The New York Crystal Palace.

We take the following extract from the speech of Mr. Sedgwick, President of the Crystal Palace Association, addressed to the President of the United States, at the opening of the Palace on the 15th instant:

"With the general object of our enterprise, sir, you are already familiar—to bring before our countrymen the choicest productions of the genius and skill of the Old World—to make a first exhibition on a national scale, of the trophies of the inventive spirit and restless energy of our countrymen—to collect, (in the poetical language of a most distinguished stranger, this day, for us, unhappily not here) a full representation of—

"The arts for luxury, the arms for strife,
Inventions for delight, and sight, and sound;"

—to bind together the two hemispheres—to extend the area of commerce, and the fraternity of nations. These have been our aims. How far they have been, or will be attained, it would be most presumptuous for us to say. Recalling to mind the gorgeous and gigantic pageant exhibited in Hyde Park two short years ago—knowing what French genius has undertaken to accomplish in the capital of continental Europe, that centre of intellectual life and of artistic luxury, it is enough to say, that we have desired to do something for the art, for the architecture, for the industry of our country, and that if we shall be hereafter pronounced by competent judges to have succeeded, our dearest wishes will be answered. On some particulars, however, I may for a moment be allowed to dwell. Incomplete as our exhibition yet is, we have, what are to us, abundant proofs of the interest which it has excited, and the results which it will accomplish. The flag of England, borne by a vessel commissioned by that royal lady who commands the respect of foreign nations as she does the affections of her own people—(applause)—has waved in our waters on this peaceful errand. The national vessel of France is on her way—that of Holland will almost immediately follow. Old armour, from the old Tower of London, frowning here, as it did, perhaps, at Cressy or Poictiers, tapestry and porcelain from the imperial manufactories of France, porcelain and iron from the royal workshops of Prussia, are here, or are actually on the waters, bound hitherward, and I cannot express too strongly our sense of the kindness and courtesy with which our foreign agents have been received abroad, no less than our respect for that liberal and enlightened policy, in obedience to the dictates of which the sovereigns of Europe have vied with each other in sending offerings which in other periods of the world would have been made to crowned heads alone. (Applause.) Nor, Sir, are our greetings or acknowledgments yet concluded. I have still to express the extreme satisfaction which we feel in the presence of so many distinguished individuals—distinguished by social position, by character, by attainments—from all parts of Europe, from all parts of this continent. The dwellers on the Eastern shores of the Atlantic are here mingled with the representatives of our new empire on the coast of the Pacific, and there are, I believe, here to-day, fifteen chief magistrates of as many States of the confederacy—lights of that constellation of which you, sir, are the central star.

THE BANQUET.

The Banquet given by the Crystal Palace Association to the President and Foreign Commissioners, took place at the Metropolitan Hotel at 7 o'clock Friday evening. The room was handsomely decorated, and the tables, which had been spread for 400 guests, were richly covered with ornamental confectionery, and all the luxuries that human art could bring. The Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Dr. Spring, and on the removal of the cloth, the President of the Association, T. Sedgwick, Esq., made a short speech, closing with a toast to

"The President of the United States."

President Pierce replied:—

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen*—In responding to the sentiment you have pronounced, my own thoughts, I confess, dwell upon a circumstance which mars, and, so far as I know, the only circumstance that does mar the festivities of this joyous occasion. I allude to the illness and absence of Lord Ellesmere. (Applause.) Gratified as we all are that he came, how much has that gratification been enhanced by the fact that he came not alone, but that his family graced and honored the inauguration of your exhibition by their presence. (Applause.) I am sure I should hardly be excused if I were to fail here to refer to a gentleman who has paid to our country and countrymen many pleasant compliments—more, I have sometimes thought, than we deserved—a gentleman who, if his reputation depended merely upon the cultivation of science, would occupy a proud eminence among its devotees. But his fame rests upon a broader and ampler basis—upon this: that he has himself contributed largely to the amount of useful human knowledge. (Applause.) As an illustration of what this exhibition was likely to do, I was very much impressed by what Sir Charles Lyell himself told me, that an eminent inventor and machinist discovered, upon visiting the workshops of Lowell, that while they accomplished in the working of iron in one hour what it takes us five to perform, yet in the cutting of wood the advantage is just as great in favor of our machinery. (Applause.) A striking fact, when it is remembered that the United States and England are now, with the wonderful application of steam, only nine or ten days apart. (Applause.) While we return our grateful acknowledgments to all the governments and nations here represented, do not all hearts unite with me in the expression of the hope that the only rivalry which may ever spring up between them and us shall be the rivalry of earnest, determined, steady effort to promote the elevation of the race, and peace and good neighbourhood among nations and men?"

The President, Mr. Sedgwick, proposed the following as the fourth regular toast:

The Governments of Foreign nations which have contributed to our Exhibition.

This toast was responded to by M. Sartiges, the French minister, in behalf of his colleagues.

