

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Steamship Asia arrived at Halifax on Monday morning 9th inst., in about 8 3/4 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 31st ult.

The Grain Trade showed more firmness, with a steady demand for consumption. Flour moved pretty freely, commanding very full prices. Several speculative purchases of Indian Corn had been made, and 28s. per 480 lbs. established for the best American yellow, which is an advance of 1s.

Sugar had advanced from 3d. to 6d., and a large business doing. Tea remained without change.

Trade in the manufacturing districts continued brisk. Money was also plenty, and the rates of interest of deposits have been lowered.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty has at length reached Edinburgh. On her road thither, she opened the new great central station of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, at York. At Berwick, which she reached on Thursday, the Queen performed another ceremony—instituting the magnificent new viaduct over the Tweed, at the Royal Border-bridge.

She arrived at Edinburgh at five o'clock in the evening. The reception was of a very enthusiastic character, and the scene altogether was very imposing. Addresses from the towns of Alnouth and Dunbar were presented to her Majesty, through Sir George Grey; on her road, and, on the arrival of the train at the city, the whole of the population turned out to welcome her.

The display was among the grandest and most striking the metropolis of Scotland has ever witnessed.

The slopes of Arthur's seat, round the base of which the royal party passed in procession, were covered with thousands of spectators; and amidst loud cheering, and under the protection of her body guard of Royal Archers her Majesty was conducted to her ancient Palace of Holyrood.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh and of Scotland generally are greatly delighted at finding Holyrood once more occupied as a royal residence.

It is stated that, on the return of the court from Balmoral in October next, her Majesty will remain for ten days or a fortnight at Holyrood Palace; and that during that time her Majesty will hold two drawing-rooms and a levee.

From China there is a very interesting report, to the effect that the emperor is about formally to tolerate Christianity in his dominions.

We understand that it is in contemplation to carry into effect by the next meeting of Parliament a further reduction in her Majesty's forces.

A petition is being signed at Marseilles, praying the National Assembly to pass a law against cursing and swearing.

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The ex-King of the French expired at Claremont on Monday morning. He breathed his last at eight o'clock, in the presence of the Queen and other members of his family. It appears that he had been made aware on the previous day of his approaching dissolution, and that he received the news with the most perfect calmness.—Through Sunday evening and night, he was quite composed—so composed, indeed, that with wonderful clearness of mind, he dictated during the night to the Queen a conclusion to his memoirs, which he has for years been preparing, but which the anxieties of the latter few months had compelled him to suspend.

Louis Philippe was born in Paris on the 6th of October, 1773, and was the eldest son of Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans (known to the world by the sobriquet of "Philippe Egalite") and of Marie, the daughter of the Duke de Penthièvre. He, with his brothers, was educated by the celebrated Madame de Genlis. He was forced by his father into the turmoil of the revolution, became attached to Robespierre, and joined the Jacobin's Club, where, it has been said, he once served in the capacity of door-keeper.

The Morning Chronicle of Friday says, that the remains of the royal exile will be removed to-morrow morning (Saturday), at an early hour, from Claremont, for interment in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Charles Borromeo, Weybridge, Surrey, four miles from Claremont, and will ultimately be removed to its final resting place in Paris. The service will be conducted by Dr. Whitty, in the absence of Dr. Wiseman (who has gone to Rome), assisted by the Abbe Guille, the chaplain to the household of the deceased, the Rev. John Welsh, the minister of the chapel, and the local Roman Catholic clergy.

IRELAND.

The repeal rent this week is only £6 10s. Out-door relief has been discontinued in all the towns of the County of Clare.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.—A disgraceful scene took place on Tuesday, at the meeting of the Dublin Corporation. The occasion was a fracas between Mr. Reynolds, the lord mayor, and an Alderman Rooney. The words "coward" and "scoundrel" were freely used; and the police were more than once, referred to.

THE HARVEST.—The Dublin Evening Post of Thursday says:—"Our reports, taken in the aggregate, are very satisfactory. The following communication, which reached us this morning, is from a gentleman practically acquainted with agriculture, and who has taken pains to obtain correct information:—*Thurles, August 28.*—With respect to the crops, I cannot add a single idea original, but I can advance a great deal in corroborative testimony of what you have already written with respect to the crops in general. The wheat crop is, beyond doubt, (short in every respect. The oat crop is the full of the ground, and the potato, although subject to the disease, is only partially injured. There will be, as far as I can learn, and my inquiries have been extensive, a sound digging of the turneps."

