The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 2, 1852.

THE RAILWAY BILLS PASSED.

During the last week, the Railway Bills passed both Houses of the Legislature. In the Assembly on Wednesday, the vote on the second section of the Facility Bill was in the affirmative by a large majority; the minority being only the following seven—Earle, Gilbert, Hatheway, Pickard, English, Beardsley, Rice. This decided the Bill in the House.

In the Legislative Council, on Wednesday, the Bills were passed, two members only, (Messrs. Gilbert and Connell,) voting against them.

On Friday, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down in state to the Council Chamber, and gave his assent to the Railway Bills; after which His Excellency closed the Session with the following SPEECH:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I rejoice to find that it has been possible to sanction the scheme for the construction of the European and North American Railway. The readiness with which you have met and entered on this business, and the attention which you have given, deserves my warmest acknowledgments.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The measures to which I have just assented, imply some confidence in the Executive Government. I thank you for that confidence, and I desire to assure you that the funds that you have placed at my disposal shall be expended economically, and the powers which you have entrusted to me shall be cautiously exercised.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

We may hope that a new impulse will be given to your progress by the acts just passed. For my own part I believe that the completion of this Railroad will benefit not only those whose houses it passes, but that the most remote settler and the poorest labourer will perceive a fresh element of enterprise and prosperity at work amongst us.

I have only to repeat my thanks for the assistance you have given me, and to relieve you from your labours for the present.

We heartily congratulate the Province at large on the successful termination of this most important question. We believe that brighter days are now in store for us, and that every section of the Province will participate in the advantages resulting from the projected enterprize. May the "good time coming" speedily arrive!

MUSIC.

"*The* RAILWAY SONG of New-Brunswick; in commemoration of the Railway Nuptials of New-Brunswick and the World.—*Words by* WM. WATTS, Jr., Esq., Barrister; *Music by* STEPHEN K. FOSTER, Esq.—*Dedicated by permission to* LADY HEAD."—[ST. JOHN, N. B.—Published by Henry Chubb & Co.]

We have received from the Publishers a copy of the above timely and interesting publication; the joint production of the poetical and musical genius of the same two natives of our Province, who a few weeks since gave to the public "*The Song of the Great Exhibition.*"—Like that effusion, the words of the present effort are very appropriate and pleasing; and the Music is at once simple and harmonious, and well adapted to the poetry. The patriotism of the Song, and the easy style of the Music, will doubtless render it a favorite with the musical portion of our population; and we shall expect frequently hereafter to hear it carolled in social circles.—We subjoin the words of the Song:

The Railway Song of New-Brunswick.

Hurrah! the morn is breaking,
In gold and purple light;
Hurrah! glad hope is waking,
And hearts and eyes are bright,
A glorious bridal calls us—
New-Brunswick weds the world;
Spread wide, spread far your banners,
Be cross and star unfurl'd.
Exalt the mighty chorus;
Exalt each heart and hand;
Great joy shines brightly o'er us,
And crowns our own lov'd land.

Hurrah! these glad espousals
Bring honor'd guests from far—
Strangers no more, but brothers,
In strife of love to war.
Then hail the wealth that dowers
Our poor but lovely bride;
Hail to the gallant company
That throng the altar's side.
Prompting the mighty chorus,
Exult with heart and hand;
Great joy shines brightly o'er us,
And crowns our own lov'd land.

Hurrah! the vows are spoken,
The marriage lines are seal'd;
Hurrah! the bells give token
How gladly they are peal'd.
Come wealth, come skill, come labour,
The brawny and the free;
Rejoice! these glad espousals
Are wage and work for thee.
Then swell the mighty chorus,
Exult each heart and hand;
Great joy shines brightly o'er us,
And crowns our own lov'd land.

Hurrah! hurrah! the thunder
Of flaming car comes on—
The patriot's faith hath triumph'd,
The laggard's heart is won.
A world's wide arms will fold us,
Our commerce crowds the seas;
Green fields and busy workshops
Are ours at last; and these
Will join in this glad chorus—
Lift high each heart and hand;
Joy, joy that this great bridal
Doth bless our own lov'd land!

We understand that the Lecture Season of the St. John Mechanics' Institute will commence on Monday the 15th instant, when Dr. ROBB, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in King's College, Fredericton, will deliver the Introductory Address.

By telegraph from Washington, it is stated that the Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War, has been appointed Secretary of State, *pro tempore*. But it is generally expected that Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, will be called to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Mr. Webster.

We have received from Messrs. McMillan, a copy of GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November. It is, as usual, a beautiful number. The engravings are numerous and excellent, and the reading matter is all of the first order. We say to all, take it. Price only $3 a year.

