

Nova Scotia at the International Exhibition.

SUCCESS OF OUR EXHIBITORS.—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The following letter to the editor of the Chronicle will be read with interest, and we doubt not with some little pride by Nova Scotians generally:

LONDON July 12th, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge being appointed by her Majesty the Queen to deliver the decisions of the juries to the representatives of the countries and colonies who contributed to the International Exhibition,—yesterday, the 11th, was appointed for that purpose; and as the day proved fine, an immense number of people attended, amongst them a large portion of the wealthy and noble of this great country. It would be a vain attempt to describe the scene. Owing to the fairness of the day, a portion of Hyde Park was appropriated, including the Conservatory, in front of which, under a royal canopy, the ceremony was commenced. A procession was then formed, headed by the Duke and the Cabinet Ministers—amongst them the Viceroy of Egypt. This procession consisted of the Royal Commissioners, special commissioners, deputy commissioners, and all those who have taken a prominent part in the Exhibition,—a more minute description of which you will find in the printed paper enclosed. The procession moved through the Conservatory Gardens, entering the Exhibition building, and passing along the nave to a raised dais under the dome, where the Commissioners for the Colonies, and all other representatives from abroad, were placed. Having received the necessary badge as a commissioner, which gave me entree to this part of the building, I had the pleasure of being within a few feet of the Duke, who delivered to the special representative appointed to receive from his hand, a book containing a list of all the prizes as awarded by the juries, and the various classes. After this was over, they moved on, and a very lengthy and magnificent procession followed, each class having a silk banner with its number marked upon it. Many of the uniforms, from the Pasha of Egypt's down the whole line, were exceedingly rich and splendid, and new to provincial eyes. The procession moved again into the Gardens, where all the bands were assembled, and played together the beautiful anthem of "God save the Queen." The splendid garden, with every variety of tree and flower—about twenty military bands, the finest in the world—with seventy thousand ladies and gentlemen, dressed with all the splendor that fashion requires—presented a picture well worth seeing, and not easily to be forgotten.

Through the kindness of Mr. Honeyman, I was enabled, after the ceremony was over, to obtain a sight of our book, and very hastily took down the names of the successful parties for Nova Scotia. The results for Nova Scotia are considered highly favorable, and, when we consider that they were in competition with the whole world, I consider they have good reasons to be satisfied with the decisions of the juries.—Mr. Honeyman is awarded a medal for specimens of Metals; Prof. Howe, ditto; the Provincial Government, ditto for its samples of Gold; Mr. Scott, Pictou, for the Coal. In the class Agricultural, N. S. Commissioners, a medal for grain; Mr. —, a medal for ships' blocks; McEwen & Reid, a medal for Furniture; Mr. Downs, a medal for Birds; Mr. Jones, a medal for Fish; W. J. Coleman, Furs—in all 19.—New Brunswick, I am told, receives 9. In honorable mentions, we have Mrs. Black, for wax flowers; Cowie & Sons, leather; Gordon & Keith, furniture; Connolly, tools, axes, &c. This list may not be entirely correct, as we had but a few moments to spare in looking over the book of awards, which, as you may imagine, is a large volume. Mr. Uniacke was present, and was the special commissioner selected to receive from his Royal Highness the awards. I am sorry to learn from that gentleman, that he only received the Essay upon Nova Scotia yesterday morning.—It is difficult to understand why it was not forwarded sooner. The catalogues also came too late, but they are spoken of as being well got up, and have proved very satisfactory. The Nova Scotia court comes up fully to my expectations, barring the moose; it looks creditable—no splendor, of course, when compared with others; but in it are found samples of productions which create splendor and magnificence.—These, I understand, have elicited inquiries from many parts of the kingdom, particularly with reference to minerals. Our gold display looks respectable. Victoria and Australia show their gold in magnificent proportions. I think they have rather overdone it in this respect; but, after all, I question whether they could have shown as satisfactory a sample in nine months after the first discovery of this precious metal in their country. In examining gold in quartz, I have seen nothing richer than those lately taken from the Laidlaw diggings. True, nuggets are in profusion, and one reaches 143 lbs., and many others of lesser weight, but these, even in Australia, are, like angels' visits, few and far between. I am satisfied, that Nova Scotia is destined to take a respectable position, as a gold-producing country, amongst her neighbors.

