

The Eastern Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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No. 2.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

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Poetry.

GOOD MORNING!

"Oh, I am so happy!" a little girl said,
As she sprung, like a lark, from a low tumble bed;
"The morning-bright morning! Good morning,
Papa!"
O, give me one kiss for good morning, mama!
Only just look at my pretty canary,
Chirping his sweet "good morning" to Mary,
The sun is peeping straight into my eyes—
Good morning to you, Mister Sun, for you rise
Early to wake my birds and me,
And make us as happy as happy can be!"

"Happy you may be, my dear little girl,"
As the mother struck a clattering curl—
"Happy you can be—but think of the One
Who wakened, this morning, both you and the sun."
The little girl turned her bright eyes with a nod—
"No, may I say then, 'Good morning to God!'"
"Yes, little darling one, surely you may,
Kneel as you kneel every morning to pray,
And kneel solemnly down, with your eyes
Looking up—earnestly—to the skies!"

And two little hands that were folded together,
Softly she laid on the lap of her mother:
"Good morning, dear Father in Heaven," she said—
"I thank thee for watching my snug little bed;
For taking good care of me all the dark night,
And waking me up with the beautiful light;
Oh, keep me from naughtiness all the long day,
Dear Father, who taught little children to pray!"
An angel looked down in the heaven above,
But she saw not the angel—that beautiful child!

(From Fraser's Magazine.)
MRS. BEECHER STOWE AND HER FAMILY.
BY AN ALABAMA MAN.

The family to which Mrs. Stowe belongs is more widely and favorably known than almost any other in the United States. It consists of the following persons:

1. Rev. Lyman Beecher, the father, Doctor of Divinity, ex-President of Lane Theological Seminary, and late Pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Ohio.
2. Rev. William Beecher, pastor at Chillicothe, Ohio.
3. Rev. Edward Beecher, pastor at Boston, Massachusetts.
4. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor at New York City.
5. Rev. Charles Beecher, pastor at Newark, New Jersey.
6. Rev. Thomas Beecher, pastor at Williamsbury, New Jersey.
7. Rev. George Beecher, deceased several years since. His death was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun. At the time he was one of the most eminent men in the Western Church.
8. Mr. James Beecher, engaged in commercial business at Boston.
9. Miss Catherine Beecher.
10. Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.
11. Mrs. Perkins.
12. Mrs. Hooper.

Twelve! the apostolic number. And of the twelve, seven apostles of the pulpit and two of the pen, after the manner of the nineteenth century. Of the other three, one has been swept into commerce by the strong current setting that way in America; and the other two, wives of lawyers of respectable standing, and mothers of families, have been absorbed by the cares and affections of domestic life. They are said to be no way inferior, in point of natural endowments, to the nine who have chosen to play their parts in life before a large public. Indeed, persons who know intimately all of the twelve, are puzzled to assign superiority to any one of them. With the shades of difference which always obtain between individual characters, they bear a striking resemblance to each other, not only physically but intellectually and morally. All of them are about the common size—the father being a trifle below it, and some of the sons a trifle above it—neither stout nor slight, but compactly and raggily built. Their movements and gestures have much of the abruptness and want of grace common in Yankee land, where the opera and dancing schools are considered as institutions of Satan. Their features are large and irregular, and though not free from a certain manly beauty in the men, scarcely redeemed from homeliness in the women, by the expression of intelligence and wit which lights them up, and fairly sparkles in the bluish grey eyes.

All of them have the energy of character, restless activity, strong convictions, tenacity of purpose, deep sympathies, and spirit of self-sacrifice which are such invaluable qualities in the character of propagandists. It would be impossible for the theologians among them to be members of any other than the church militant. Father and sons, they have ever been in the

thickest of the battles fought in the church and by it; and always have moved together in solid column. To them questions of scholastic theology are unimportant, dry and abstract; they are practical, living in the real present, dealing with questions which palpitate with vitality. Temperance, foreign and home missions, the influence of commerce on public morality, the conversion of young men, the establishment of theological seminaries, education, colonization, abolition, and political obligations of Christians; on matters such as these do the Beechers expend their energies. Nor do they disdain taking an active part in public affairs; one of them was appointed at New York city to address Cassatt on his arrival. What is remarkable is that, although they have come in violent collision with many of the abuses of American society, their families have never been seriously attacked. This exemption from the ordinary lot of reformers is owing not only to their consistent disinterestedness, but to a certain Yankee prudence, which prevents their advancing without being sure of battalions behind the march; also to a reputation for family respectability for economy. As public speakers they are far above mediocrity; not graceful but eloquent, with a lively poem of the mean, and perception of the comic, which overflow in pungent wit and withering satire; and sometimes, in the heat of extemporaneous speaking, in biting sarcasm. Their style of oratory would often seem, to a staid, church-going Englishman, to contrast too strongly with the usual decorum of the pulpit.