The Presidential Election takes place to-day in the United States—the election being simultaneous throughout the Union.—The Candidates are, General Scott, whig, and General Pierce, democrat. It is generally thought that the choice will fall upon the latter.

QUEBEC, 29th Oct.—Last night Mr. Young moved free trade resolutions in opposition to differential duties.—Debate, but no result.

Mr Terrell, Member for Stanstead, died of cholera, and a messenger of the House. Several other deaths last night.

The House is in a panic, and will probably adjourn at once.—*Tel. to News Room.*

A second despatch from Quebec, dated yesterday, says that two deaths occurred on Saturday, and one on Sunday night.

William Jackson, Esq., M. P., of London, and the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, went passengers in the steamship America, which left Halifax on Friday morning last, for Liverpool.

The negotiations between Mr. Jackson and the Canadian Cabinet for the completion of the Great Trunk Railway, have been brought to a close.—The terms proposed by Mr. Hincks, with very slight modification, having been accepted.—*Halifax Sun.*

Mr. Boulton has put the question—who is Mr. Jackson? *We* shall answer it from Dod's Parliamentary Companion, published in 1852.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

"Jackson *William*, (Newcastle-under-Lyne)—Son of the late Peter Jackson, Esq., of *Warrington*, Lancashire, Surgeon. Born at *Warrington*, 1805, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Hughes. *Was* formerly an African merchant, but retired in 1842. *Was* the proprietor of the improvements effected at Birkenhead and other local undertakings. Is a Director of the Chester and Holyhead, Royston and Hitchin, and *W*hitehaven Junction Railways. A Magistrate of the county of Chester Patron of 1 living. A liberal; voted in favor of the repeal of the navigation laws; favourable to the reduction of the duties on wine, tea, &c. First returned for Newcastle-under-Lyne, in 1847—*Reform; Manor House, Birkenhead; and Claughton, Birkenhead.*"

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 25.

DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—The melancholy tidings, which have been hourly expected for the last two days have at length arrived. Mr. Webster departed this life at Marshfield a little before three o'clock on Sunday morning. His health for a year or two has been somewhat impaired, and the annual catarrh, to which he has been subject in the month of August, attacked him both the last year and this with unusual severity. Other complaints followed a few weeks since, and his constitution, originally of great strength, has at length yielded.—Mr. Webster was however able to attend to the public business of his department till within a very few days of his decease, and his peerless intellect remained unclouded to the last.

Mr. Webster was born at Salisbury, N. H., on the 18th of January, 1782. He was educated at Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College. His legal pupilage was passed in the office of Governor Gore of Massachusetts, who stood in the first rank of jurists.

In 1812 Mr. Webster was elected to Congress as one of the Representatives from New Hampshire, and took his seat at the extra session in May, 1813. The country was then engaged in the war with Great Britain declared the preceding June. Congress at that time embraced an unusual number of eminent members, both of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Clay, Calhoun, Lowndes, Pickering, Gaston, Forsyth, were among the number. Several of these added the advantage of some experience in legislation to talents of the highest order. Mr. Webster had never been a member of a deliberative assembly before, but he rose at once to the very front rank. It was soon remarked of him by Mr. Lowndes, "that the South had not his superior nor the North his equal."

In 1822 he was elected to Congress for the city of Boston by an overwhelming majority, and this choice was renewed at two subsequent elections by a vote nearly unanimous. He signalized his return to political life by the ever memorable speech on behalf of the Greeks, which gave him the same rank among the statesmen of the age which he had already taken among its jurists.

Such was Gen. Jackson's sense of the important services he had rendered the country in the great nullification crisis of 1832, that he was desirous of making him Chief Justice of the United States on the decease of Marshall. But the power of circumstances was too great for a step so auspicious to the best interests of the country, as the removal of the barriers of party alienation.

On the accession of General Harrison to the Presidency in 1841, he was placed at the head of his cabinet, a station which he continued to occupy under Mr. Tyler for two years after the President's decease. In this short period he succeeded in negotiating with Lord Ashburton, sent by England as a special envoy for that purpose, an honorable arrangement in reference to all the matters in controversy with that country, with the exception of Oregon. The settlement of that question on a reasonable basis, though not effected while Mr. Webster was in office, was mainly owing to the respect paid to his opinion by the British Ministry, as that opinion was expressed in letters to his friends in England.

Mr. Webster was re-elected to the Senate in 1845. Although disgusted with the measures of the Mexican government, Mr. Webster opposed the war with that feeble and distracted country. He considered it as having been commenced by an unwarranted exercise of executive discretion without the previous sanction of Congress, and he foresaw the dangerous consequences likely to flow from a great acquisition of territory.