I think it would be desirable for parties having articles here on exhibition to forward a list of prices to Mr. Honeyman. It will be better to sell them, even at a sacrifice, no matter who may lose the difference between sales and fair value, than to incur the expense of packing, shipping and freight. Expenses here are very heavy, particularly on those who are unacquainted with the mode of doing things; and this fact was brought prominently to my notice,

when informed that we are charged £300 sterling for carpenters' work, in fitting up our court. As an off-set, to my surprise, the Canadian court was pointed to as costing £960. I can see nothing to warrant these charges in the work performed, and can only account for them by supposing that the parties who had it done either cared little for the expense, or did not know where to apply to have it done at a fair rate; but on all such matters we must live and learn by experience.

The weather in this country has been and still continues exceedingly wet. Great fears are beginning to be entertained about the crops. A short crop, with the distress arising from "no cotton," would add most seriously to the difficulties which are looming in the distance, growing out of the insane war which is still raging in the United States.

Yours very truly,

TRAVELLER.

The following extract of a letter from A. M. Uniacke, Esq., dated London 11th, James Place, July 12, 1862, and list of the prizes will also be perused with some satisfaction.

"I now feel my humble efforts on behalf of my native colony are drawing to a close, and I shall, after next month, relinquish my charge to Mr. Honeyman and the London Commissioners. The great object has been obtained: we have placed before the world our colonial resources; we have illustrated those of our own province, and attained marks of eminence, at which, I am confident, every Nova Scotian will rejoice. Our watchword, then, must be "Onward"—these distinctions should be the incentives to increased vigor and energy.—Possessing, as we do, the foundation of wealth, ought we not to devote ourselves to develop and elevate the character of our country? Let our public men, then, be guided by the desire to improve our institutions—to promote and foster, not bitter acrimony or unkind feelings, but those works of industry and art, to which you see the noblest minds and the highest ranks of English society consecrating their time, their talents, and their wealth. Our North American Colonies have been prominently brought forward; it is for ourselves to improve the opportunity, and profit by this great International Exhibition; and I could have wished that our industrial population might have had an opportunity, or some of our mechanics, at least, of inspecting the wonderful display of every work, design or art can produce, and from which so many lessons of utility are to be derived."

JURY AWARD OF MEDALS.

- No. 1. Rev. Mr. Honeyman—For a large collection of specimens, illustrating the Geology of the Colony.
No. 2. Professor How—For collection arranged by him, illustrative of the Rocks and Minerals of the Province.
No. 3. Provincial Government—For the large and instructive collection, illustrating the occurrence of Gold.
No. 4. S. Scott—For column of Coal, showing the entire height of the seam, 34ft.—one of the thickest known beds in the world.
No. 5. Nova Scotia Commissioners—For excellent grain, garden and field Seeds.
No. 6. Provincial Commissioners ("Barber")—Salmon and Lobster—excellence of quality.
No. 7. Messrs. Maclean, Campbell & Co.—Cavendish Tobacco—quality of the Tobacco used, and quality of the article produced.
No. 8. Mrs. W. Black—Excellent collection of Fruits and Flowers of the Colony.
No. 9. Miss E. Begg—For application of Native Grasses to plaiting and bonnet-making.
No. 10. No name—For very fine samples of Flax, prepared by dew-rotting.
No. 11. Miss Hodges—For Baskets decorated with pinecones and other hard fruits.
No. 12. Miss Lawson—For a collection of the Forest Leaves of the Colony, so prepared as to preserve the Autumn tints.
No. 13. Mr. Pryor—For preparation of the fibre of Melilotus Leucarrtha Major.
No. 14. J. Mosher—For good manufacture of Blocks, on the Bothway principle.
No. 15. W. J. Coleman—For a very choice collection of Skins, fine specimens of silver, red and cross fox, otter and mink.
No. 16. A. Downs—For his collection of Birds.
No. 17. Professor How—For the excellence of his Mineralogical Collections.
No. 18. J. M. Jones—For his collection of Fish.
No. 19. McEwan & Reid—Sofas, Chairs, and Cabinet of native wood—for excellence of workmanship.