None of the Beechers are authors. They are known to the reading and religious public of the United States, by reviews, sermons, orations, discourses, and discourses on a great variety of subjects, chiefly of local or momentary interest. All of these productions are marked by vigorous thought; very few by that artistic excellence, that conformity to the laws of the ideal, which alone confer a lasting value on the works of the brain. Many of them are couched in a terse, an aggressive air which is unobtainable. Those which are of durable interest, and of a high order of literary merit, are six temperance sermons by Dr. Beecher; a volume of practical sermons by the same; "Virgins and her Son," an imaginative work by Charles Beecher, with an introduction by Miss Stowe; some articles on Biblical literature, by Edward Beecher; "with stranger than Fiction," and "Other Tales," by Miss Catherine Beecher; "Domestic Economy," by the same; "Twelve Lectures in young men," by Henry Ward Beecher; "An Introduction to the Works of Charlotte Elizabeth," by Mrs. Stowe; "The May-Flower," by Mrs. Stowe, being a collection of stories originally published in the newspapers; and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." I am sorry not to be able to place in this category many letters, essays, and addresses on education, and particularly those from the pen of Catherine Beecher. Before Mrs. Stowe's last book, her celebrity was hardly equal to that of her sister's. Catherine had a wider reputation as an authoress, and her indefatigable activity in the cause of education, had won for her very general esteem. I may add in this connection, that it is to her the United States are indebted for the only extensively useful association for preparing and sending capable female teachers to the West. She had the energy and the tact to organize and put in successful operation. Such is the family in the bosom of which Mrs. Stowe's character has been formed.

AUSTRALIA AND ITS GOLD MINES.—A NEW JERUSALEM.

The island of Australia is divided into four principal colonies. The first, on the east side, with fifty-six counties, is called New South Wales, and Sydney for its capital; the second, called Victoria, or Port Phillip, with twenty-six counties, at the extreme south, with Melbourne for its capital; the third, New South Wales, to the north of Victoria, with nine counties, and with Adelaide for its capital; the fourth, Western Australia or Swan River, on the western side of the island, with Perth or Swan River for its capital. Victoria was the earliest point settled. Western Australia next, and Victoria last, which was first inhabited by a few families, chiefly English, from Van Dieman's land, in 1836.

The climate of Australia presents all the varieties common to tropical and temperate latitudes. Until the discovery of gold, the growing of Sheep was the main pursuit of the colonist; and in 1850, the number of sheep on the island was estimated at thirteen to fourteen millions, and at five millions of which were in the colony of Victoria. The climate and soil of this new and growing colony is represented to be the finest in the world. At Melbourne, its capital, it is almost a perpetual spring. Ice never forms thicker than a shilling, and even a storm of snow is but seldom seen. Sheep grow and multiply by merely turning them loose to graze, and never require the slightest use of artificial food; and such is the mildness of the climate that they lamb twice a year, in the month of April and October. Butcher's most, before gold was discovered, sold as low as 3s. 6d. per lb. So plentiful is cattle, that large boiling establishments exist, where they are boiled down for their tallow, which is exported in large quantities to England. Much of the soil, in all the colonies, is exceedingly fertile and productive, on which can be grown the most luxuriant crops, of all kinds known to similar latitudes in other parts of the world, and in great abundance and perfection. But the soil found within fifty to one hundred miles of Melbourne, in Victoria, or Port Phillip, exceeds in fertility any other part of the world. It is of a dark bright chocolate colour, resulting, it is supposed, from the decomposition of ejected materials from extinct volcanoes. It produces when cultivated, one hundred bushels of corn or sixty of wheat to the acre; the latter weighing 64 lb to the bushel. In the former years of 1847 and '48, this wheat was shipped to England and commanded a premium over the best English grown article. The stalks of wheat in Victoria attain a height, in some places, of seven feet. The climate has moderate falls of rain every month in the year. The thermometer rarely goes above seventy-five or eighty degrees or falls below 40 degrees. The mean temperature is 61 degrees the year around. It has the summer of England or Ireland, and the winter of the south of France or Italy. The growth of Victoria has been, if we except some few parts of the United States, without a parallel. In 1836 and '37, there were only about 214 souls in the colony.

In 1850 and '51 the population of the town of Melbourne alone amounted to about 23,000 while the colony numbered near 77,000. Melbourne is distant about 600 miles south west of Sidney. The handsome granite towers of some of the houses, it is said, would do credit to any European city. A stone bridge of 150 feet span has been erected over the river Yarra, on which the town stands, at an expense of \$75,000. It contains some 2 or 3 or 4 churches; the principal of which cost from \$10,000, to \$15,000 each. It boasts a stone court house, jail, and some half dozen newspapers, two or three, of which are daily, a college, mechanics institute, &c. In 1850 its imports were £744,295, and exports £1,041,796; giving an excess of exports of £297,501. The fertility of the soil may be seen from the following statement:—In 1850, in two counties only, of Victoria, (Bourke and Evelyn,) 11,807 acres sown in wheat, produced 235,140 bushels; 131,868 acres in barley, produced 32,956 bushels; 2,282 acres sown in oats, yielded 59,238; 1,129 acres, in potatoes, yielded 1,693 tons; 6,641 acres in hay, produced 9,961 tons.