The President announced the fifth regular toast:

Prince Albert, the originator of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

The band played the appropriate air, "God save the Queen,' after the loud and hearty applause with which this toast was greeted had subsided.

As the English guests declined replying to this toast, the President called on Mr. Hamilton, but that gentleman spoke so indistinctly, and was so far from the reporters' table, that he could not be heard.

The sixth toast was proposed as follows:

The Foreign Commissioners who have honored us this day with their presence.

Sir Charles Lyell was introduced by the President, and responded in the following remarks:

"I have to return, as your President has called upon me so to do, in my own name and in that of my colleagues, our thanks for the honor you have done us in drinking our healths. After what the President of the United States and the President of this Society have kindly said of their regret for the absence of the Earl of Ellesmere it is almost unnecessary that I should, although he commissioned me to do so, apologise to you for his unavoidable absence. Not only, in spite of indisposition, did he press his journey from Canada to this city, in the hope of being present yesterday at the inaugural ceremonies, but he requested me to assure you that he should have been here today, had he not been confined to his bed by illness. He also begged me to say how much gratified he has been during his late tour through this country with the kind welcome he has received, and to use his own words, "the cordial yet unobtrusive hospitalities he had every where met with." Gentlemen, the President of the United States has spoken of me in so complimentary a strain, that with every disposition to believe that your first magistrate like our own, can do no wrong, I say most sincerely that I wish he had measured more justly the terms of his eulogy. I receive gratefully those expressions, as intended at least to convey his own kind feelings towards me, for what little part I may have played, whether in science, or in making your country better known, and, as I think, it deserves to be known to my own countrymen. The President has also alluded to the observations made by one of my colleagues, Mr. Whitworth, when he returned from a visit to Lowell, and I may add, that generally throughout their tour of inspection, he and several of the British Commissioners have been struck with the labor-saving inventions in your machinery by aid of which, single individuals are enabled to perform the work of numbers. To such inventions, far more that to the soil or any other cause, they ascribe the great wealth which has in so short a period accumulated in this land. I trust that this commission will be the means of making sooner known some of these inventions, which it is most desirable our countrymen should understand and imitate.

"Gentlemen, this is the fourth visit that I have made to your country, and it is only by returning after intervals of a few years that we can mark the wonderful progress which the people are making in knowledge, power and general prosperity. It is indeed a most cheering sight for any foreigner to witness. I say a foreigner, but wherever I have travelled in your country, whether mixing with men engaged in the same scientific pursuits, or when I was only known as a traveller, I have never been allowed to feel myself a foreigner. Yet, strange to say, this is the first time I have ever visited the United States, without finding the whole press, and sometimes Congress itself engaged in the discussion of exciting political questions, which seemed to endanger the amicable relations between this country and my own. In 1841 and 42, there was the McLeod case, and no small agitation among the New York and Canadian borderers. Then in 1845-6, there was the Oregon boundary question, which lasted during my whole stay, when I saw the walls of this and many a western town and city, placarded with "fifty-four forty, or fight."

"That storm also blew over, but when, an interval of six years, I returned in 1852, I found what would be termed on the African coast, a "war palaver" going on about the Fisheries. Some timid friends had warned me before starting from Liverpool not to run the risk of geologising at the foot of the sea-cliffs of the Bay of Fundy, lest a stray cannon shot from one of the contending squadrons should put an abrupt termination to my geological labors. By this time, however, I had begun to have faith in the peaceful issues of British and American negotiations and was not easily alarmed.

"Now, at last, I come again and hear no sounds but those of harmony and peace. We at least who are engaged in this Industrial Exhibition may regard ourselves as members of a great peace association, though few of us may indulge any sanguine hopes of the future cessation of wars. Would that we could follow the noble example set us by the greatest people of antiquity, who gave a safe pass to all who attended the Olympic Games, and more especially to the envoys or commissioners sent to represent each State. War was not allowed to interpose with the celebration of those festivals and the truce lasted for a month. I have often wondered while reading the history of those olden times, that the Olympic Games should have endured for eleven centuries, and that so many of the leading statesmen and lawgivers of Greece should have attached such importance to them, as to award honor to those citizens who carried off the prizes. But a philosophical historian of our times, Mr. Grote, has solved this problem, and shown that there was a deeper meaning in these multitudinous gatherings than appeared to a cursory observer. It was not for the encouragement of athletic exercises or chariot-racing that they promoted these festivals. The games embraced many of the objects of our modern exhibitions. We hear of prizes awarded to the inventors of new musical instruments. We are told of the recitation of new musical compositions as well as of poems and of histories. But, besides all this, there was much of the same business transacted, as is carried on here in Wall street or on Change in London. There was much buying and selling; commercial transactions, and advertising, at a time when there were no newspapers, and all this between the citizens or States as far distant from each other, if we reckon by time before the days of steamboats and railways, as are now Europe and America. But neither the amusement and instruction afforded by these meetings, nor even their commercial bearing, were the sole or even the chief ends achieved by such periodical gatherings. Greece was divided like the United States into a multiude of independent Commonwealths and cities, each jealous of her state rights, each averse to centralization, but not prevented, like the members of your Confederation, from warring one with another. It was the aim, says Grote, of the leading politicians of Greece, to give to the people of states politically dissevered opportunities of exchanging courtesies and hospitalities; of comparing the progress they had made in knowledge and civilization, and above all, of cherishing a sentiment of Pan-Hellenic unity.