On the untimely decease of General Taylor and the dissolution of his Cabinet, Mr. Webster was called by President Fillmore to the Department of State, and has remained to the last days of his crowded and eventful life, in the laborious discharge of the duties of that important and responsible office.

The most hasty survey of Mr. Webster's career is sufficient to show the astonishing versatility of his talent and the prodigious extent of his attainments.

With no work ancient or modern was he more familiar than with the BIBLE. He read it habitually and with the most thorough appreciation of its worth as a record of divine truth and hope, a law of moral duty, and a collection of the loftiest strains of sacred eloquence and poetry. As he declined in years religious contemplations engaged more and more of his attention and the last great change found him in a state of christian preparation. He retained his faculties till within a very short time before his death, perhaps to the very last. At half-past six o'clock Saturday evening he assembled his family and friends about him and took an affectionate leave of each.—For a few hours after this trying scene he seemed to suffer considerable pain, which he bore with fortitude, occasionally addressing a few words to his physician. About 10 o'clock he desired a friend at his bed side to read a portion of Gray's elegy in a country church yard. To another he said "on the 24th of October, 1852, all that is mortal of Daniel Webster will cease to live;" and at twenty minutes before three o'clock he breathed his last, perfectly quiet and to all appearance free from pain.

A brighter intellect, a more generous spirit, or a purer patriotism was never devoted to the service of the Country.

The persons present at the final close were Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Paige, Mr. S. A. Appleton, Miss Downs, Mr. LaRoy, Edward Curtis, Peter Harvey, George T. Curtis, and Charles Henry Thomas, Esquires; and George I. Abbott and W. C. Zanzinge., Esquires, of the State Department, and Doctors Jeffries and J. Mason Warren, and the personal attendants and domestics of Mr. Webster; Mrs. Webster being unable to witness the last moments, awaited the sad event in her own apartment.

A few minutes after he had expired, Mrs. Webster entered the room to gaze upon the lifeless remains of her beloved partner. The scene is beyond description. Her grief found utterance in the most exquisitely agonizing tones of sorrow.

Minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled in Boston, by order of the Mayor, in consequence of the death of Mr. Webster. The shipping, of all nations, lowered their colors to half-mast.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

MR Webster was first elected to Congress forty years ago next November, from the Portsmouth district, in New Hampshire. Since then he has been almost constantly in public employment, eight years as a representative, nineteen years as senator, five years as Secretary of State, a few months as a member of the Massachusetts Constitution Reform Convention, and ten days as a member of the Massachusetts legislature. During most of his public life he was extensively employed at the bar, and for many years enjoyed the reputation, in New England, of being the greatest living barrister.

As an academical orator, as a lawyer, as a diplomatist, and as a statesman, Mr. Webster achieved a fame which, separately, almost any of his contemporaries, living or dead, might have envied. His anniversary addresses are almost the only specimens of that species of oratory in this country, that will survive their author. His efforts at the bar, like most achievements in that arena, however memorable, will only possess a traditional fame, which in this country is never lasting.

The Senate has been his great theatre, where if he did not lay the foundation of his fame as an orator, he certainly erected the monuments which are to perpetuate it. His forensic oratory has rarely been surpassed either in ancient or modern times, and there is no doubt that his example in that body did more than is now easily appreciated, in elevating its standard of parliamentary eloquence and decorum.

He never betrayed the politician in the tone of the language of his speeches; whatever might be the secret motives of his heart, he always rested his policy upon professedly public grounds, and discussed them from a national, and never from a personal, nor a partisan point of view. In this respect Mr. Webster's political speeches stand in admirable contrast with the style of parliamentary oratory which ordinarly prevails at Washington, and we cannot but think that the loss of his admirable example in this respect, has been sensibly felt by the Senate since he ceased actively to participate in the deliberations of that body.

His life has left few lessons of greater value than may be gathered from the elevated tone of his Congressional speeches, in which he never made one undignified appeal, or indulged in one personal or an unparliamentary allusion. We do not recollect an instance of Mr. Webster's being called to order, or of his being out of order during the whole of his parliamentary life. This can hardly be said of any other person who ever held a seat in the Congress of the United States more than a single term.

[*From the Quebec Chronicle.*]

"I STILL LIVE!"—These were the last audible words of Daniel Webster.—Daniel Webster was in himself a host. Although he could not sit in the chair of Washington, he influenced by his counsels the actions of those who did, and his words were not without weight even in Great Britain. Daniel Webster, in 1812, opposed the war with England; in 1845 he opposed the war with Mexico. Yet in both cases he felt that he was an American, and when war was inevitable he took every opportunity of showing that he was. But Daniel Webster is dead, and the world has lost an able lawyer, and a statesman, whose like may not for ages be seen again. His last words—words uttered as it were in death—were, "I still live!" and they are beautifully, grandly true. Daniel Webster, awakened from a state of coma, found that he was yet living on earth, and said so in surprise. The world, ages after he is gone, and when not a vestige of his humanity remains, will be no less astonished on awakening from a state of torpidity and forgetfullness, to find that Daniel Webster still lives. Cold as he is, he yet lives, his fame is imperishable, his name is engraven on the rock for ever, and his words will "live side by side with the best speeches of Demosthenes, or Cicero, or Chatham, or Burke." "In the midst of life we are in death," in the midst of death Daniel Webster felt that "he still lived."

