

society in the design of having such Exhibition as complete and extensively beneficial in all parts of the Province as possible.

Moved by Mr W. Watts, and seconded by Hon. Judge Wilnot—

Resolved, That the General Committee of this Society by its Constitution composing the Legislative Councillors and Members of the House of Assembly in the respective Counties which they represent and in their private capacity are especially requested to take a leading part and give their individual aid in promoting the objects in their counties respectively.

Moved by the Attorney General, and seconded by C. Macpherson, Esq.—

Resolved, That the respective County Agricultural Societies throughout New Brunswick, the St. John Mechanics' Institute, as also the several Mechanics' Institutes in different parts of the Province, Manufacturing Companies, and others who feel an interest in the welfare and advancement of this Province, are hereby invited to join with this Society in promoting the object in view.

Moved by J. Gregory, Esq., and seconded by D. S. Kerr, Esq.—

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to prepare a Schedule of Articles suitable for exhibition, on the plan of the Industrial Exhibition of Great Britain, and submit the same to the Annual Meeting of this Society in January next.

Moved by J. Allan, Mayor, and seconded by J. Taylor, Esq.—

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary, John A. Beckwith, Esq., Hon. Judge Wilnot, Hon. W. H. Odell, Colonel Macaulan, D. S. Kerr, Esq., James Taylor, Esq., and John Grant, Esq., be a Special Committee to select the Show Grounds, and kinds of building for the Exhibition, and report on the same, with Plans and Estimates of the probable expense thereof, at the Annual meeting in January next.

Moved by Dr. Robb, and seconded by G. Roberts, Esq.—

Resolved, That in addition to the Office Bearers and Committees of this Society, Local Committees be appointed in the different Counties of the Province to attend to the interest of the said Exhibition.

Moved by T. B. Barker, Esq., and seconded by the Attorney General—

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary forthwith correspond with the Vice President of this Society, County Agricultural Societies, the several Mechanics' Institutes, Local Committees, Manufacturing Establishments, and individuals in different parts of the Province, to obtain their suggestions and active co-operation in respect to the said Exhibition.

Moved by D. S. Kerr, Esq., and seconded by Hon. Judge Street—

Resolved, That Subscription Lists be opened by the Local Committees in different parts of the Province to raise a fund for the specified purpose of aiding to transmit articles to the Exhibition where it may be required, and for the general purpose of such Exhibition.

Moved by R. Fulton Esq., and seconded by J. A. Beckwith, Esq.—

Resolved, That the respective Editors of Newspapers in different parts of the Province, are hereby respectfully requested to give publicity to the foregoing Resolutions for the information of the public at large.

R. FULTON, Secretary.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, October 13.

Attention continues to be concentrated on the Cape of Good Hope. It is the dark spot in the distance—an omen of evil. The speedy termination of the Kaffir war is naturally desired rather than expected. In the previous advices there was little to cheer, for the savages were represented as active and desperate, disappearing before their pursuers in one point only to reappear in greater force and boldness in another. But the telegraphic despatch which came to hand late last evening from the Cape, and which will be found in another column, is the most disheartening which has arrived since the outbreak commenced. All such irregular warfare is necessarily protracted and ruinously expensive. Years may elapse before the rebellion is put down. The French in Algeria have shown how unequal trained troops are to cope with "the children of the sun," with whom revenge is virtue. And yet a happy stroke of fortune might secure immediate peace and submission. When Abd-el-Kader fell into the hands of his pursuers, resistance by his followers was voted useless. The charm was broken and their spirits had fled. If the fates would befriend Sir Harry Smith by giving Sandilli and a few of the Kaffir chiefs into his hands, the end of the struggle would not be distant. No doubt, if the writing of magnificent proclamations could have produced such a result, we should have had Sandilli captured long ago.