"Gentlemen, your chairman, in proposing the last toast, has eulogised the illustrious Prince, whom he has styled "the originator of the first international exhibition"—or that of London in 1851. You have responded to the toast with an enthusiasm most grateful to the feelings of every Englishman here present. The London Exhibition had a more cosmopolitan aim than that of combining together the States of one great confederacy, or two nation, politically independent, yet speaking the common language of Shakspeare. It was the first attempt to establish an exhibition in which nations, differing in language, religious creeds and political institutions should co-operate in friendly rivalry, —an arena where all should compete for distinction in the application of the principles of science to machinery, and in the fine arts, and their application to manufacturing industry. If a series of industrial exhibitions on such a cosmopolitan plan can be so arranged as not to interfere one with another, let us hope that they may acquire perpetuity, and last not for eleven, but for eleven times eleven centuries.

THE EFFECTS OF WAR IN EUROPE.—There is a great deal of unmeaning and useless speculation in American as well as English journals as to the chances and probabilities of a general war in Europe, growing out of the Russian and Turkish difficulty. The occurrence of war in these days, however, is almost a matter of accident; and he is a very wise man who can foretell the event. Some of our journals have predicted with the greatest confidence that Russia and Turkey, and consequently all Europe, will soon be involved in war; and one now avers that war actually exists, by the occupation of the Principalities by the Russian troops. We do not suppose that the "wish is father to the thought" in the case of any of our journals; but it is observable that the European journals, almost without exception, are strongly desirous of peace, and therefore, perhaps, more hopeful of a pacific termination of the present dispute. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs, these journals, generally, are still confident that there will be no war. The London Times expresses the opinion that "long before actual collision, matters will be arranged between these two unequal neighbors, if not on the footing of equality, at least without an utter wreck of credit and power to the weaker party." The following speculations of the Times upon the consequences of a war, if a collision should ensue, are not uninteresting:—

"Russia would consult her interests as little as her honor by pressing onwards in the race of a people as military and as fanatic as herself, and in the face of the publice opinion of Europe. Russia cannot, indeed, be 'crumpled up' by an angry threat or an idle brag; but, on the other hand, she can do but little beyond her own soil, except in co-operation with other Powers.

We are not unaware that some rather audacious speculations have been permitted to attach themselves to this sufficiently disagreeable subject. Should things come to pass that England and France, having backed up Turkey so far, were bound to prove their honor by arms; in a word, should there be a general war between Russia and we know not what Powers on one side, and England, France, Turkey, and we know not what Powers on the other side, then, it is confidently anticipated that Poland and Hungary, true to their nature and traditions, would throw themselves into the *melee*, and England would find herself in alliance offensive and defensive with the Turk, Louis Napoleon, and—must we add?—Louis Kossuth, against our old allies the Absolutist Powers.

All this is intelligible, and by no means improbable, if we once rushed into war with that love for the sport which seems to animate some bosoms. The whole sequence of events is as plain, even plainer, than one is likely to read in the perplexed and sophisticated page of history. We should have to pay enormons and repeated subsides to the Turk, the Magyar, and the Pole. A British war steamer —the Styx, the Cerebus, or the Pluto—would take the Hungarian Governor, fresh from a visit to Windsor Castle, to some port or other, if there is one, within a thousand miles of his country. Whether a party of marines would escort him into the interior, or whether the Magyar Chief would make the attempt with that force, we will not venture to anticipate.

Doubtless, with such material to work upon, and with the British Treasury and Mr. Gladstone's financial hobgoblin to assist, the work would be hot and the example very catching. Italy would once more form the carcass that the Russian, the Austrian, and the French Eagle contend for, with the British Lion to stand by. Happily for the cause of humanity, there are nations that would keep out of the scrape and derive no small advantage from it—*e. g.*, the United States. But there is not a State of the Old World that we could answer for in the neighborhood of such a conflagration as would then be raised. If the war be necessary for safety or for honor, we do not shrink from the awful prospect. Why else our vast armanents? But if our interest is so doubtful, that posterity, especially a suffering posterity, might deny it altogether, we do not recoil from these terrible consequences, and ask from our own countrymen some of that calm consideration which we have been preaching to others."

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, July 26, 1853.

The steamship "Europa" arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. She had 117 through passengers and a full freight.