MR. WEBSTER'S BURIAL.—It has already been mentioned that Mr. Webster is to be buried at Marshfield. His body will be deposited in the tomb which he has caused to be erected, and in which the remains of his deceased children, and of their mother, were already placed under his own care. The New York papers give the following description of his coffin, which is said to be in course of preparation in that city, by Messrs. Huyler & Putnam. "It is of metal, air-tight, and covered with cloth and heavy fringe. The lining is of white satin. It will be placed in an oaken case, with silver handles."

President Fillmore has written a letter of condolence to Mrs. Webster.

THE FISHERIES.—The Town was startled yesterday morning by the intelligence that Captain Campbell, of the Devastation, had detained nearly 100 Fishing vessels at Port Hood under suspicion that an extensive system of Fraud had been organized for carrying on the Fishery in violation of the Convention. It is said that nearly all of these vessels are our own craft, whose papers may be ignorantly irregular, but who are bona fide pursuing their lawful occupation.

If this be so, Captain Campbell has incurred a heavy responsibility. But we shall suspend our opinions until the facts are all before us.

An officer came overland with Despatches for the Vice Admiral, yesterday, and Captain Daley, of the Daring, who it appears came into angry collision with the Commander of the Devastation, also arrived here to report to the Provincial Government.

We believe that the whole subject has been anxiously considered and will be discreetly dealt with by proper authorities. A Counsel was held by the Lieutenant Governor yesterday. A Telegraphic Despatch was, we understand, sent off by Sir George Seymour directing that all British vessels against whom fraud could not be clearly proved should be promptly released. Captain Seymour, accompanied by the Attorney General, left this morning for Port Hood. To avoid any risk of further embroilment, Captain Ross has been detached from the Revenue Service, and placed in temporary command of the Daring until the affair at Port Hood has been investigated.

We regret very much indeed that any difficulty should have occurred at the close of a season in which the two services have worked so harmoniously for the common good. *We* trust that sound sense and right feeling may yet restore matters to a proper footing, and that even the arbitrary exercise of authority, if that shall be proved, will not be permitted to disturb the efficiency of a service from the active operations of which so much may be naturally expected.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Oct 19.—Had a tremendous gale from S. *W.* on the 15th, much damage was done all over the Island—twenty one Am. vessels totally wrecked at Souris. A Bergantine fitting out for Australia drove through the centre of Pownal Wharf, carrying away about 300 feet of the wharf. A vessel laden with produce, sheep, and &c. for Bermuda a total wreck. Two vessels laden with produce, ashore at Pownal Bay. The writer says it would take him a whole day to describe the disasters to Shipping, Bridges, and wharves all over the Islands.—*Ex. from a Letter.*

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.—The Halifax *Br. N. American*, in order to show the necessity for protective duties to that city, has the following remarks:

"Instead of the population of Halifax increasing, it is either standing still or decreasing every day. Our people seem flying away as if a Pestilence reigned in our midst. They go by every sailing vessel and every steamer to the United States, and have gone, so many, by coach via *W*indsor that the outward flow has almost "touched bottom;"—there are not many more left who can go—not many more who are sufficiently free of *kindred* or *property* to be able to leave; and there has been a sensible falling off in coach travelling in consequence. The floating population—those whose labour is valuable to any country, but whose all is on their backs or easily converted into cash at an auction, these are wiping off the dust of their shoes against us.

The consequence is—500 houses in Halifax are new tenantless, and if the owners ask the usual rents, they are "laughed to scorn."—The most central shops in the city are "To Let," and the desolation increases every day. *We* shall be told by the Government Organs that this is a great mistake; but a few facts are worth a thousand assertions. Let us stand at each corner of the Province Building, the most central part of the city, and survey the barrenness of the land."

[It then enumerates a list of some thirty shops and other tenements, "To Let," all within gun shot of the Province Building, the most central part of the city!]

Our friends want the Railroad.