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We thus see a colony, 15,000 miles from England, in about 14 or 16 years, in the full time of a mere child—increased from 271 souls to 77,000, and also increased its agricultural exports from nothing to near \$1,000,000. It should be borne in mind, that Victoria has never been a convict colony to the extent of New South Wales, and at this time there are not 500 bond convicts in the colony, and since 1843 none have been sent to any part of Australia. They are now sent to Norfolk Island and Van Dieman's Land. To the east of Victoria, the mountains of Victoria and New South Wales, we have now to give the most astounding accounts of gold discoveries, ever made on the habitable globe. They completely throw into the shade all the mines of Peru, Mexico, or California. So extensive are the gold deposits distributed in Victoria, that the very strata of Melbourne are found, in a manner, to be paved with them. The broken quartz rock which have been used as macadamize the streets are found to contain gold—thus realizing a sort of New Jersey, the streets of which are paved with gold.

While Melbourne is thus blessed, mines of immense value have been opened at Mount Ballarat and Mount Alexander, about eighty to one hundred miles north of the city. The treasure discovered in these two deposits alone from the first of December 1851 to the first of April 1852, amounted to about \$9,000,000. Its deposits were also discovered in a range of Mountains in the same colony, called the Pyrenees, Mount Macedon, and Mount C. C. C.

The first discovery of gold was made near Ballarat, in New South Wales, on the 22d May, 1851, from 150 to 164 miles west of Sydney. The localities first worked were at Somersville Creek, Abercrombie river, from whence further discoveries have been made over a vast mountain region of country, many of the localities being known as Bagginns, Shoal Haven diggings, Wombat diggings, Ophir, Bradwood, Mj's Creek, Hanging Rock, &c. &c. one of the most prolific being Bradwood. From May to the 6th September, the shipments reached \$750,000, and on the 8th November about \$1,000,000. Twenty were occasionally found weighing from twenty to twenty seven pounds. At an early period, Dr. Kerr found one lump which weighed one hundred pounds. In December, 1851, the parties at the diggings in Victoria, were estimated at from eight to ten thousand, and near Ballarat, at four thousand. The whole amount sent to England since the discovery, only a year ago, amounts to twenty millions of dollars already.

The gold region already discovered in Australia promises to yield double and triple the quantity of gold by the same number of laborers, over that obtained in California. The extent of gold fields in Victoria, or New South Wales, exceeds that of California. Hence it is already passed two California in Australia, and are likely to find two or three more, to the mountain chain in which they are found runs a distance over from 1000 to 1500 miles, with various spurs and offshoots at right angles to the main chain. The gold fields, it is likely, are spread over not less than 15 to 20,000 square miles, seeing that the area of the whole island is about three millions square miles. The whole population of the island in 1851 did not exceed 250,000. It will, however, soon contain several millions.

The English government have organized a system for the working of the mines, and the small tribute is exacted from the earnings of the diggers, who must produce licenses to dig. Companies are stationed in the diggings to regulate matters, and whose duty it is to prohibit the establishment of all grog shops and gambling houses. They burn down grog shops wherever they can find them. Three grog shops were burnt in the diggings last winter, in Victoria. Here we have a Mine Liquor Law in force. But the Australians will soon borrow more from us than usual laws. The principle of republicanism has taken root in the country. The emigrants

from Europe, and those from California, will give new force and vigor to that idea, so that we believe the day is not far distant when America will have the pleasure of having Australia as the latest born, and next to herself, the greatest of republics. In the meantime, there will be no mob law—no trials and hangings by the Code of Lynch. The judicial authorities will be sustained by the strong arm of both the naval and military power. Of this those loving security of life and property may feel satisfied, while the lawless will be governed or banished.

IN VINO VERITAS.—Mr. B., a distinguished advocate and Attorney General of a far down East state, was sitting with his hat over his eyes, and his chin on his breast, huddled up on either side with chairs and table, and sleeping as comfortably as the indomitable spirit of Mr. B. would allow, in the court house at A., when the court entered and took his seat on the bench. Observing the situation of Mr. B., which had not changed on the entrance of the court, the Judge looked at the Sheriff, who seemed to understand that it was his duty to get the sleeper into "condition."

"Mr. B., the court is in."
I won't give the reply. Suffice it to say, the Sheriff had a decided objection to going to the murky and sulphurous place to which he was assigned.

"Mr. B.," said the Judge, "we have observed with profound regret your conduct during the last week; and this morning we find you in no better condition to take up your cases than before. We are disposed to bear with you no longer. You disgrace yourself and your country, the court, and the profession, by your course of conduct." This reproval elicited the following colloquy:

"Did your honor speak to me?"
"I did, sir!"

"What re-mark did you make?"
"I said, that in my opinion, you disgrace yourself and family, the court, and the profession, by your course of conduct."