LABOURERS FOR THE HARVEST.—As the Irish harvest becomes more general, a scarcity of labourers is a very

novel complaint in Ireland—is experienced in several districts, thus exhibiting the formidable inroads made by the famine, emigration, and clearances, upon the rural population. The eagerness and the suddenness of the harvest this year caused an active demand for labourers; and this, combined with the comparative scarcity of able bodied men, whilst many had gone off to England and Scotland to seek the usual harvest work, has caused a very considerable increase in wages for this temporary employment. In the neighbourhood of Carlow, the daily wages of a harvest labourer are as high as half-a-crown, and some extensive farmers find it difficult to obtain a sufficient number even at that rate. This is a great piece of good fortune for the poor peasants, who will be well employed for some weeks, at what may be considered high wages, when food is so cheap and abundant. In the southern and western districts, where the farmers generally are still in distressed circumstances, after the exhausting famine, the prices of labour are little changed—the peasantry are glad to accept work at the current wages; and the improvement in their condition is solely attributable to the plenty and cheapness of provisions.—*Morning Chronicle Dublin Correspondence, Aug. 23.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD AT THURLES.—The proceedings of the Synod of Roman Catholic prelates and divines were commenced on Thursday week, at Thurles, with the utmost solemnity, and according to all the prescribed rules of the ancient councils. There was a vast concourse of people on the occasion, the town of Thurles being literally filled with strangers. Special trains were run on the Limerick Railway for the conveyance of visitors to witness the ceremonies, and a large police force was brought for the purpose of preventing any interruption or inconvenience from the pressure of the crowd.

ROME.—A letter from Rome, of the 20th instant, in the *Constitutionnel*, states that several persons have been arrested there for a supposed conspiracy to assassinate the Pope, on Assumption-day, by throwing crystal balls filled with explosive substances into his carriage when on his way to church to pronounce the benediction. The discovery of the plot prevented all danger. There was some agitation on the following Sunday, as it was supposed that there had been a plot against the Austrian ambassador, on the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor. A strong armed force was placed near his palace to protect it, and in the evening some arrests were made.

CHOLERA IN SWEDEN.—A letter from Copenhagen, of the 13th inst., states that the cholera has made its appearance in Sweden, at Malmo, in the province of Scania, and was raging there violently. As this town is only three leagues distant from Copenhagen, great apprehensions were entertained at this latter place, and the government had ordered that all matters brought from Malmo and its vicinity should be subjected to a quarantine of ten days. This is the first time that the disease has appeared in Sweden, and it has never been known in Denmark.

The banking houses in Glasgow have reduced the interest on deposits to two per cent. The Liverpool banks do not allow any interest whatever, money being so plentiful with them that they cannot employ it.

RUSSIA.—The line of custom-houses between Russia and Poland are to be abolished on the 1st of January, 1851.

THE DUCHESSES.—Nothing important from Schleswig Holstein. The Russian Prince Constantine had arrived at Copenhagen.

BLACK LEAD MINES.—The prospectus of the St. John Mining Company still continue extremely encouraging, as the article has been examined by a great many persons who pronounce it of excellent quality. There are seven persons now employed in extracting it from the vein, which is simply done with a pick and hammer, after which it is examined, the refuse laid aside, the first and second quality separated, and then barrelled up and sent down to the City through the Falls in a boat or scow. They are now procuring as much as forty barrels per day, and during the four weeks that they have been in active operation, they have procured over nine hundred barrels—viz, four hundred of the first quality, and five of the second. It is supposed by some persons that it will realize about £2 per barrel, and should this supposition prove correct, and the quality of the article suit the British or American markets, there is little doubt but that the fortunate individuals who compose the company (which is divided into six shares) will in a short time be in the possession of handsome incomes from the undertaking. The only thing that we can see to prevent it turning out a very lucrative speculation, will be the want of a sufficient market for such large quantities as can be taken from the veins, as the celebrated Borrowdale mines in England are only opened at limited and stated periods on this account, to prevent the markets from being overstocked. The St. John Mining Company has secured the right and privilege from Government to carry on their operations for twenty-five years to the extent of three square miles in that locality, on the usual terms of paying to the Government an upset preference price of £5 per square mile, and five per cent. on their produce. We learn, as alluded to by us some weeks ago, that lead ore has been discovered by some parties on the Company's ground, and that an offer has been made by the said parties to point it out on condition of receiving a share in the concern; no arrangement has, however, been concluded yet on this point. The veins which the Company are working at present, are on the face of the rock running East and West, quite low down, almost to the water's edge, situated on the eastern side of the river at the Falls, immediately above Spite Rock; and in order to reach them parties generally take the Indian town road, turn in by the Catholic burial ground, through the bushes, till they reach the top of the precipice, and then, with the assistance of a rope and ladder, let themselves down a somewhat perilous descent. In the event of this undertaking succeeding, it cannot be a matter of great importance to the community, on account of the money it will bring to the place. We therefore wish our fortunate friends every success in their speculation. Our prospects, also, are quite cheering now.—with

Railroads—increasing remuneration for Lumber, our staple article of Export,—and Black Lead,—this Province, we think, is bound to go ahead sooner or later.—*St. John Courier.*