NEW BRUNSWICK EXHIBITION.—We are not very desirous of unnecessarily lauding the efforts of our New Brunswick neighbours in regard to the present position and prospects of their noble Province, but we cannot help thinking that much credit is due to them for the active energies recently put forth in this and in other important movements, calculated materially to advance the general welfare. Four years ago, and New-Brunswick was suffering heavily from an almost universal depression, occasioned partly by the repeated failure of crops, but still more, and chiefly, from a heavy shock in the commercial world, in which that Province largely participated. Since then, however, by renewed activity, perseverance, and industry on the part of her inhabitants, both in commerce and in agriculture, the whole business of the country has received a fresh impetus and assumed a prosperous and flourishing aspect; two Industrial Exhibitions have already been held within the Province; and there is every prospect of railroad inter-communication being speedily established in New-Brunswick, connecting her with the trade of the populous and growing Province of Canada, and with the United States. And now, if her farmers but produce a systematic course in regard to the selection of stock and seed, the disposal of manures, and the rotation of crops, there is little doubt but that New Brunswick will take her stand, in point of agricultural productions, as second to none of the British American Colonies.—*Halifax Pres. Witness.*

CANADIAN LIBERALITY.—*We* perceive by our exchanges, that Judge Aylwin, of Canada East, has contributed £1,000 to re-build St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, and has offered £75 per annum, for the support of its Clergyman. It is pleasing to see such evidences thickening on every hand, both of the will and the ability, to minister to the necessities of the Church, now that extraneous resources are to a great extent withdrawn.—*Halifax Church Times.*

The talk about town is that there are difficulties in the cabinet and that either Mr. Hincks or Mr. Morin must resign; and that Lord Elgin is positively recalled, and will be succeeded by Lord Harris. Should the last rumour prove true, Lord Elgin's removal will be regretted, for His Lordship has done very much to promote the prosperity of the province and his personal popularity has been possibly greater than that of any other Governor of Canada—*Quebec Chronicle.*

LUMBER.—137,010,324 feet of lumber was surveyed at Bangor, Me., from the 1st of January to the 1st of October last.

ASPLEY HOUSE has seen its last banquet on the 18th June, under the auspices of its late master.—Every year, the distinguished men who assembled there have been thinned by death, and now the head himself is taken away—a most striking and humbling lesson of the vanity of all earthly greatness. Although failing in old age, still the name of Wellington had a charm about it, which can be transferred to no other.—*Globe.*

PROGRESS OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.—From the address of the Chairman of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, on occasion of the annual meeting of the 1st of April 1852, it would seem that the commercial history of the last year of Victoria is the very romance of the ledger, the poetry of the counting-house. The 1st of April 1851, found Victoria still hanging by a thread to the older colony of New South Wales, and it was only from the 1st of July 1851, that she commenced her career as an independent colony. This in itself was an auspecious event, inasmuch as it delivered this fine country from the course of a doubly absentee Government, the remote seat of power at Sydney, or the still more remote Colonial-office. But even this event, important as it was, was speedily thrown into the shade by the sudden changes which followed it. At that time the population of the colony of Victoria amounted to about 70,000 souls, it is now computed at 115,000 persons, to which thirty or forty thousand at least must have been added of whose arrival we have no information. The imports had gradually risen from a hundred and fifty-one thousand pounds in 1844 to seven hundred and forty-five thousand in 1850; but in 1851 they exceeded this sum by no less than three hundred and eleven thousand pounds, having risen to the extraordinary amount of £1,056,000. When it is considered that the discoveries of gold were only made in the autumn of last year, and that therefore there was but little time for this great change to operate on the import market, the advance is truly surprising, and shows that this discovery found the colony of Victoria in a state of solid and rapidly increasing prosperity which nothing short of so efficient a cause would have been able to increase. If we turn to the exports, we find that they had increased from two hundred and fifty thousand pounds in 1844 to £1,042,000 in 1850, and that in 1851 this amount was again increased by nearly £400,000, the value of the exports of that year amounting to £1,423,000 Of this increase about £145,000 is due to gold. In 1846 the population of Melbourne was 10,954, in 1851 it had increased to 23,143; at the same periods the population of Geelong had increased from 2065 to 3291—a rapidity of increase we believe almost unparalleled.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.—The *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* contains the subjoined paragraph, which fully corroborates the statements in the private letters received a fortnight back, to the effect that the consignments of gold by escort had reached, during the month of June, an average of about 90,000 ounces per week:

"We have the pleasure of publishing the following extract from the *Melbourne Morning Herald*, of June 25th, in confirmation of the startling intelligence, from private sources, contained in a recent money article of the *Times*:—'The escort from Mount Alexander gold fields came in yesterday, at 3 P. M., with 19,633 ounces of gold, conveyed by pack horses. We have been accustomed to chronicle extraordinary events in these exciting times; but never have we been so completely "staggered," as when hearing from the official authority, the immense quantity of gold collected at the Mount, waiting transit to this city. When yesterday's escort left the Mount, there remained 86,000 ounces still on hand, which are to come down early next week, by two escorts which have been provided for the express purpose. This amazing quantity, it will be remembered, is altogether distinct and independent of the ton weight we have already announced as waiting the return of Mr. Dight's private company, and also of the large quantity brought down during the last few days by private hands. Last week the amount of gold received at the treasury alone exceeded 91,000 ounces, and the week before 80,000 ounces. This week it will exceed 105,000 ounces. Where on earth will it all end.'"