"May it please your honor, I have been an attorney in-and-in this court for fifteen years; and permit me to say, your honor, that that is the first re-remark I ever knew you to give!"

Communications.

To the Editor of the Eastern Chronicle.

In your remarks upon the letter you did me the favor to insert in a late number of your paper I observe that the conclusions arrived at are deduced from incorrect premises in every particular except the last. It is true, as you there remark, that gross negligence or carelessness is chargeable somewhere, but you seem to ignore the fact that the Telegraph Company have already freed themselves from any participation in it, and transferred the blame to the culpable party—to wit—the Government Superintendent, that functionary has been shown having left his office in a shameful and disorderly state to attend a picnic on the day appointed for the transfer, August 25, and by his own admission (see his published letter) never visiting it after that date. You appear also to be oblivious of the fact that the Directors' resignation of Mr. Nugent's false charges in the Sun addressed him a letter fully-exonerating themselves from any responsibility in regard to the papers of the Government Superintendent which never came into their possession, (for the insertion of which letter by the way they were charged 16s.) and that I also requested the insertion of a second letter in the Sun in reply to Mr. Nugent's charges, but to this and all subsequent explanations he has declined a place. Under these *exparte* circumstances the Directors of the Company have no right themselves to call upon the blame to the culpable party—to wit—the Government Superintendent, that functionary has been shown having left his office in a shameful and disorderly state to attend a picnic on the day appointed for the transfer, August 25, and by his own admission (see his published letter) never visiting it after that date. 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THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

1. The shortness of teachers' continuance in the same district. This is owing in a great measure to the fact, that a large proportion of those engaged in teaching, are young men who are preparing themselves for some other calling; and who teach only during the vacations in the respective seminaries to which they belong. As an illustrative of this may be mentioned the fact, that one school district, connected with the Association, has had four different teachers within the space of two years; two others have each had three different teachers within the same period.

2. The practice of boarding or circulating the teachers from house to house is productive of more evils than space will permit to enumerate. It prevents in many of the fifteen districts connected with the Association.

3. The backwardness of Districts in furnishing the schools with suitable books, maps, &c., increases the labour of the teachers, and detracts from their usefulness, and is a positive loss to the people themselves.

4. The want of punctuality in pecuniary matters is an evil of no ordinary magnitude.

This being the annual meeting, the following persons were elected office bearers for the ensuing year: Mr. Andrew Graham, President; Mr. Charles Mosher, Vice-President; Mr. Daniel McDonald, Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs Hugh McKenzie, James McCabe and Alexander Grant, Committee.

Mr. Daniel McDonald delivered a lecture "On the teacher's office."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved—That the Association meet at Durham, on the first Monday of every month, at 10 o'clock, a. m., during the winter months.

2. Resolved—That the course of proceedings for the ensuing summer be left undetermined until the first Monday of April, 1853.

3. Resolved—That the foregoing report be sent to the 'Eastern Chronicle' for publication.

By order of the Association, DANIEL McDONALD.

The Eastern Chronicle.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1853.

By the arrival of the R. M. S. Asia at Halifax we hear of the defeat of the Derby Ministry. Previous advices by the Franklin had partly prepared us for this intelligence, although perhaps few expected that the crisis would come so soon. The immediate cause of defeat seems to have been that point of the Budget which attempted to extend several taxes now in existence but more particularly the house tax, in order to cover the deficiency that would arise from the proposed reduction of duty on Tea and other imports. As might have been expected, this proposal aroused the indignation and called forth the opposition of the mercantile and manufacturing classes, between whom and the landed aristocracy a fierce and uncompromising war has for years been waged, and the result has been seen as above. The latter have long had the unlimited control of the affairs of State; they now see with alarm the inroads that have been made upon their ancient privileges and prerogatives—the daily increasing importance and elevation in the social scale of the masses of the population; and manifestly they struggle to maintain their unimpaired superiority. It is a struggle of which the end is not far distant, nor the result uncertain. If the aristocracy are to maintain their position as a separate class, it must be on other principles than those of vested rights and pride of birth. These defences behind which they had entrenched themselves are broken down, and they are doomed to have their exclusive privileges swept away by the irresistible tide of popular rights. The storm must burst ere long; it is their interest to bow before it with the best grace they can command.

The above, however, has not been the only influence brought to bear against the Ministry. The Irish members had suffered some indignities at the hands of Earl Derby, and it was not to be expected that Paddy, who can knock his friend down for love, would, when the opportunity was offered for revenge, be sparing of his blows to an enemy. The Whig party, with this assistance, have out-voted the Ministry. The division took place on the morning of the 17th ult., and it was expected that Earl Derby and his colleagues would formally tender their resignations on the Monday following.