Louis Napoleon has at length made the cast of the die which must settle one way or the other, his own destiny and the fate of the French Constitution. The French ministry during the last week has been in a state of crisis. For some days previous the organs of the Elysee had prepared the public mind

for some serious step, or a *coup d'état* on the part of the President, when at the close of last week, he called his Ministers together, and told them deliberately that his intentions were to propose the abrogation of the law of May, which, it will be remembered, substituted a limited for universal suffrage in France. The Prince addressed them in the following mock-Bonapartist style. Alluding to his prospects of re-election to the Presidency he said: "For me the question is not one of chances more or less favorable—it is one of principles—that of hereditary right and that of national sovereignty. No good can ever be effected by means of quasi-legitimacy of any kind. I do not understand how so many distinguished political men could ever entertain a contrary opinion under Louis Philippe. My power, the unrestricted issue of the national will, is true Legitimacy, and I could never consent to become the younger branch of universal suffrage." This mystified language means, we suppose, that the man who restricted the law of May, finding it not suited to his purpose, as we always said he would, now seeks to restore universal suffrage as regards the Presidential election, and does not choose to stand as regards universal suffrage in the relative subordinate position to Ledru Rollin as the Prince de Joinville stands in legitimacy with respect to the Duke of Chambord. This is the sort of tricky language by which he is trying to hoodwink the people and regain popularity. When universal suffrage and anarchy have done their worst he will step in with the army and limit the suffrage after his own ambitious game is played out. Of course this daring and, we think, imprudent step of the Prince, caused M. M. Leon Faucher and Baroche, together with all their colleagues to resign. Besides the Ministers, M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police, abandoned him; and the secession of this gentleman is perhaps more important than even that of the Ministers themselves. A few days' reflection was given them, but on Tuesday the formal acceptance of their resignations was announced, and France was thrown at once into a crisis. It would appear that Louis Napoleon relies upon such men as Dr. Veron, M. Emilie Girardin, and some say Odillon Barrot and Billaud to carry him through. As far as we can learn it is only the two first whom he has consulted, with his zealous, but imprudent friend, M. Persigny, in the back ground.—The Elysee organs affect to say that nothing is going on, and all will end smoothly in the triumph of their idol. We, on the contrary, consider the position of affairs in the highest degree critical, if not alarming. The Committee of Permanence has met to consider the serious aspect of affairs, and already the generals, who represent the feelings of the Legislative Assembly, are deliberating whether the time has arrived to raise a parliamentary army, according to the Constitution, in order to control the Executive. General Changarnier, notwithstanding the death of his sister, has flown back to Paris. The sudden appearance of Gen Cavaignac in the *salles des Conférences* created an immense sensation, and the Legitimists are not idle. It seems to us quite out of the question that the Legislative assembly will alter the law of May.—The Leon Faucher Ministry was only tolerated because M. M. Leon Faucher and Baroche stood, as it were, as guarantees that Louis Napoleon should not play some of his uncle's tricks, especially as regards the law of May. Now, as the parliamentary majority of Louis Napoleon was derived from the Right, or Conservative party, and the nation confided in him as the champion of order, his sudden declaration in favor of the restoration of universal suffrage cuts off at one blow, his own right arm in the Assembly, and places him as the candidate for the favor of the Reds, who put no faith in him whatever.

The relations between Denmark and the Duchies seem likely to produce fresh troubles. Very serious notes are being exchanged between the great northern and Danish Courts, and a real Ministerial crisis has taken place at Copenhagen. M. W. Molke and his colleagues have resigned. The difficulty of adjusting the complete question of the government of the Duchies is the main cause of the present embarrassments. The last proposal that we have heard is, that the Duke of Augustenberg should be induced to resign his claims in consideration of a money indemnity. Austria and Prussia, it is said, have promised to guarantee the Duke in the possession of the whole of his property sequestered by the Danish Government, on condition of his renouncing all dynastic claims to the succession of the Duchy of Schleswig.

The German papers betray an increasing jealousy between Austria and Prussia, and it can scarcely be expected that they will continue to work harmoniously together for any great length of time.

The dispute between the Sublime Porte and the Pacha of Egypt continues unadjusted, and Austria and France are intriguing to prevent English influence from bringing about a friendly arrangement. There appears, it will be seen, by the telegraphic despatch of last night, a chance that this misunderstanding will be speedily healed.