Discovery of Gold at the Cape of Good Hope.—We have just heard some news, which, if true, will soon throw everything in the shade; yes, even the Caffre war. Gold, it would appear, has been found in the Waterkloof, that celebrated residence of Chief Macomo. Should there be any truth in the statement, and the fact should be verified, Macomo and his people will be driven out in much less time, we guess, than by all the soldiers and burghers that may be sent against him. There will be no lack of volunteers for such a purpose. Already we hear of some parties who think of buying pick-axes and shovels. So far as we can make anything of it, the account is this:—An officer has sent down from the Waterkloof a specimen of sand, or soil, which contains many small glittering particles, affirmed by those who have seen the specimen to be really gold dust. We have not ourselves seen it, but have conversed with those who have. It is now lodged, where we believe it was originally sent, with the Hon. R. Godlonton, the editor of the *Journal*. Is this a new era opening upon the fortunes of this colony? Shall we also feel the effects of a gold mania? With coal in the west and gold in the east, shall we not soon be independent of all the world? *We* shall see.

FRANCE.—Napoleon would make his triumphal entry into Paris on the 16th Oct. on returning from his visit to the Provinces. In his speech at Bordeaux he all but accepted the Empire. The speech was placarded in Paris, and is to be posted in all the thirty seven thousand communes of France. He says:—"There is one objection to which I must reply. Some say the Empire means war—I say *peace*. I confess, however that, like the Emperor, I have conquests to make;—to reconcile parties, to encourage industry; open roads, rivers, canals; assimilate African Colonies to France, and bring all our great western ports into rapid communication with the American Continent. That's what I mean by the Empire!"

PERSIA.—*Attempt to Assassinate the Shah.*—The Erzeroom post has brought letters to the 9th ult., from that city, and the 28th August from Tabreez. On the 15th of August an attempt to assassinate the Shah of Persia had taken place at Tehran. The Shah, accompanied by his Prime Minister, and by a numerous suite, had quitted that day Kasri Millak, on a hunting excursion, and had reached the skirt of a wood near Maveranda, when six ill-dressed Persians, with petitions, approached the Shah, who at once drew in the reins of his horse, and took the papers held out to him. It is usual in Persia on similar excursions for the sovereign to proceed alone, and keep his ministers and attendants at a distance of several hundred yards, and when he stops they do likewise. The petitioners were of the sect of Babi, and, after delivering their papers, two seized the bridle of the horse, and the other four surrounded the Shah, and loudly, and with menacing gesture, demanded redress for the insult done to their religion, by having put their chief to death. The Shah courageously ordered them off, but before his suite came up, two of the fanatic ruffians drew their pistols and fired at him, two balls of which took effect; the first wounded him in the mouth, and the second slightly grazed his thigh. Immediately after this attempt they took to their heels, hotly pursued by the attendants. Three contrived to escape in the wood, one was cut down by the Multezim or Rikiab, and the other two were seized and conveyed to Tehran, for the purpose of obtaining a clue to the conspiracy. The Shah's wounds were so light that the next day he proceeded in grand pomp to the mosque, in order to offer his thanksgiving for his miraculous escape. On his return to the palace, the ministers and the Russian and English ambassadors, and the Charge d'Affaires of the Porte, in full costume, congratulated him. Public rejoicings also took place, and the city of Tehran was illuminated at night. On the 10th of August, intelligence had been received of the seizure of the three assassins who had effected their escape and concealed themselves in the woods. They were discovered in a well, and were drawn out and cut to pieces, according to the orders given by the Prime Minister.

The Lake Shore Railroad is nearly completed between Erie and Cleveland, and when it is done, there will be a continuous line of railroad from Boston to Cleveland, by way of Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Erie.

Orville Hungerford, Esq., of Watertown, N. Y., has about 5000 hens, which he keeps in a picketed enclosure of ten acres, with buildings, &c., for their accommodation.

ACADIA COLLEGE.—The numerous friends of this Institution will be gratified to learn that there is now a strong probability that the endowment scheme, originating as we believe with the Rev. Dr. Cramp, will succeed. The proposition was to raise £10,000 by subscriptions to be invested in 6 per cents, and already £7,000 of the amount have been secured on the 10th of October. There exists therefore, little room for doubt, that Nova Scotia may soon be able to boast of the existence of one College, handsomely endowed, entirely independent of State funds or patronage. This sum of £7000 has been secured within a very few months, and it is expected the whole amount will be forthcoming before the first of January, 1853, when the staff of Professors is to be enlarged, and the College reopened under most favorable auspices.—*Halifax Paper.*

MARRIED.

