia River, Oregon.—She had on board a cargo of produce valued at $80,000, and was owned by Messrs. Garrison & Foetz, of Panama. No Eastern names are mentioned among the sufferers.

The steamer Sea Gull, bound from San Francisco to Oregon, was wrecked at the entrance of Humboldt Bay on the 26th ult. All on board were saved.

The Quartermaster's schooner, with a detachment of U. S. Troops, and supplies for the past at Port Orford, was cast away on the 2d ult. No lives were lost.

The brigs Almira and Uni; also schs Exact and Hornet, have recently gone ashore on the Oregon coast. The Indians treated the wrecked gold seekers with rudeness. Nearly the whole of the above disasters are mainly attributed to dense fogs which have prevailed for a succession of months.

The schooner Penelope, Captain Dodge, which left San Juan about the 17th of October with 82 passengers, is feared to have been lost with all on board.

The Flying Fish reached San Francisco in 100 days from Boston, and the Celestial, from New York in 106 days. Clipper ships were being fitted up at San Francisco for freight and passengers to Panama, expecting to make the trip in nearly the average time of steamers. The Trade Wind and Hornet were two of the vessels, the former being fitted up so as to accommodate nearly 1000 passengers. She takes the place of the steamer New Orleans.

POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The population in the settled districts of New South Wales is 159,356; of women 87,148 males 72,208 females. In the squatting districts the population is 27,697; of which 19,249 are males, 8,448 femal s—making the total population of the country 187,248. The religious statistics are: Church of England 95,137; Church of Scotland 18,136; Wesleyan Methodists, 40,608; other Protestants, 6,472; Roman Catholics, 56,399; Jews, 979; other persuasions, 740.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, March 16.

The Light House Committee, of which Hon. R. D. Wilmot is chairman, has recommended a grant of £75 to John Murray, a Branch Pilot of the Port of St. John, for services performed by him in marking headlands in the Bay of Fundy.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

The House has been engaged upon the School Bill—five sections passed. There was much talk and recrimination about matters foreign to the subject. An amendment, by the Speaker, approving that the Attorney General should appoint a Superintendent, was rejected. Mr. Hanington moved that the old Act be continued with the addition of County Inspectors—rejected. Mr. Johnson moved the appointment of County Boards, &c.—rejected.

Mr. Gilbert has preferred a serious charge against Mr. Chapman, accusing him of altering Certificates. Mr. Weldon, the Registrar, proved that letters had been inserted after the Certificates were given, and that they were otherwise changed. Mr. Chapman's son proves a direct contradiction against these charges. More witnesses have been summoned.

THURSDAY, March 18.

The Bill in amendment of the St. Andrews Railway Facility Bill passed. It ordains that the Province take class B. shares for £250,000 stock, instead of class A., which is all taken up.

The question was taken on the third reading of the Bill giving the right of Mines to the proprietors of the land—passed 18 to 13.

The School Bill was re-committed. Other amendments were proposed and lost, none of them important. On a re-consideration of the 5th section the appointment of a Superintendent was carried. All the St. John members, except Mr. Harding, voted in favor.

Mr. Needham said local Inspectors would prove a nuisance without a superintendent.—£250 was proposed by the Attorney General as Superintendent's salary—Lost.

Messrs. Goddard, Gray, and Wilmot voted for it—£200 was then proposed and lost.

Mr. Wilmot spoke warmly; said time was wasted, and the House was incompetent to discharge its duties.

Messrs. Johnson, Hanington and Ryan replied, throwing the blame on the Government for forcing this measure on the House. If the House is incompetent, the Government should dissolve them; some confusion, but no decision—progress reported.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Mr. Gray's Insurance Bill finally passed in committee.

The bill to amend the law relating to Patents was committed on motion of Mr. Gray.—Progress reported.

The Bill to amend the St. Andrews Railway Facility Bill, passed the third reading.

In supply the grants for the Great Roads passed.—Grants for Wharves in Albert and Westmoreland counties, also at Woodstock, passed, with an understanding that each county get a grant for the same purpose.—The grant to the Mechanics' Institute at the Bend was rejected—this decides all similar applications. This being the last day for placing entries on the supply Book, many were made.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, £5000 were entered on the supply book for the enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum, and £2500 for the enlargement of the Provincial Penitentiary, also sums for Reporters, Printers, &c.

SATURDAY, March 20.

Mr. Partelow, in reply to observations made by Mr. Williston yesterday, said constant negociations were going on between the British and Provincial governments respecting Reciprocity; the question is in the hands of the Minister at Washington. The lower Provinces are not neglected, nor will they be in any treaty that may be made; in his opinion, however, nothing will be done in Congress the present Session. Said this was an Electioneering session. This Province has no agent in Washington.

Mr. Montgomery put a question, a few days ago, respecting the delegation to England, which had not been answered—he wished Mr. Rankin associated in it. Mr. Partelow said this could not be, as the other Provinces sent only a single delegate.

Two unimportant bills passed this morning. The School Bill is again under consideration.—The salary of the Superintendent was fixed at £200—extras £50. County Inspectors determined on—to be paid at a rate not exceeding 7s. 6d., not less than 5s. each inspection—but minimum salary to be £50—inspections four in the year.