The British Fleet at Spithead.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert reviewed the great fleet at Spithead on Thursday the 7th July. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia and other personages. The spectacle was one of unusual interest, as the fleet comprised eight line of battle ships, nine heavy frigates, and a number of steam ships and smaller vessels. The fleet was anchored in line of battle in three divisions, and presented a most magnificent and imposing appearance.

Several more line of battle ships were being got ready for sea, and would soon, with other steamers and frigates from the Portsmouth fleet, be held in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice to the Baltic, in case political events should take such a turn as to render the measure necessary. The fleet, with its additions, would comprise upwards of thirty ships of the largest class, having on board four months' stores and provisions.

A grand sham fight took place at the military camp at Chobham on the 2d July, which was attended by His Highness Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who was surrounded by a brilliant staff of French officers in full uniform.

The Prince of Wales was convalescent.

The King of Hanover left London on the 5th inst. for his capital.

The Bengal steam ship sailed from Southampton on the 4th inst., with the mails for India, China and Australia, by the overland route. She took out £89,000 in silver for India.

The total import of the precious metals into the kingdom, during the week ending July 2, was announced to be £937,000 sterling, or nearly five millions of dollars, of which £720,000 was from Australia.

On the 5th July, the quarter's revenue returns were made up in London, and were the most favorable that had been published for many years. The increase for the quarter was no less than £1,146,636, and over the corresponding quarter last year £894,644.

In the manufacturing districts there had been an increase of strikes to some extent, and a few of the people had commenced rioting on a small scale. Order was, however, quickly restored.

Commodore Vanderbilt had arrived at Havre from Russia in the North Star.

The magnificent Boston clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, had performed an unparalleled marine feat by running from New York into the Mersey in thirteen days and nineteen hours.

The American Minister and Miss Wilcox were at Queen Victoria's concert, Buckingham Palace, on the 6th.

Cholera, fever and dysentery raged at Jellicherry, East Indies, amongst the fishermen and Moulahs. The weather was unusually warm.

PARLIAMENTARY.—A Bill to render flags and music illegal at Parliamentary elections was discussed in Committee. A conversation came on in the House of Lords between Lords Brougham, Grey, Clarendon, Derby and Clanricarde, requesting Lord Clanricarde to postpone his motion for information respecting the true state of the Turkish difficulty. It was on all hands agreed that the discussion of the subject in its present critical condition would be injurious, and the motion was consequently postponed.—Lord Clarendon, on behalf of the Government, said that unfortunately he could not say that negotiations have arrived at that point that would render discussion comparatively unimportant, but he did say negotiations are going on, and he most earnestly hoped that there might be a peaceful solution of the question.—Earl Clarendon further admitted that the Czar's manifesto, dated Peterhoff, June 26th, was genuine

In the Commons, Mr. Layard's motion on the same subject was crowded out, but he insists on bringing it forward on the 11th inst. Lord Palmerston explained that the Russian Government had been repeatedly applied to, to keep clear of the Sulina Channel of the Danube, but had always evaded it. Lord Palmerston, however, evaded replying to the question, whether in the event of hostilities with Russia, a force would be sent to protect the humerous Grain-laden British ships now aground in the Danube.

In answer to Mr. Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that a measure had been prepared by Government on the subject of a six-penny Ocean postage, but time had not elapsed to obtain the views of remote Colonies on the subject.

The London Standard stated that a confident rumour of Earl Aberdeen's retirement from the Ministry being violently and about equally divided on the Turkish question.

The Morning Herald of the 6th, says the disagreement has been patched up, and things go on now as usual.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending June 5th, show over a million sterling on the exports—the Australian consignments influencing the course of transactions.

The Liverpool Parliamentary election has resulted in the return of Messrs. Horsfall and Cliddell, Conservatives.

Mr. Hobbs in three minutes picked the premium lock for which had just been awarded a prize of £10, from the Society of Arts, Mr. Chubb, the celebrated locksmith presiding.—Hobbs opened it in presence of the Society, with a needle and a thin strip of steel.

Mrs. Stowe has gone to Geneva, where she will reside some time.

The Royal Institution for the preservation of life by shipwreck have voted a medal to Robert Sands, colored, for exertions at the wreck of the wreck of the ship William & Mary.

It was the intention of the Queen to visit the Industrial Exhibition at Dublin on Tuesday the 12th, remain until the 16th July.

It is stated that the Queen's visit to Ireland had been postponed for a few day, Prince Albert being unwell.

Daniel O'Connell has been elected member for Tralee.

A letter in a Dublin paper says that in March last, Smith O'Brien was residing at a hotel at New Norfolk, John Mitchell, at Richmond, and O'Doherty was acting as surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Hobert Town—all well.