TRADE.—The very curious anomaly is at this time presented of an absolute panic on the other side of the Atlantic owing to the scarcity of money, whilst the rates of exchange at New York upon this country rule exceedingly high, and at the same time cash is so abundant in London that the Bank of England and other dealers have been compelled to reduce their rates for advances and discounts. Thus, we are receiving from

New York bullion amounting to nearly the whole produce of California, leaving the banks and mercantile firms there so crippled for the circulating medium, prior to the sailing of the last steamer, that had it not been for a large amount of exchange, bills received from the South, drawn upon British merchants for cotton consignments, it is hard to say what must have been the result to several firms in New York, who have successfully weathered some of the most trying commercial eras that have occurred in that city during the last ten years. During a single week nearly sixteen thousand barrels of Flour were shipped for Liverpool from various ports in America; and we notice, also, a new article of export from thence, namely, 18 kegs of zinc paint.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

The *Journal du Havre* says: By the Sirene, Capt. Andoire, arrived at Bordeaux on Monday last, we have received news from the River Plate to the 10th August. It contains the recital of an execrable deed, for which civilised nations cannot find terms of reprobation too strong, perpetrated by one of Oriba's generals. The following are the facts:—On the 1st of August the national guards of Colonia had ventured to manifest their satisfaction at the departure of the troops of the garrison, commanded by Lieut. General Moreno. At the same time they took little pains to conceal the fact that the entry of Generals Urquiza and Garzon into the Oriental territory was not displeasing to them. Observing these symptoms of the tendency of public opinion, the police agents of Oribe hastened to inform Moreno, who was then encamped six leagues from Colonia. As soon as this officer had examined the reports of his spies, he returned with all speed to Colonia, bringing with him about 400 men and 200 horses, entered the town and gave the signal for a general massacre; men, "suspected" children fell under the knives of the cut-throats. Moreno, to excite by his example the fury of these assassins, with his own hands cut the throat of a young man named Napoleon Neves. Fearful incidents marked the progress of this scene of carnage. These executioners, infuriated against their victims, were seen to mutilate them, to rob the corpses of their jewelry and earrings, and not satisfied with cutting off their fingers and noses, to cut up their skins into strips to make ropes for their cart harness. The refinement of cruelty which cannibals inflict upon their prisoners has been fairly surpassed by a lieutenant of Oribe. It is beyond a doubt that amongst the victims, the precise number of whom had not been ascertained at the departure of the last letters, was a Frenchman, who had been a long time established in Colonia, where he executed daguerreotype portraits, and who had always kept himself aloof from the political affairs of the country. This unhappy man has been basely massacred. At the moment when the cut throats of Moreno entered Colonia he was enjoying the amusement of fishing. Two of the wretches were expressly detached from the troop to put an end to him, and a few moments afterwards his mutilated corpse was stretched upon the shore.

United States News.

We have advices from San Francisco to Sept. 15, by the steamer Illinois, which brings nearly \$2,000,000 in gold dust. Lynch law seems to have given place to the code of honor, for nobody has been hung by the Vigilance Committee, while some half dozen duels have taken place. The favorite weapon seems to be the revolver, but even with this instrument no one has been shot. Political disputes were at the bottom of these affairs.

The city of Marysville has been visited with another serious fire, and Spanishtown, on the Calaveras River, has suffered from an extensive conflagration, which consumed one hundred and fifty dwellings, the whole loss amounting to \$250,000. Our accounts from the mining districts continue to be of the most encouraging character. Measures are on foot for the construction of a Railroad between San Francisco and San Jose, with a capital of \$1,500,000, of which the amount of \$150,000 has been subscribed.

A dreadful series of affrays occurred on Tuesday of last week, near St. Louis. A man named Scheidel had so abused his wife that she took refuge at the house of Mr Cook a neighbor. This enraged her husband so that he took a gun and went and shot Cook, as he was at work in the field, wounding him in the breast, but not severely. Cook then took out a warrant for Scheidel's arrest; but upon the officer approaching the house, Scheidel fired and killed him. Four officers then went with arms, and laid siege to the house; Scheidel escaped by a back door; he was pursued, and, after receiving three wounds surrendered—the officers threatening to shoot him dead if he did not.