HONORABLE MENTION.

- No. 1. Nova Scotia Commissioners—Salted Salmon, goodness of quality.
2. W. G. Simpson—Model of Gold Washer.
3. Professor How—Goodness of quality of the specimens of Building Stone.
4. T. Scarfe—Good quality of common and pressed Bricks and Drain Tiles.
5. Cowie & Sons—Good Tannage.
6. Mrs. W. Black—For her models of Fruits.
7. Gordon & Keith—Furniture, for excellence of workmanship.
8. G. Connelly—Axes.
9. J. R. Willis—For his collection of Pearls and Mollusca.
10. Miss Bessonett—For Water Colour Paintings of Native Flowers, as instructive.
11. Dr. How—Medicinal and other Plants.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Gold Law, and its operation.

Goldenville, St. Mary's, July 16th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR,—

Having an opportunity to see the workings of the Gold Law as passed by our Legislature last Session, I take the liberty to make some remarks on the same, not for the purpose of censuring any party whatever, feeling conscious that they acted from the best motives, and as they considered it were benefiting the poor honest man, by protecting him from monopolies of rich, or strong companies, who are ever ready to do so when any thing under a Government offers an inducement. The rents on area No. 1 are forty dollars per annum, ten of which are to be paid on application for said area, and the remainder to be paid quarterly. And in addition to this he is bound to do one hundred days work or forfeit his claim. Should he do ninety-nine days work his claim is forfeited, this check, I presume, was intended for his benefit, but to carry out the law militates against him. I will give you one instance as an example, I could give scores of them, but will not trespass on your columns. Parties of from six to eight persons concluded to form a company and take up claims corresponding with their numbers, and agree to come down and do the work on these claims; leaving little farms in charge of servants or on shares, or perhaps rent them for a term, mechanics the same; the attraction of gold is truly astonishing. Many leave their business without making any suitable provision how it should be carried on, and suffer a great loss in coming here, this, besides not being accustomed to this kind of hard labor, is anything but pleasant. We will say six persons comes down; before leaving they have paid in their sixty dollars, their first instalment. They will have to bring provisions and tools &c., over two hundred dollars, then to build their shanty and transport their provisions besides, at a very great hardship and expense, (which can only be known by those who are eye witnesses). Now you have before you a sum expended of three hundred dollars for the first instalment, and rent up to the first quarter.—Now we will include wages, at five shillings per day each, which is rather below the mark, or what they should have, say they have done twenty-three days work a piece each month, you have the sum of four hundred and fourteen dollars, with the three hundred dollars above you have the nice little sum of seven hundred and fourteen dollars expended. Now for the returns, you will say. Some there are who have done all this without seeing a particle of gold in their quartz, and some even worse. Some have been induced by the appearance of sights in their quartz to quarry out large quantities, not having any Crusher to test them and believing them rich, but how have their expectations been crushed when some yielded three shillings and six pence, some twenty shillings, and many below the price for crushing, which is forty shillings. Hard matter this, when you have to find money some where else to pay for the crushing besides the quartz, but such is the case I assure you. Many of our most respectable yeomanry have met with such reverses, and feel highly indignant when called on by the government for their second instalment, or otherwise forfeit their claims. It would seem, under such circumstances, tyranny and oppression, to make such a demand, and I would venture an opinion and say that when men have actually spent beyond their instruments, in labor, and money, as above shown, and no prospects, their money should be returned them. Any government to get a revenue in this way cannot expect to prosper. In every common transaction in business, it is expected to give value for something received, and common law would acknowledge the justice of such practice; I would suggest that a royalty should be exacted. If claims are rich enough they will be worked. If not they should and will be abandoned, then let government defer the payment until the House of Assembly meets, and hear from the miners who will make known their grievances by petition to the Legislature.