It becomes an interesting question and one that has given rise to much speculation—what is to be the result of this movement?—who is to succeed Earl Derby, and how will commercial interests be affected by the change? One thing is very apparent—the country is wedded to liberal policy, and a Ministry would be tolerated for a week that would not agree to carry out in spirit the Tariff which D'Israeli has felt himself forced to adopt. The steadiness that has characterized mercantile transactions, even while the result of the debate was doubtful, confirm this view, indicating as it does that mercantile men look upon Free Trade as a fixed fact, and a policy supported thereby as unavoidable, whatever party is in power. The recent vote, however, can scarcely be viewed as either proving or disproving this doctrine, as it was brought about by influences purely factional, and not from any fixedness of purpose or unity of principle in the ranks of the majority.

It is highly probable, that after a brief interval the Derby Cabinet will again assume the reins of power, and with some slight modifications be able to carry their Budget. Either this or a coalition of Whigs and Peelites, is the only alternative. The Whigs are not strong enough for this purpose, alone, and although the ultra-Radicals and the Irish Brigade could make common cause with them against the common enemy, yet the former would soon think of fraternizing with Colonel Sibthorpe himself as assisting Lord John Russell to form a Cabinet, while the latter have too much of the Tipperary spirit about them to be trusted. We confess, while our sympathies are with the

Whigs, that it were better for the interests of these Provinces if the Derby Ministry were not unseated. These frequent changes in the Home Government are fraught with disadvantage to the Colonies; and at the present time, when so many important interests are pending,—the Fishery difficulties to be finally settled, free trade with the United States about to be obtained, and the great inter-colonial railway under favorable consideration, the effect of a change of Government must be particularly disastrous, and would indefinitely postpone these all-important measures.

We give to-day another letter from Mr. Morton relative to the published Despatches. With the quarrel between the Directors and Mr. Nugent we have nothing to do. Neither have we thought it necessary to enter into the merits of the charges made against the Government management of the line. This much, however, we may say on that subject, that from the developments already made, gross mismanagement, to use the mildest term, is chargeable on the Superintendent. There can be no doubt that the Legislature will on application grant to the company the amount of all sums charged as expenses of the line and paid by them, but which in reality went to pay the horse hire and tandem whips, &c., &c., of Mr. H. Gisborne. But this is not the point at which we have been aiming in all our remarks. Our object has been to ascertain whether, as is very generally believed, any person in the employ is chargeable with the act of making disclosures, to the great prejudice of one of the most useful and indispensable modes of communicating in elligence.

We have proposed a question to Mr. Norton which he has not thought proper to answer; but it is one which, if answered truly, would have set the question at rest. We regret for the sake of the Company that they have not taken the trouble to make such inquiries as would enable them to give an answer, not to us but to the public, for they now demand it. The question is now narrowed down to this—It is self-evident that the disclosures have been made through the medium of some operator, Mr. H. Gisborne's pic-nicking wanderings to the contrary notwithstanding. It is not to be supposed that any one in the employ of Mr. F. Gisborne, through whose hands the messages may have passed, would lend himself to it. For the sake of human nature we would not wish to impute to them such baseness. But the men of the Company's staff, whose oath of secrecy could be construed as not extending to such matters as this, may not have felt themselves so bound. If, therefore, Mr. Norton and the Directors can afford the interests of the Company to be perilled by still declining to investigate the matter, all we can say is, that it is their own business—but we certainly admire their courage much more than their prudence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

The R. M. S. Asia, 14 days from Liverpool, for New York put into Halifax on Saturday, 1st inst., short of coal. On getting under way again on Sunday morning, she went ashore at Commissioners Point, where she remained a short time, but without damage. The most important news by this arrival is the defeat of the Derby ministry.

The debate on the Budget occupied four nights, and the defeat of the Ministry is attributed to Lord Derby's speaking the Irish Liberal Members. The Irish members who voted were 82 in all; of these 52 voted in opposition and 30 for the Ministry. According to Wilmer the speeches of Sir James Graham and Mr. Cobden were among the ablest delivered. The Daily News also speaks highly of Mr. Gladstone's address. The Premier was present during its delivery, and evidently writhed under its cutting eloquence.

In the House of Lords on the 17th the Earl of Malmesbury, who takes the lead in that body, said—"My Lords, in consequence of what took place in the House of Commons, with respect to the Resolutions submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the absence of the Prime Minister, who has gone to see Her Majesty at Osborne, I beg to move that the House do adjourn until Monday next." Their Lordships immediately adjourned.

In answer to a deputation which waited on Lord Derby, relative to a reduction of the duties on Wine, his Lordship stated that the subject should receive the consideration of the Cabinet after the recess—provided they remained in office.

The prices of Iron are still rising, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the works is not at all diminished. Scotch Pig Iron has been specculated in largely, and prices have further advanced to 72s to 73s per ton. In Glasgow, as no other but a progressive and free trade government would be tolerated in this country, the present Ministerial difficulty is regarded with out apprehension by those engaged in commercial affairs. The coming year is regarded with high hope and expectation, as being likely to prove one of national prosperity and full employment. Present quotations for Iron in Liverpool.—Merchant Bar, 28 1/2s.; Hoop, 21 1/2s.; Sheet, 21 1/2s.; No. 1 Scotch Pig, 24.