FRANCE.—Several arrests took place at the door of the Opera Comique, Paris, on Tuesday night, the 5th, of persons who were found to have weapons secreted. The Police records merely confines it to ten or twelve members of old secret societies. The stock-brokers magnified it into an attempt on the Emperor's life, and it affected the Bourse.

The French Government has drawn up a note in reply Nesselrode's Russian note. It bears the signature of Drouin de la Huys, and is firm and temperate. It states that France has equal claims to assert its protectorate over the Latin Church in the East as Russia has over the Greek; but hopes that Russia, like France, will adjust its claims without trespassing on the sovereign rights of Turkey. The note is ably drawn up.

RUSSIA.—Nicholas, in his manifesto, says:—"We are still ready to stop the movements of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte will bind itself solemnly to observe the inviolability of the Orthodox Church; but if, through stubbornness, it desires the contrary, then, calling God to our aid we shall leave him to decide between us, and with a full assurance in the arm of the Almighty, we shall go forth to fight for the Orthodox faith."

RUSSIA.—Petersburgh letters are to June 29th. Exchange and Stocks unaltered. Nothing had transpired to the public respecting politics. The general impression was that peace would be preserved; but this belief was chiefly founded on an expectation that Turkey would sign the note required by Russia.

A despatch from Bucharest, July 2d, states that the body of the army intended to occupy Wallachia, were that day crossing the Pruth, at Leova, and next day the body intended to occupy Moldavia would cross the Skoulni. The Hospodars has been assured that no change would be made in the Government of the Principalities. The Russian reserves at Moscow were advancing. Petersburgh letters say that the Principalities will not be occupied at present with more than 25,000 men. Among the troops on the Turkish frontier are Calmecks, and others from distant parts of Asia, showing how long the Czar has been preparing for the present movement.

ITALY.—Gueraggi's sentence is recorded at Florence; he is to have fifteen years hard labour. Montagio, journalist, ninety months. Montanelli, Maggom, Marmocchini, Franchini and Mordini, ex-ministers of Tuscany, hard labour for life. Romonelli, ex-minister of justice, is acquitted. This severity had caused painful sensation.

Cardinal Brignole had died suddenly. He is succeeded by the Pope's favourite, Signor Medici.

AUSTRIA.—Countess Blanche Telekey has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for communicating with the patriots.

Constantinople letters state that a riot had occurred at Smyrna, owing to the arrest of DaCorta, an emmissary of Kossuth. In retaliation, an Austrian officer was assassinated. The Austrian consulate was protected by volunteer corps of Austrians.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, June 23d.—A mediation, though generally considered impossible, is yet talked of, and it is reported that M. Ogeroff would be sent by Russia to Constantinople, to reopen negotiations. Others believed that his mission would merely be to signify to the Porte, that unless the ultimatum be accepted, the Russians will cross the Danube, as they have the Pruth.

The mass of the Turks are quite anxious for war, and warlike preparations are incessantly under the direction of French and English officers. Selim Pasha is on a visit to Schamyl, the Circassian chief, to secure his alliance.

Commodore Stringham and the officers of the American frigate Oumberland, had an interview with the Sultan, who expressed satisfaction when assured that his efforts to advance the interests of the Turkish Empire were sympathized with in America as well as Europe.

We have little beyond rumours on which to found an opinion of the probabilities of actual hostilities. It was generally believed, that England and France having modified their policy, and not considering Russian occupation of the Principalities in the light of war, that the Porte would not oppose by force that occupation, but would formally call on all the powers of Europe to observe treaties; negotiations would then be resumed, the result of which will be a guarantee of privileges formerly made by the Porte to all the powers, including Russia. The question is now one of personality more than policy on the Czar's part.—Having taken territory in pledge, Nicholas will scarcely diminish his demands. Turkey cannot but admit the illegality of Russian occupation, but will not likely cross the Danube to force war; neither will the Russians be apt to invade Turkey Proper; consequently, the present depressing uncertainty may continue some time.

Provisions have already become enormously dear at Constantinople. The paper currency sinks in value from day to day, and trade is completely stagnant; shipping extremely stagnant; shipping extremely scarce. In consequence of frost, the silk crop is almost a failure; fresh cocoons selling from 60 to 70 per cent. dearer than last year.

Messrs. Jackson and Betts, two of the Railway Contractors, and Mr. Stephenson, the eminent Engineer, are supposed to have sailed from Liverpool for New York, by the steamer Asia, on Saturday the 16th inst. It is said that they will first proceed to Canada, and afterwards visit this Province. Having such enormous works under contract, in the Provinces, we cannot expect the Contractors to give their entire or first consideration to New Brunswick; but as we are well persuaded that they are quite competent to manage their own affairs, and are well aware of their liabilities and responsibilities, as well as possessed of the means to carry them out in good faith and in good time, we need be under no apprehension of any neglect or forgetfulness on their part. There is no doubt that their arrangements are skilfully made, for the prompt performance of all that they have undertaken; and that their personal supervision will be given to each locality, with due regard to its relative importance and requirements.—Mr. Morton, having arranged the affairs which called him back to New York, is expected to arrive in this City, per steamer, this evening, accompanied by Mr. Goodwin, who recently went to New York to confer with him. Mr. Goodwin's party are now encamped near Lepreaux, and are making rapid progress with their survey.