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Every man his own Candle maker!—We were yesterday presented by Mr. Ezra Clark, of Portland, Maine, with something new, in the shape of a Candlestick, which makes and wicks its own candles, out of melted tallow, lard, or any grease that will burn. It has been well observed that "there is nothing of a utilitarian cast that is above the aim, beyond the reach, or beneath the notice of a Yankee," and the present invention goes to prove the truth of this remark. The advantage of this new article, says the Portland Transcript, which is at once Candle-stick and Candle maker, are manifold. It is about the size of a common lamp, of a neat and substantial appearance, and for the cost of a pound or so of lard, grease or tallow, gives a clear and steady light for a week, allowing it to be burned four hours per night. The tallow is melted and poured into the lower chamber of the candle stick—a quantity of wicking having been previously inserted—and when it has sufficiently cooled, a few turns of the bottom bring out a candle all wicked and ready for use.—This candle can always be kept at one length, does not drip or run down, and has none of the flaring, vibrating motion, so vexatious to the eyes of readers. All this is effected by a very simple contrivance within the stick, and its cheapness and convenience must, we think, recommend it to general use. To farmers and others, who always have a plenty of tallow or lard on hand, it must be very useful, making, as it does, every man his own candle-maker.—*New Brun.*

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

General Washington closed his administration on the 3rd of March, 1797, and survived that event nearly three years, having died on the 14th of December, 1799, in the 68th year of his age.

John Adams followed General Washington on the 4th of March, 1797, and his administration ceased on the 3rd of March, 1801. He survived 25 years, as he breathed his last on the same day with Jefferson, viz: on the 4th of July 1826.

Thomas Jefferson succeeded on the 4th of March, 1801, and his two terms ceased on the 3rd of March, 1809. He survived the expiration of his office 17 years, as he died on the 4th of July, 1826, in the 84th year of his age.

James Madison succeeded his illustrious friend on the 4th of March, 1809. On the 3rd of March, 1817, his administration was brought to a close. He survived until the 28th June, 1836, in the 86th year of his age.

James Monroe succeeded Mr. Madison on the 4th of March, 1817, and closed his administration on the 3rd of March, 1825. He died on the 4th of July, 1831, in the 73rd year of his age.

The administration of J. Q. Adams, (the only President who was elected by the House of Representatives) commenced on the 4th of March, 1825, and closed on the 3rd of March, 1829. He breathed his last on the 23rd February 1848.

Gen. Andrew Jackson succeeded Mr. Adams on the 4th of March, 1829, and closed his administration on the 3rd of March, 1837. He died on the 8th June, 1845.

Martin Van Buren succeeded on the 4th of March, 1837, and closed his administration on the 3rd of March, 1841. He is still living.

Gen. W. H. Harrison commenced his administration on the 4th of March, 1841, which continued only for one month—having breathed his last on the 4th of April, 1841, in the 69th year of his age. He died at Washington, during the recess of Congress.

John Tyler was the first Vice President who succeeded the Presidency upon the death of the President. He followed General Harrison in April, 1841, and closed his administration on the 3rd of March, 1845. He is still living. When Mr. Tyler became the acting Vice President; and upon his death, Mr. Mangum, one of the present senators from North Carolina, was elected, and remained as the presiding officer of the Senate until the end of Mr. Tyler's term of office.

James K. Polk succeeded Mr. Tyler on the 4th of March, 1845, and closed his administration on the 3rd of March, 1849. A few months after he closed his life.

General Taylor came to the Presidency on the 4th of March, 1849, and expired on the 9th of July, 1850, while Congress was in session.

He is succeeded by Millard Fillmore, the second Vice President who takes the place of the deceased President.

MUTINY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—Savla-Mir, Saturday, 10th.—The schooner "Aurora," Lank master, of Charleston, U. S., sailed from this port this morning for Cuba, but no sooner had the pilot left than three of the men became infuriated, and attempted to take the life of the captain. We learn that one of them took the cook's axe and split the cabin door open, while the others destroyed other parts of the vessel. The pilot, Blakeney, with four able hands on board his canoe, was fortunately still within hearing, and looking around and perceiving the commotion on board, immediately put back, boarded the vessel, and with the aid of his men succeeded in securing the mutineers and brought the vessel back into port, where she now lies at anchor, until legal proceedings can be obtained against the men—who have been safely lodged with the keeper of the prison.—*Kingston (Jam.) Chronicle.*

RESOURCES OF CUBA.—The Island of Cuba with one million inhabitants, has a larger revenue from commerce than the whole kingdom of Spain, with fourteen millions. The most recent official account of the finances of Cuba state the total revenue of the Island, from all sources, to be \$12,922,375, and the total expenditures \$11,854,793.—These expenditures include not only the public disbursements in the Island, but the sum of \$1,762,094 appropriated for the general purposes of the nation. Spain, therefore, derives a neat income from Cuba of \$2,838,930, besides the benefit of quartering a large number of royal favourites and dependents of the ministry upon the fat offices of the Island.