At the residence of Isaac Woodward, Esquire, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. A Stewart, Mr. William Westlotern, to Miss Mary Thompson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John T. Younghusband.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. Michael Kennedy, of the Parish of Hampton, to Miss Ann Fawcett, of the same place.

On the 22d, by the same, Mr. Thomas Foster, to Miss Margaret McKay, both of St. John.

On the 23d, by the same, Capt. Joseph Atkins, of Boston, to Mrs. Ann Crews, of St. John.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., Mr. John McRae, to Miss Mary Robson, both of this city.

On the 28th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Archibald Jackson, of Lancaster, to Miss Elizabeth Wallace, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. William Ganter, of the parish of Upham, to Miss Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of Mr. Benjamin McLeod, of St. Martin's.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Daniel Mullin, to Miss Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. William Blendon, all of the parish of Portland.

On Wednesday evening, by the same, Mr. Chas. Godsoe, to Miss Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Grant McKenzie, all of this city.

On Thursday morning, by the same, Mr. Isaac Chalton, to Miss Maria Hodges, all of this city.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Alex. McLeod Stavely, Mr. Henry Muirhead, to Miss Martha McCance, both of Portland.

At Fredericton, on the 23d October, by Rev. J. D. Casewell, Mr. Solomon Sewell, of Lincoln, (County of Sunbury,) and Margaret Carrigan, of same place.

On Wednesday the 19th inst., by Elder Bunting, Mr. William Kay, to Miss Mary Ann Gildart, all of the Parish of Salisbury.

At Toronto, C. W., 12th ult., by the Rev. Adam Lillie, Mr. George Ritchie, Congregational Minister of St. John, N. B., to Miss Sarah Helen, only daughter of Joseph Solfree, Esq.

DIED.

On the morning of Thursday the 28th instant, at her residence in this City, aged 88 years, JANE, widow of the late ROBERT PARKER, Esq., Comptroller of H. M. Customs in this Province.

On Wednesday morning, the 27th inst., Thomas Walker, Esq., Surgeon, (late H. P. 40th Regt.) in the 69th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. Hunter, in the 64th year of his age.

On Wednesday, 27th inst., Frances J. Starks, in the 22d year of her age, eldest daughter of Mr. Mungo Starks, of Portland, much and deservedly esteemed by all who knew her.

On Thursday evening, the 28th inst., after an illness of three months, Edward Albert, infant son of Thomas W. Peters, Esq., aged ten months.

On Monday, Nov. 1st., Mary, wife of Mr. Robt. Fraser, aged 27 years. Mrs. F. was a native of Cornwallis, N. S.—Funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At the residence of Mr. Robert Wallace, after a few days of severe suffering from Erysipilis, Mr. John King, of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 19. Deceased had only been a few months in this Province, but from his amiable and obliging disposition and general good character, had gained the esteem and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances, who now sincerely mourn their loss.—Funeral on Wednesday, at 2, P. M., from the residence of Mr. Wallace, Elliot Row. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At Indian Town, on Sunday last, Arthur Sutcliffe, adopted so of B. Lingley, Esq., aged 5 years and one month.

On Monday, 1st inst, Eliza, wife of Mr. John Carr, in the 49th year of her age, leaving a husband and 4 children to mourn their loss.—Funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from her husband's residence, Brussels-street.

On Monday morning, 1st inst., in Portland, Mr. Charles Monaghan, aged 52 years, a native of Donegal, Ireland.—Funeral to-morrow (*W*ednesday,) at 4 o'clock, from his late residence near the Chapel.

On Thursday, the 28th inst., Susan Amelia, wife of David Pigeon, of Indian Town, aged 33 years.

At Fredericton, on Thursday morning, the 21st inst., Ann Maria, relict of the late Peter Fraser, Esq., aged 71 years.

At same place, on Sunday, the 23d, Mr. Thos. H. Cripps, aged 32 years.

And on Sunday, the 24th inst., Miss Mary Amelia Brown, aged 28 years.