The Court of Chancery, under the auspices of His Honour, the Master of the Rolls, has taken a step in advance of the Law Commission. The Royal Gazette has just published a series of General Orders, to come into operation on the 1st September next, which will very materially simplify and cheapen equity proceedings in a great variety of cases. Mortgagors and Mortgagees, Trustees and *Cestuis que* trust, Executors, Administrators, Legatees, Creditors of deceased persons, persons requiring specific performance of bargains and contracts, suitors in cases in which Infants are parties, and others, will henceforth be enabled to proceed in a summary manner, which will afford speedy and cheap relief, in place of the former needless prolixity and expense. These orders constitute, we hope, the *beginning* of extensive reforms in proceedings in Equity.

The examination of the Young Men, charged with the assault on Dennis McEvoy and others, on the 12th July last, was carried on at the Police Office in this City, on Tuesday and Thursday last; when a large mass of evidence was brought forward. The examination was adjourned on Thursday to this day, Tuesday; and the accused parties have been admitted to bail. It is stated the parties in custody are not Orangemen.

A BURGLAR DISCOVERED.—Some weeks ago, the premises of Mr. Lawlor, watchmaker, King-street, were burglariously entered on a Sunday morning, and robbed of watches and jewellery to a considerable amount; but no clue to the thief was then obtained. On Saturday the 16th inst., a young man, named Felix McQuaid, left one of the stolen watches at Mr. A. Hegan's auction room in this city, for sale; it was there seen and recognised by Mr. Lawlor, whereupon McQuaid was immediately apprehended, and another of the stolen watches was found on his person; and upon searching his residence, four more watches, with a quantity of jewellery and guard chains, also part of the stolen property, were discovered in his chest. Two watches are still missing; but all the recovered property being sworn to by Mr. Lawlor, McQuaid was committed for trial at the next August Circuit Court.

Among the recent sales of Colonial-built ships at Liverpool, we notice the following—Mr. James Smith's fine new ship *Prince of the Sea*, 1427 tons, new measurement, at £10 per ton; the *Lady Head*, 868 tons, O. M., built at Kingston in 1852, brought £9200; the *Mersey*, 610 tons, built at Windsor, N. S., in 1852, sold for £9 per ton, &c.

The Railroad extending from Portland to Montreal, was formally opened for travel on Monday the 18th inst. The first train of cars, which left Montreal on the morning of that day, arrived at Portland about 7 o'clock in the evening, amidst the firing of salutes, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy. We congratulate the people of those two cities upon this happy consummation of their patriotic enterprise and perseverance; and sincerely wish that both countries may reap all the benefits therefrom which can reasonably be desired. The new route to Canada thus completed, will be also a great convenience to travellers to and from these lower Provinces.

A GREAT MAN DEPARTED.—The Hon. Sir James Stuart, Bart., Chief Justice of Canada, died at Quebec on the 14th instant, after a short illness. The Quebec Gazette says of him—

"The late Chief Justice was one of those men who are great not relatively or locally, but by the force of their own minds, an intellect of the highest order, an integrity above suspicion, and an intrepidity which nothing could shake: these were his characteristics. He was in a word a perfect Judge, and on the Bench and in the Bar of Canada there was none equal to him." * * * * "Of the great names contained in the annals of Westminster Hall, none is greater than that of the late Sir James Stuart; he was a man whose character recalled the great scenes of English history and the "High Justices" of the English nation. He was fit to have sat with Coke, Markham, Gascoigne, or Fortesque."

We believe the above encomium to have been fully deserved, and fear that it will be long ere Canada will fill the vacancy on her judicial Bench, with a successor in all respects equal to the deceased Baronet.

Since Sunday evening our atmosphere has been obscured by one of our customary dense July fogs; which, from present appearances, seems to promise a still longer continuance—laying an embargo on shipping, and rendering navigation temporarily precarious and unpleasant. We hope that ere long the ruling luminary will dispel the inconvenient obstacle, after having sufficiently cooled and purified the atmosphere.

EMIGRANTS.—The packet ship *Middleton*, from Liverpool, which arrived on Friday evening, brought out 243 passengers, (147 males, including children, and 96 females,) a few of whom have proceeded to the United States; but nearly all, it is stated, will remain in the Province. The *Swan*, from Cork, with 120 passengers, sailed for this port, on the 2d inst.; and the *Liberia*, with 110 passengers, from Liverpool, also for this port, on the 3d inst.