This was determined on motion of Mr. Partelow after amendments by Messrs. Hanington, Johnson, Gray and others, and many divisions.

Mr. Johnson moved that the words Religion, Morality, and Loyalty, be struck out of the 16th section, as opening the door to dissentions and differences not calculated to effect good.

Messrs. Hanington, Ryan, English, Botsford, Rice, McPhelim, and others, took the same view.

Messrs. Wilmot, Gray, Barbarie, Robinson, Thompson, and others, opposed, arguing the necessity of teaching religion to youth—this would not create dissention, as no particular doctrine was prescribed.

Mr. Hanington proposed an addition that children should not be taught contrary to the wishes of their parents.

Mr. Botsford proposed a section providing that children should not learn from any Book, or take part in religious instruction or exercises not approved by their parents. This last passed, the others rejected.

Other sections passed. Progress reported.

MONDAY, March 22.

The bill to prevent parties laying Poison on private lands passed on motion of Mr. Gray.

The bill appointing a Commission for the revision of the Laws was committed. Messrs. Hanington, and Johnson opposed, and the Attorney General, the Secretary and Gray and Williston supported it. A motion for postponement was lost, only Hannington, Johnson, and Pickard supporting it. Progress was then reported. The Commissioners to be not less than three nor more than five. The Commissioners to revise existing laws and suggest others.

Mr. Barberie moved the following Resolution:

"Whereas this House have just received the melancholy intelligence that Sir John Harvey, the late talented Governor of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax this morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, and whereas the late distinguished gentleman filled for many years the same important and exalted station in this Province;

Therefore Resolved unanimously, That out of the high respect entertained by the people of this Province towards his memory, this House do now adjourn."

This Resolution was carried by acclamation, and the House adjourned at half past 1 o'clock.

The Legislative Council also adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 23d, Two o'clock.

The Bill to Incorporate the Hillsboro' Mining Company passed.—The School Bill also passed the House—there were but few amendments—one important, empowering the Board to give a weekly allowance to teachers attending the schools.

The House is now in Supply—the claim of Robert Payne, for money paid for the ground for the Lunatic Asylum, is under consideration.

The Westmoreland Scrutiny has engrossed attention all the morning. Messrs. Smith, Robb, and Hickman were examined—they proved that the Certificate was written by Mr. Weldon, the Registrar, on Sunday evening, and otherwise contradicted his evidence.

Mr. Sayre proved searching the Records for some of these names, when the Registrar refused to certify otherwise than as on record—this was not the same time—the evidence is too lengthy to give a summary by Telegraph.—The Committee adjourned.

Passengers per Ship *Britannia*. Capt Coulthart, for Liverpool sailed on Tuesday evening—Messrs. Charles C. Ward and James Cleeland, of this City, and Messrs. Gabriel L. Nase and Stephen Crawford, from King's County. The two last named are on their way to the gold diggings in Australia.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Martin Leck, to Miss Jane Thompson, all of Sussex, (K. C.)

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. James Tribe, to Miss Ann, only daughter of the late Samuel Hicks, all of the Parish of Sussex.

At the Church of the Ascension, Norton, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. E. A. Warneford, Rector, Mr. William H. White, of Springfield, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Daniel Hatfield, Esq., of Norton.

On Thursday the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Reid Lawson, Mr. Robert Gore, to Miss Jane Floyd, both of the Parish of St. Martins.

At Hampton, K. C., on the 26th Feb., by the Rev. Samuel Bancroft, Mr. Silas Lockhart, formerly of Amherst, N. S., to Hannah M., seventh daughter of the late Mr. John Hicks, of Norton.

At the Bend of Petitcodiac, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, of St. John, Mr. Job Steeves, of Moncton, to Miss Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the Rev. James McFee, of Salisbury.

Also, at the same time, by the same, Mr. James McFee, of Salisbury, to Miss Elizabeth Constantine, of Moncton.

At Sussex, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, of St. John, Mr. George Campbell, to Caroline, daughter of Mr. John McLeod, all of Sussex.

On the 3d ult. by the Rev. Matthew Smith, Mr. George Hiram Graves, of the Parish of Elgin, County of Albert, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. John Robinson, of the same place.

On the 9th inst., by the same, and at the same place, Mr. George Robinson, to Miss Sarah Babkirk.

At Grand Lake, on the 26th January, by the Rev. W. Smithson, Mr. John Palmer, to Eleanor A., youngest daughter of John Marshall, Esq.

At the Parish Church, Shediac, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rector, Mr. Edward J. Willing, to Miss Mary Ann Bateman, both of Shediac.

On the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. Thomas Walton, of the Parish of Botsford, to Mrs. Hannah Carter, of Shediac.

Also, on the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. Robert Fardy, of the Parish of Botsford, to Miss Ellen Kinney, of Shediac.

DIED.

On Friday evening last, of con[illegible] lingering illness, which she bore [illegible] nation to the Divine Will, Mrs. [illegible] the late Capt. Samuel Thomas, in her age.

On Tuesday the 16th inst., afte[illegible] ness, aged 43 years, Harriet, wife [illegible] Sorlie, leaving a husband and six [illegible] de