France.—The Senate has voted a million sterling per annum for the Emperor, 1,500,000 francs for relations; the former is to have all the palaces, with their furniture, and the forests, as under the former monarchy. M. Fould is Minister to the Emperor's Household. The Civil List, so far, amounts to 25,000,000 l. The allowance to the Empress has not yet been settled. Prince Napoleon, son of the ex King of Westphalia, is to be Lieutenant of Algeria. A Marshal's service was lately performed by the Chapel of the Invalides, in commemoration of the return of the remains of Napoleon to Paris. The ex-King Jerome, Governor General of that establishment, occupied the place of honor. Abd el Kader has been received with great magnificence at Lyons. Trade is active in France; large orders have been received from England for articles in bronze, steel, velvet, &c.

SPAIN.—It is announced that Narvez has been ordered to quit Spain. The government, deprecating the increase of popular excitement, has forbidden the meetings which ordinarily precede the elections. All of the editors of the Madrid journals, who had been imprisoned for forming an article which was prosecuted by government, have been set at liberty, the jury declaring it not a libel.

Belgium.—The Chamber has unanimously adopted the commercial treaty with France, by which a great impetus is expected to be given to the trade of the two countries.

Prussia.—A retrograde movement is likely to take place. Government has introduced into the Upper House a bill concerning the article of a constitution, by which the Chambers must be summoned annually, and enacting that they shall meet only once in two years.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Queen of the South (screw steamer), arrived at Plymouth on Monday, with dates from Calcutta to Sept. 15th; and from the Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 6th. The Sarah Sands, with emigrants, for Australia, was in Table Bay on the 6th Nov. The Great Britain left the Cape for Australia on the 17th of Oct. By the 5th October General Cathcart cleared the Waterkloof, and took sufficient measures to prevent the return of the enemy. Before the entry of Colonel Eyre the enemy had also retreated to a measure from the Anstad.

The following is the summary of events which have transpired since the sailing of the last mail. The war is not yet been brought to a close. Operations of the most vigorous nature are, up to the last accounts, being carried on against the Kaffirs, who, although repeatedly attacked, dispersed, pursued, and killed in great numbers, are neither as yet reduced to submission nor driven across the Kat. Early in the month following up his successful attack upon the undisciplined possession of the troops, General Cathcart proceeded in person to select a spot for the construction of a defensible post which should command the upper parts leading from the Anstad into the colony, and fixed for this purpose upon a position at the foot of Hog's back, opposite the ruined military village of Aekland. Here he assembled a considerable force, and placed it under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Eyre, with orders to perambulate and effectually clear out the Anstad; and in the first place to reach out the larger of the rebel Waterkloof. This patrol, which consisted of the 73d Regiment, three companies of the 16th, Armstrong's horse, Campbell's light horse, the Cat River levy, two brigades of rockets, and a portion of the Cape mounted rifles, started before daybreak on the 4th, and on the following day the information was received that the garrison had already surprised and burnt Eshwater's laager, without any casualties on the part of the troops.

The fugitives were pursued into the Euliv Valley, and it would appear that ever since that period, the patrol, with various reinforcements, had been incessantly engaged in tracking and following the lurking foe.

Macomo and Sandhill, with the main body of the Grika Kaffirs, continued to hold shelter in the extensive forests which skirt the Amatola mountains; but it is known that they are almost entirely destitute of ammunition, and judging from the miserably emaciated condition of the marauding parties occasionally seen in with and shot down by the patrols, in great want of food.

The Governor has issued a proclamation, dated the 30th of Oct., declaring that the lives of any Hottentot rebels, who may surrender to the authorities of Graham's Town or Port Beaufort will be spared. From this act of grace, Uthakalder and twelve minor chiefs are excepted.

China.—An alarming fire broke out on the 27th October near Canton. Silk goods and foreign manufactures, value 150,000 dollars were destroyed.

The insurgents have had some successes; they now threaten the line of communication with the provinces of Canton by the Muling Pass, said to be held by a strong Government force. After one engagement the insurgents put 30 military and civil officers and 1300 people to the sword.

Troops in China were healthy.

NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Nova Scotia is to have an Industrial Exhibition of her own—and why should she not? England has had hers, and the interests of Nova Scotia are as dear to her sons as those of England are to Englishmen. Canada and New Brunswick have each held two—the United States are getting up one, and why should not we? If these Exhibitions tend to the improvement, or the developing of the resources of the countries in which they are held, and that they do not be doubted, then Nova Scotia should get up one by all means, for we question if a country can be found anywhere in which there is more room for improvement. Not that we consider our native Province so immeasurably behind the rest of the world as the above remark would seem to indicate; but because she possesses within herself all the elements of a national commercial greatness, which when touched by the talismanic finger of the genius of improvement, will elevate her into a position among nations prouder than is now perhaps dreamed of by her most enthusiastic sons! And what agency so well fitted to make a commencement, or rather to take an important step in this march of improvement as a Provincial exhibition of industry, to which our farmers and mechanics can go to exhibit the products of their farms and workshops—at which can be exhibited the wealth of our seas, mines and forests, and where the enterprise and capital of those who may visit our shores on that occasion may be enlisted, to assist in bringing to light and use those long hidden treasures.