This is not the time to enforce payment from the miners, although the law of the land, it is quite a new and untried one. Experience which is the sure guide, proves the present law arbitrary and altogether unprecedented, and should be modified so as to be what I think was intended, an impartial one. This law seems to be more distasteful even than the railroad tax to the inhabitants of Hants County. The very wet weather gives a great deal of extra labor.

I never knew a greater rain than we have just now had here, it lasted over twelve hours, with heavy thunder and lightning. Our mails do not arrive punctually, I suppose it requires some time to get them arranged in a new place. Our Crushers are tedious getting to work, the American coffee grinder is, I believe, in operation now, and I think will give good satisfaction. Testing claims cannot be done in a short time. Poor men cannot give all their labor at it, they must have something to live on, and a longer period allowed them to make payments, if successful, or a royalty on their claims. I have no other motive for thus addressing you than my country's good. If I fail it is not my fault, but inability to bring it before the public in a more impressive and forcible way. Believe me as ever.

Yours truly, EDWARD McLATCHY.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MRS. SARAH SWIFT,

Wife of Deacon Samuel Swift, of Dalhousie West, died of inflammation on the lungs, on Tuesday, June 22nd, aged 65 years, after a severe sickness of six days, leaving a husband, four children and one adopted to mourn her loss. May the Lord graciously sanctify the bereavement to them. Mrs. Swift was converted under the ministry of the Rev. Henry Saunders in the year 1842 at Bear River, and with her husband was baptized on the same day, and united with that Church. In 1843 they moved to Dalhousie took their dismission, and both united with the Church there. Sister Swift lived a consistent christian from the time she first joined it till her death. Although she suffered much yet she died perfectly reconciled to the will of God. The occasion of her funeral was improved from Rev. vii. 12-17.—Communicated by Thomas M. Munro. Dalhousie West, June 28th, 1862.

MRS. JAMES DAKIN,

Died at Lubec, Me., the 4th of last May, in her 40th year, Sister Saran Ann, beloved wife of brother James Dakin, and daughter of the late Kilsay Denton of Digby Neck. The blessing of God upon the early religious training which our departed sister received from her godly parents, led her to embrace the Saviour and unite with the First Baptist Church of Digby Neck, in the year 1839. She was then in her 18th year. In 1845 our sister was married to Mr. James Dakin, with whom she moved to the United States, where, with the exception of a few months, she remained till her death. Our sister was a most amiable woman, and a sincerely devoted christian. She has left a kind husband, three small children, and an aged mother, and a number of brothers and sisters as well as a numerous circle of friends and relatives to mourn her sudden death. May God sanctify this irreparable loss to all the mourners. Sister Dakin died rejoicing, as they who, by the grace of God, live well may expect to die.—Com. by Rev. J. C. Morse. Sandy Cove, July 14, 1862.

MRS. RICHARD UPHAM.

Died at Truro, 17th inst., aged 48 years, Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Dickson, Esq., and wife of Richard Upham. In the decease of Sister Upham we have sustained a loss, she fell a victim to consumption. Speedily did the disease do its work, but easy was her passage to the tomb. She died "in the Lord," and still she lives in our fond recollections. The undisguised simplicity of her character, insured the respect of all who knew her, and those who knew her best esteemed her most. The sincerity of her christian character one could not easily doubt. Modest, retiring, of few words, there was nevertheless a depth of feeling, and a precision of expression, which led you to see that she dwelt among realities and not theories only.—But she has left us for a better world and a pure society. Calm were her closing hours, her mind was unruffled, and peaceful as the setting summer sun, for her confidence in her Redeemer's faithfulness had removed all fear, and Death was disarmed of its sting.—Com. by Rev. D. W. C. Dimock.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

BROOKFIELD, QUEENS CO.—Dear Messenger,—We know that tidings of good are always welcome. We have both joyful and sad to record. God is doing great things in Brookfield and the adjacent districts. A wide spread, deep, and quiet work of grace is operating in the hearts of the people. The great Shepherd has restored many wandering ones to the fold, and converted others, and the end is not yet. God's Spirit still works, and his conquests of grace are constantly manifested among us. Unlike many revivals of religion we have no undue noise and excitement. Careful deliberation, intelligence, and deep toned piety characterize the converts. The church of Christ when tuned by God, and