A mortal combat took place on the 19th ult. near Trenton, Penn., between two brothers, named Hopper. The dispute was occasioned by the division of some property left them by an elder brother, at which the youngest was greatly enraged, threatening to kill or burn up those of his brothers who had taken this step. A day or two previous to the 18th ult. A. C. Hopper learned that his younger brother was in ambush in the woods about his plantation, armed for the purpose of assassinating him. He procured one or two of his neighbors, armed himself, and with one of his sons proceeded to ascertain the where-

abouts of his brother and drive him from his lurking place. The company finally discovered him by the popping of a cap snugly camped in the woods, with implements of death, one or two horses, &c. Immediately after popping the cap, he seized his rifle and fired upon A. C. Hopper, the contents taking effect. A. S. Hopper recovering somewhat from the effects of the shot fired upon his brother. Having a double-barrelled shot gun, he discharged the contents of both barrels, which took mortal effect. Both, mortally wounded, now closed in on each other, A. C. Hopper breaking his gun over the head of the other—cutting with knives, &c. The younger brother expired instantly. A. C. Hopper only lived a few hours after he was taken to his residence.

The trial of John W. Thurston, for murder, at Oswego, has resulted in a verdict of guilty. Our readers are already familiar with the facts. Some difficulty arose between Garrison, the deceased, and his wife who is Thurston's sister. She came to the house of the latter, who also invited her husband. He came accordingly, and after he arrived had taken his seat with several members of the family, and was in act of caressing his own child, when Thurston, who went into the wood-house, returned with an axe, and approaching Garrison, buried it to the handle in his brain. After he had extricated it he struck him another blow on the jawbone, the man being quite dead. The defence on the trial was insanity. Among the counsel for the defence was ex-Senator Dickinson. The Court has suspended sentence until the full Bench shall have viewed the proceedings in the case and passed judgment thereon.

A row of twelve brick dwellings in Philadelphia, in the lower part of the city, was burned down last Saturday at 4 o'clock. No doubt the work of an incendiary, as fire was set in three places.—*New York Tribune*, Oct. 25.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

Ordination at Fredericton.—On Thursday last, the Presbytery of St. John, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, met at Fredericton for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. Francis Nicol, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the sacred office of the ministry. The Presbytery were engaged in the early part of the day in hearing the discourses, and examining Mr Nicol on the various subjects prescribed by the law of the Church, in all which he acquitted himself most creditably, and to the entire satisfaction of the Presbytery. The public services commenced at three o'clock, when the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., of Saint John, preached and presided. After an excellent and appropriate discourse, from John xii. 46, "I am come a light into the world that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness," the usual questions were put, and Mr Nicol was set apart to the sacred office by prayer and imposition of hands.—*St. John's Observer*.

Novascotia.

The Government and the Session.—It is now rumored in quarters supposed to be well informed on such subjects, that the Government will meet the new House as at present constituted, and that the Railway Bills in course of preparation will be submitted without the least delay. There will be two short bills, as in Canada, one having for its object the power and terms of borrowing the requisite amount of funds, say £1,000,000 sterling; the other defining the method of disbursement. No other business, we understand, except what may be considered imperatively indispensable, will be expected to engage the attention of the Legislature.—*Halifax Recorder*.

FISHERY.

FOR SALE.

A SCHOONER of about 25 tons, will carry 120 barrels, built of Hackmatack, copper-fastened, and in good trim for sea. Apply to ANDREW McCULLAM, Nelson, September 20, 1851.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

For sale by the Subscriber,
200 Bbls Canada Superfine
FLOUR.

WILLIAM MACFARLANE,
Chatbam, 29th September, 1851.

TOBACCO!

The Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the encouragement extended to them since they commenced business; and having enlarged their establishment for the purpose of manufacturing more extensively, they are prepared to offer for sale a stock of the best TOBACCO, consisting of Cavendish, Honey-dew, &c.

Merchants purchasing by the quantity would do well to call and examine their stock, and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as their whole aim will be to compete with the market.

D. & J. McLACHLAN,
Chatbam, October 20, 1851.