The Hon. Joseph Howe was entertained at a public dinner at Amherst on the 29th ult., by about 400 of his friends and constituents. His colleague Stephen Fulton, Esq., was also present. After dinner, Mr. Howe addressed the numerous party in an able speech, which occupies 8 or 9 columns in some of the Halifax papers.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement exercises took place at Corinthian Hall, Rochester, N. Y., on the 13th inst., when the degree of A. B. was conferred on W. P. Everett, of St. John, N. B., and eleven other students.

Among our extracts to-day are included the Speeches of President Pierce, Sir Charles Lyell, &c., at the Crystal Palace Banquet, New York, on the 15th inst.; which, we presume, will be found interesting, particularly Sir C. Lyell's.

Pursuant to orders from the military authorities, a court of inquiry has been called in Montreal, to investigate the conduct of the officers and troops of the 26th Cameronians, engaged in the melancholy affair of the 9th ult.

Her Majesty's Ship Leander, 50, has been telegraphically ordered to proceed from Quebec to Pictou, and was to leave there on the 15th.

N. Y. CRYSTAL PALACE.—The number of visiters on Friday was 7000, and the receipts $3700; on Saturday about 8000, exclusive of exhibitors; about 4000 tickets were sold, and $2000 received at the doors.

It appears from the Medical Chronicle that the small pox has prevailed extensively in Montreal, during the past season, and proved very fatal. The deaths from that loathsome disease, in that city, during the last eight months, are stated at 54.4 in every 1000, almost equal to the rate of mortality from the same complaint in Connaught, Ireland, where the proportion is 60 in 1000.

LAUNCHED, on Tuesday last from the Shipyard of Messrs Smith & Haws, the builders, at the Straight Shore, Portland, a remarkably fine vessel called the *Golden Era*, of the Burthen of 1636 O. M., and 1559 N. M. The G. E. is copper fastened—her lower deck beams are of white oak, and those of the upper deck are of pitch pine—her topsides and 'tween deck ceiling are all of pitch pine, and a greater portion of that in the lower hold is of the same material. The stem, stern posts and keel are of white oak. In fact, no pains or expense have been spared to render the Golden Era what she really is—a first class ship. Her model is remarkable for its fine lines, comprising those qualities which are essential to the attainment of speed and to capacity for carrying a large burden in proportion to her tonnage. We congratulate the builders upon the well earned reputation they have secured, and which the G. E., their fourth ship, has the more firmly established.—*New Bruns.*

Another very fine ship, called the *John Barbour*, was launched yesterday from the building yard of Messrs. Thompson & Stackhouse, at Carleton. She was built for Messrs. J. & R. Reed, and W. & R. Wright, of this city, for their line of Liverpool packets, and is named after the head of the firm of John Barbour & Co., of Liverpool. She measures 990 tons, N. M., and 988 tons, O. M., and was built under the special survey of Lloyd's Surveyor. Her model is considered by judges to be very handsome, and she is expected to be a very fast sailor.—*Courier.*

ALBERT MINING COMPANY.—We are informed that the new trial ordered by the Court at the last Trinity Term in the celebrated case of Gesner against Cairns and others, respecting the Coal Mines in the County of Albert, has again resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The case was tried before Judge Parker at Hopewell, in the County of Albert, during the past week.

DISASTER.—We regret to learn that the fine steamer *Eastern City*, which left this harbour yesterday morning for Boston, while going out of Eastport in the afternoon, ran into the brig *Type*, and nearly sank her. The Steamer put back to Eastport for repairs. A dense fog prevailed the whole day.—*New Bruns.*

We learn that the Colored citizens intend celebrating the 1st of August, the anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British dominions. There will be a Tea Meeting in St. Stephen's Hall in the evening, and speeches will be delivered by some of our leading philanthropic and public men.—*Times.*

There is now at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, a pair of "well-developed alligators," the largest of them measuring fully ten feet in length. They are placed in the open air, and display themselves freely on the surface, or on the bank of their pond, whenever the sun shines brightly enough to tempt them from the water.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—On Thursday evening last, a man who gave his name as Andrew Brown, and stated that he had been born in New-Hampshire, was given in charge to the Police by Mr. Justice Sears, for attempting to pass a forged note of the Casco Bank, Maine, at the store of Messrs. G. & E. Sears.

On Friday he underwent an examination at the Police Office, when it was ascertained that he had arrived in the Steamer *Admiral* on the preceding evening, and had managed to pass several of the counterfeit notes at different stores in the City. He was committed to take his trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court in this City.