At the Harvey Settlement, on the 3d ult., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. George Nisbet, aged 33 years.—And on the 13th, William, infant son of Mr. Geo. Nisbet.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship Helen Thompson, Brown, Lancaster—R. P. McGivern, coals.
Brig Thamos, McOuat, Alloa, 57—R. Rankin & Co., do.
Steamer Creole, Winchester, Boston—R. P. McGivern, passengers and merchandize.
Thursday—Brig Tusket, Stowe, Boston 8—C. McLauchlan.
Bark Rectitude, Smellie, Dundee, 32—R. Rankin & Co.
Ship Forfarshire, Wilson, New York—S. Wiggins & Son.
Delaware, Patten, New York—do.
Schr. Adonis, Payson, Baltimore—Jardine & Co.
Triumphant, Bisset, Portsmouth, 3—master.
Joseph Howe, Kay, Eastport—Master, ballast.
Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston—George Thomas, passengers and merchandise.
Friday—Barque Harriott, Spurr, Providence, 15—J. & T. Robinson, ballast.
Brig Challenge, Utley, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 4—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
British Queen, ———, Falmouth, ballast.
Saturday—Sch. Effort, Brannen, Boston, 8—Thos. Hanford, general cargo.
Brig British Queen, Simpson, Falmouth, 37—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Sunday—Schr. Debonnaire, Lockhart, New York, 21—G. A. Lockhart, corn, &c.
Josephine, Fritz, Alexandria, 15—Estabrooks & Ring, wheat.
Mary Jane, Elkin, Salem, 3—master, bal.
Julia, Anderson, Boston, 6—G. Eaton, gen. cargo.

CLEARED.

Oct. 26th—Schr. Mary Mahoney, Boston, lumber.
27th—Barque Nova Scotian, Crosby, Cork, timber and deals; Thor, Clydinius, Grimsby, deals; Susan, Rohan, Queenstown, do.
28th—Brig Harlequin, Brown, Hull, timber and deals; schr. Fowler, Cox, Boston.
29th—Ship Alfred, Delaney, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.; barque Douglas, Smith, Hull, deals; Schr. Cuba, Brannen, Boston, boards and shingles.
30th—Ship Elizabeth Holderness, Pridyen, Hull, deal ends; barque Indus, Cliney, timber, deals, &c.
Nov. 1st—Ship Clara Ann, Hatch, Bristol, deals.

Barque Havana, Stockton, (late Smith,) sailed hence on Friday evening for Quebec, with her inward cargo.

Brig Mary, Howell, hence for Cork, put into Boston, 25th inst., with seven feet of water in her hold, having sprung aleak on the 20th.

Brig Mary Mac, of this port, had quarter stove in, and round house carried away, in a gale at Cape Breton on the 15th inst.

Arrived at New York, 28th ult., brig B. M. Prescott, Heard, from this port, with loss of deck load.

A brig said to be the Tasso, for this port, is in Dipper Harbour.

Arrived at Halifax, 30th Oct., brig Charleton, from Charante, for this port.

Arrived at Havanna, 27th ult., schr. Sultans, Whittier, hence.

Arrived at Savanna, Oct. 25th, ship Samuel, Morris, Newport.

Cleared at Boston, 28th ult., schrs. Pearl, McLean, for this port, and Olive Branch, Wright, do.

Spoken Oct. 20th, lat. 45 1-2, long. 52, ship North America, hence, for Liverpool.

Arrivals in Britain from St. John.—Oct. 10th, Helen, at Belfast; Collins, at Hull; 12th, Masonic, at Dublin; Canmore, in the Clyde; 13th, Connecticut, at Gravesend; Lady Westmorland, at Liverpool; 14th, Charlotte Reed, and General Taylor, at do.; Lord Mulgrave, at Hull; Fame, and Zetland, at Greenock; Minerva, at Ayr; Isabella, at Dublin; 15th, Empire State, at Liverpool.

Arrived at Liverpool, Oct. 20th, ship Cambria, McCulloch, hence.

The Cornelia, from St. John, for Leith, and the Sprite, from Saint Andrews, for Grimsby, passed through Pentland Frith, Oct. 12th.

Arrived at Cardiff, Oct. 3d, ship Harmony, Jameson, Quebec.—At Liverpool, 14th, the St. Helena, from Saint Andrews.—At Falmouth, 14th, barque Perseverance, Stephenson, Shippegan.

Loading at Liverpool, Oct. 16th, the J. G. Hall, Cathcart, and Orwell, for St. John; Imperial, for New Orleans.

Cleared at Newport, Oct. 14th, ship Jane, McLean, New Orleans.

Sailed from Beaumaris, Oct. 3d, ship Commodore, Pritchard, St. John.—From Liverpool, 8th, Dundonald, Gillies, Bombay.—From Falmouth, 11th, Queen, Gribble, St. John.—From Bristol, 14th, brig Joseph Hume, Parnell, do.—From Cardiff, 12th, Jane Morrison, for Saint Andrews.—From Greenock, 14th, ship Perthshire, Creighton, Mobile.

BATHURST, Oct. 21.