A large and important meeting was held in the Court House in this place, on Wednesday evening, 5th inst., for the purpose of considering the subject of the Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition, and to devise means for forwarding the object in this country. W. J. Anderson, Esq., President, and Daniel Dickson, Esq., Secretary, after which it

was addressed by M. B. Desbrisay, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Executive Committee in Halifax, who in a clear and business like manner explained to those present the course intended to be pursued by that committee, the steps they have already taken, and what yet remains to be done. It is in contemplation to erect a building on the Grand Parade in Halifax, of about 100 by 250 feet, at a cost of £750, in which, together with the Dalhousie College, the exhibition may be held. To meet this and other expenses that will of necessity be incurred, and to have a fund sufficiently large to make the prize list somewhat attractive, it is estimated that at least £3000 will be required. Of this amount upwards of £800 have already been secured in Halifax, besides £100 from the funds of the Mechanics' Institute with which Society the idea of the Exhibition first originated. The Legislature has noticed the undertaking favorably and will doubtless vote a liberal sum in its aid, and it is expected that considerable contributions will be received from the several counties, particularly such as from the agricultural and mineral wealth may be expected to occupy a large portion of the building. It is proposed to hold the exhibition in the Fall of 1853, and to have a Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, Ragfairs, Lectures, and other sources of amusement and instruction in connection therewith. Steps are now taken to form committees in each county, whose duty it is to collect funds, secure contributions, correspond with the executive committee in Halifax, and otherwise forward in their own localities the interests of the exhibition.

The meeting was also addressed in neat and appropriate speeches by Jas. D. B. Fraser, Jas. Fogo and J. W. Dawson, Esqrs., and the Rev. C. Elliot. In moving the first resolution, Mr. Fraser made some pertinent and forcible remarks. He approved of what had been done by the executive committee in Halifax—spoke of the many benefits that must result from the Exhibition to the Province in general and to this County in particular, occupying as it does the foremost position in point of agricultural and mineral wealth—alluded to the monopoly by which the minerals are now rendered valueless—hoped that there might be such an exhibition of our mineral wealth as could challenge the attention of both Nova Scotians and foreigners, and cause an appeal more urgent than has ever yet been made to Her Majesty for the liberty to make use of them, and expressed his conviction that were such an appeal made Victoria would not continue towards her loyal subjects here a burden more oppressive and unjust than she had ever manifested towards her Australian convicts. He again adverted to the Industrial Exhibition, and concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Geo. M. Johnston, M. D., and passed unanimously.

Resolved—That this meeting cordially approve of the measures which have been adopted towards holding an Industrial Exhibition in this Province.

It was moved by James Fogo, Esq., seconded by the Hon. David Crichton, and unanimously

Resolved—That we will promote by every means in our power the views of the Commissioners in the work in which they are engaged, and that a committee be appointed to correspond with the Executive Committee in Halifax, open subscription lists, and endeavor to excite an interest in the Exhibition in the various districts of the County.

It was also Resolved, That the following persons be a committee for the town of Pictou, with power to add to their number, communicate with other committees that may be formed in the county, and correspond with the executive committee in Halifax.

Committee.—Dr. Anderson, James Adams, J. D. B. Fraser, Esq., James Heppburn, James Murdoch Esq., J. W. Dawson, Hon. D. Crichton, W. H. Harris, Dr. Johnston, Adam Russell, Donald Munro, Francis Beattie, John Taylor, James Yerton, A. C. McDonald, Murdoch McPherson, Esq., A. P. Ross, Peter Brown, James Ives, Robert Dawson, Robert McKenzie, Anderson Henderson, John T. Ives, H. R. Narraway, Clarence Primrose, James P. Go Esq., R. P. Grant, E. M. McDonald, W. B. Henderson, William Gordon, Dugald Renton, Alexander McIntosh, Matthew Archibald, William Brownrigg, James McKinlay, Charles Wilson.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Desbrisay for the information he had imparted to the meeting, and for the interest he had manifested in the undertaking—also to W. J. Anderson, Esq., for his efficient conduct in the chair, after which the meeting separated with three hearty cheers for the Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition. The above Committee will meet for business, in the Court House to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