Twelve $5 counterfeit bills of the Casco Bank and a bundle of other bank-notes were found in his pockets when taken to the Watch House, and in a carpet-bag which he had left at his lodgings there were two hundred and fifty-nine $5 notes, similar to the others. He stated that he had bought all the notes from a person at a corner in Boston for ten dollars, and on referring to the Bank Detector could not find that they were bad.—*Courier.*

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Since the arrest of Maxey our vigilant police have been on the lookout for his confederates. They tracked them from Worcester to Lynn, Salem, Spectacle Island—where they were yesterday forenoon—and yesterday afternoon nabbed five of them in East Cambridge. Deputy Chief Eaton, with officers Savage, Sleeper, W. K. Jones, and Whitcomb, made the arrest. Their names are Charles Pomroy, aged 29; Lorenzo Moulton, 32; Charles Verback, 23; and Leland A. Wilkinson, 30; all hailing from Canada, and Edward Hartwell, 20, of Vermont. Some of them were caught in the Lechmere House, some in Reed's Hotel, and one or two even in a carriage in the street. The arrests were made in a most scientific manner, and there being no time left for resistance, not the least was made.

They were safely brought to this city and lodged in jail. No money was found on their persons, but the efficient Deputy Chief dug a canister containing $1,440 in bills on the Casco Bank of Portland, out of their hiding place. The bills are all fives and are well executed, the engraving having, however, a rather rough appearance. They purport to have been signed by Eliphalet Greely, President, and John Chute, Cashier, and bear the various dates of April 1, May 1 and 2, and June 1, 1853. The vignette is a ship, and on the lower margin of the bill is the word "Five" in red letters. They are all marked letter B. Sherman Nichols, another of the gang, was arrested in Lowell yesterday morning, for attempting to pass a five dollar counterfeit bill on the Casco Bank at Putnam's clothing store, Central street, in payment for a vest. He was searched, and in various pockets were found bills of the same stamp to the amount of $210. He had also one counterfeit five dollar bill on the Southbridge Bank, and one three dollar bill on the Wells River (Bethel, Vt.) Bank. The Lowell *Courier* hears of but one sufferer in that city by his operations. A man named Henry Faulkner was also arrested in New York on Sunday night, for passing five dollar counterfeit bills on the Casco Bank.—*Boston Atlas, July 19.*

The Foundation of an Episcopal Church to be erected of stone, was laid in Douglas, nearly opposite this city, on Monday last. The Lady of the Hon. F. P. Robinson performed the ceremony of laying the first stone. The Lord Bishop of Fredericton was present, and addressed the members of his Church on the occasion; the usual service being read by the Rev. A. V. Stewart, Rector of the Parish. There was a large concourse of hearers, composed from the several denominations in Douglas.—*Fred. Reporter.*

Frightful Calamity at Niagara Falls!—One of the most soul-thrilling casualties that has ever occurred at Niagara is recorded in the despatches from the Falls under the telegraphic head. Last Monday evening three men—two of them named John Able and Andrew Hannaman, and the other a stranger—got adrift in a small boat just above the frightful abyss, over which the two latter were hurled, and instantly dashed to atoms. Able, when near the verge of the foaming cataract, succeeded in reaching a rock, to which he clung till about six o'clock last evening. The anxiety of the people on shore to rescue the unfortunate man from his perilous situation was most intense throughout the day. But if the feelings of the spectators were aroused to such a pitch, what must have been the thoughts of him who was almost certain of eventually becoming a prey to the roaring torrent? Every scheme that human ingenuity could devise was resorted to; life boats were brought from Buffalo, and provisions were floated to him on rafts. Late in the afternoon he succeeded in placing himself on one of these rafts, and was on the point of stepping from it into a lifeboat, when, to the dismay and horror of the spectators on shore, the boat came in collision with the raft with so much violence as to pitch poor Able into the water. Still undaunted, he struck out boldly for a small island in the vicinity; but the current overpowered his already exhausted physical energies, and, *after thus desperately struggling for life, and tenaciously clinging for twenty hours to a slippery rock, which itself could scarcely withstand the impetuous force of the stream, the victim was swept into eternity.* One wild, piercing shriek, and all was over.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser concludes a graphic sketch of the last struggle of the unfortunate man, after he failed in getting from the raft to the life boat, and just previous to the fatal plunge over the frightful abyss, in the following words:

"Gradually he was borne back into the fiercest part of the current—slowly at first, then more rapidly.—Swiftly and more swiftly he approached the brink of the fatal precipice—the waters had him at last, their undisputed victim, and madly they whirled him on to death, as though enraged at his persevering efforts to escape their fury. A sickening feeling came over the spectators when, just on the brink of the precipice, the doomed man sprung up from the waters—clear from their surface—raising himself upright as a statue, with his arms flung widely aloft, and with a piercing shriek that rang loudly above the mocking roar of the cataract, fell back again into the foaming waves, and was hurled over the brow of the fatal precipice.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.—Her Majesty has been pleased to command that the 33d Regiment of Foot shall henceforward bear the name of "The 33d (or the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment," which honorable distinction will be inscribed on the colours of the regiment. The 33d was the first regiment of which the late lamented Duke became the commanding officer.

CONTINUED ROBBERY OF VESSELS.—We have within a week or two past recorded the robbery of several vessels in our harbor. In one case,