It is unnecessary for us to say anything in advocacy of this highly beneficial movement. It is an undertaking that will commend itself to every Nova Scotian possessed of the least moiety of public spirit or pride of country; and any individual who is so far deficient in these qualities of mind as to refuse to lend his aid to a project so fraught with benefit to his country, is not likely to be influenced by any arguments we might be able to advance. We feel that the success and usefulness of this Exhibition depends mainly upon the exertions that will be made in the country. The several committees must be active in arousing public attention, and we hope to see Farmers and Mechanics display a zealous anxiety in the cause, and contribute such an amount and variety of produce and manufactures, as may be creditable to the Province. We should take courage from what has been effected in the neighboring Provinces. The contributions of Canada to the London Exhibition have done more to bring the resources of that fine country into notice, than could have been effected by ten years of ordinary commercial intercourse. The Provincial Exhibitions of Canada and New Brunswick have brought into public notice the works of mechanical and inventive genius, that never would otherwise have been known to exist; to the people themselves have been astonished at the capabilities of their country as exhibited in the varied and beautiful productions of the soil—the industry of the country has been enlivened by the spirit of generous rivalry created; and it needs not the spirit of prophecy to

foresee that similar benefits in an enlarged degree will result to Nova Scotia from her own Industrial Exhibition.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The short period that has elapsed of the present session of the United States Legislature, has given some unmistakable evidence that the great principles of Free Trade are rapidly gaining ground in that country, and that for the future a more liberal commercial policy is likely to be exhibited in the counsels of the nation. In the House of Representatives, when that part of the President's Message relating to the Tariff and Customs was under consideration, it was moved that "it be referred to a select committee of seven members, with power to examine witnesses and collect testimony, here and elsewhere, and with instructions to report by Bill or otherwise, on or before the 5th of January next." To this the following amendment was moved by Mr. Hillier of Georgia:—

"That in the adjustment of the Tariff by the American Congress, the principle of protection ought to be abandoned, and the duties on imports ought to be laid for the purpose of raising revenue; and that the said committee be instructed to consider so much of the President's Message as shall be referred to them, with a view to the modification of the existing Tariff on the principle herein expressed."

The amendment was adopted, yeas 85, nays 41. Mr. Hillier's amendment was further amended by adding the words "with a view ultimately to free trade and direct taxation."

The Fishery question has been the subject of negotiation at Washington, between Mr. Everett, the new Secretary of State, and Mr. Crampton. It is stated that a Treaty has been drafted, and that it now requires to be sanctioned by the British Parliament to make it operative, so far as England is concerned; after that, it will be submitted to the consideration of the Senate of the United States for rejection or ratification.

It is also stated that the purchase of Fort Vancouver, and the other possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Columbia River, has been taken into consideration by Mr. Everett. Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, is at Washington, attending to this negotiation.

New Books.

THE PROVINCIAL.—No. 1 of Vol. 2 of this little monthly is on our table, where it is always a welcome visitor. Much doubt and anxiety was felt by the friends of this Magazine, when it was first started, as to the patronage it was likely to receive. It is with pleasure we see its publishers commencing a second volume, and with cheering prospects they announce in their introductory article. Many of the articles which have appeared in the Provincial during the past year display an amount of talent that would not do discredit to Magazines of far higher pretensions, while in point of typographical appearance it is equal to the foremost periodicals of the day. The present No. gives a particularly attractive table of contents; one article entitled "Hon. Samuel Cunard and ocean Steam Navigation," we will endeavor to make room for in our columns at an early day. We heartily commend the Provincial to the support of all those who wish to patronize native literature.

NORTON'S LITERARY REGISTER, and BOOK BUYER'S ALMANAC, for 1853—C. B. Norton, New York. Besides a variety of useful information, publisher's advertisements, and the usual almanac calendars, this book gives a complete list of all the works published in England and the United States during the past year. It is a publication that must be highly useful to the trade and to Book buyers generally.

FORESTER'S BOYS' and GIRLS' MAGAZINE.—Henry V. Degen, Boston. This next monthly has attained a standing of ten years, which may be regarded as satisfactory evidence of its popularity. No. 1 of vol. 11 is before us—it contains 22 large 8vo pages, filled with matter calculated to interest, amuse and instruct youth. Terms one dollar a year, with an addition of six cents for postage, payable in advance.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of this Society, the night being stormy and the attendance in consequence small, no lecture was delivered. The Society meets again this evening, when B. H. Norton, Esq., will deliver the lecture that was announced for the former occasion.

THE MAILS.—There has been no mail received in Pictou from P. E. Island for the last four weeks. We understand that the strait has been impassable from the quantities of drift-ice near Cape Tormentine, and the Mails are in consequence detained, at either side until an opportunity be found for crossing.

A meeting to forward the interests of the Industrial Exhibition was held in New Glasgow on Thursday evening last, at which Mr. Desbrisay was expected to be present, and to deliver an address. We have not yet heard the result of the meeting, but shall endeavour to obtain a report of proceedings for our next issue.

The annual meeting of the Pictou Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in the Court House, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at half past 7 o'clock, when the report for the past year will be read, and the officers for the ensuing year elected.

For some days past the Suspension Bridge has been free to the public, and an immense number of persons have embraced the opportunity of crossing over upon it. Sleights have also passed over it.—[St. John Observer, 4th inst.]

Slane's extensive Glass Work in south Boston was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Loss estimated at \$100,000—not insured. Four hundred workmen are thrown out of employment by this calamity.

