

Pears, Plums, Cranberries, Chestnuts, Butternuts, Hazlenuts, Beechmast, Preserves and Pickles—We had summer fed virgin Honey in the honey-comb, white as snow flakes and sweet as the nectar of the gods;—We had the "busy bee," too, in full employment, gathering the dainty rarity of Saint John honey from the flowers of your Mr. Harris, to please their unsophisticated Woodstock palates. Then we had fish from river, lake and sea, smoked and pickled and dried—Salmon, Lobsters, and Oysters, hermetically sealed, warranted to keep for ever, and to be passably eatable the day after.—As for Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, and Poultry, we are verily at liberty to cut and come again.—Butter and Cheese in crocks and kilderkins and mammoth stacks, attested satisfactorily the luxuriance of our pastures and the thrift of our Provincial Dairy-women.

Now if there be one in all this company of a stomach so unbounded as not to satisfy itself with this bill of fare of the Exhibition table, I pray you let him be kept up for the World's Show at New York, as the best grumbler of the age.

If we turn from our farm and garden produce to the specimens of mechanical ingenuity, we possess abundant evidence that there is no lack of this among our Provincial artisans. Notwithstanding the great difficulties and distances of transportation, reducing this portion of the show to a system of proofs of what we must do, rather than of what we do do, and certainly rather than what we can do—there was yet much to please those who take an interest in the industrial progress of New Brunswick.

Stoves were there of many patterns, plain, ornamental and durable;—mechanics' tools of beautiful finish, and apt for their intended purposes;—Carriages and Sleighs that the most luxurious and fastidious might be pleased with;—Waggons for the traveller, light, easy, pretty and strong;—Ships' furniture and rigging;—Agricultural implements of all sizes, shapes, fashions, constructions, and uses. 'Farming-made-easy' occupied indeed a large portion of the hall, and excited universal attention and admiration. We had Harnesses that would lend additional beauty to the proudest barb,—Leathers of exquisite finish in all their kinds,—Shoes and Boots in countless varieties, and of perfect workmanship;—Provincial crime was transmogrified very amiably and profitably into Pails, Brooms and Brushes;—our Farmers' wives sent comfortable tribute in woven and patch-work Quilts, in Counterpanes, Blankets, Cloths, Shawls, Scarfs, Flannels, Carpets, Hearthrugs, Table and Bed Linens, Socks, Stockings, Mittens and Gloves; some of rare beauty, indicating great taste and skill—all were substantially serviceable, and suited to the wants of the country.

Then we had Furs of every colour and in every form which robe and raiment can assume:—Gentlemen's habiliments in every fashion of fabric, art and manufacture;—Hats, Caps, Bonnets in fur, silk, cotton, grass and straw;—Locks and Hinges;—Furniture of great beauty in design and workmanship;—Iron Bedsteads;—Pianos from your own factory, and from Fredericton, that any musician might covet, any cabinet-maker envy;—we had two Astronomical Clocks, made in every part by young men born and taught in Fredericton, which, as evidence of Provincial skill and genius, are honourable to the manufacturers and to their country:—The Hose-cart of a plain up river mechanic, at once his own blacksmith and wheelwright, was universally admitted to be an astonishing and admirable work of art and ingenuity.

But time and your patience would break down if I were to chronicle these evidences further, and catalogue the geological and mineral Paints, Cements and Marbles; the Bohes and the Dust;—even the Fine Arts, in Pictures of Oil, Pencil and Crayon,—Daguerreotypes and Statues—the Guildings, the Carvings,—the bravery and beauty of ornamental Needlework in screens, furniture, covers, and carpets; these must pass along with summary recounting, and be content to receive the general praise—they were all highly honorable to the industry, skill and good will to the daughters of New-Brunswick.

Now if our Country can grow all these things,—if our Countrymen and Countrywomen can make all these things, what is there, I ask, in material, production of soil or workshop, that we cannot grow or make for ourselves, or get in fair exchange for what we do grow or make.

I confess it seems to me that I have furnished in this reference, demonstration strong as proof of holy writ, that we possess every material element of prosperity, and that he who disbelieves or distrusts these witnesses would fail to believe though one were raised from the dead.

(To be continued.)

The authorities of Sheffield have prohibited the performance of "Jack Sheppard" in the theatre of that town.

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

From English Papers to 11th December.

The first week of the Empire of France has passed over satisfactorily. The Emperor, in assuming the imperial sceptre, has had the great good sense to give the foreign powers of Europe the strongest assurances that in adopting the title of Napoleon III. he claims no hereditary right to the throne of France from Napoleon, but that the title relates simply to the historical incident that two sovereigns of the name of Napoleon Bonaparte had preceded Louis Napoleon. The French Government, conscious of the prevailing distrust against the Prince in every court of Europe, has prudently taken the initiative, and has distinctly intimated to the British Cabinet that they have adopted the title without claiming hereditary right from the first Emperor. They have declared that Louis Napoleon, as he has stated himself, is the sovereign only by the voice of the people; that he distinctly recognises all the governments which have existed since 1814 in France; that he recognises the acts of those governments; and that he acknowledges the solidarity of his government as succeeding the others; and further, that the same policy that influenced the President will influence the Emperor. We are told that the French ambassador in London conveyed the *Senatus-consultum* of the 7th of November, and the *Plebiscite*, of the 21st of the same month, in a despatch to Lord Malmesbury. Our noble Foreign Secretary of State says, the explanations given relative to the title of Napoleon were perfectly official and satisfactory, and he adds, 'they could not be more satisfactory than when made by the French ambassador verbally in London, and repeated by the Emperor himself in his speech to the Chambers.' Now we must take leave to think that a mere verbal assurance from the French ambassador is by no means the most satisfactory form of communication, and as far as we can find out, notwithstanding the statements of the London Times, Louis Napoleon has not given any formal pledges whatever, far less any guarantee, for the future policy of Europe or the territorial arrangements made in 1815. No doubt the constitution leaves these matters to the crown, but we should have been better satisfied if some formal act had accompanied the above documents, binding Louis Napoleon to the preservation of peace. As the matter stands, he has no bond whatever to hold him except his own prudence. However, as he refrains from asserting, at present, any hereditary rights, and as the powers of Europe generally are satisfied with his assurances, we can only hope that he will perceive that his own continuance upon the throne of France will depend upon his maintaining friendly relations with all foreign powers, and in repressing all kinds of ambitious designs of aggrandisement. Lord Cowley, the English ambassador at Paris, has formally recognised the new Emperor, and been received with becoming ceremony at the Tuileries. The Neapolitan Minister was the first to present himself with his fresh credentials to the new Emperor, and the breathless haste with which the King of the Two Sicilies, a Bourbon, has made the recognition has excited some surprise. But the fact seems to be explained by the dread that some of the family of Murat should take a fancy to procure the re-instatement in Naples, and the terror of such an aggression is alleged to be the main cause of the Neapolitan Minister's precipitancy. The proceedings for the betrothal of the Emperor with the Princess Vasa are going on; the Count de Morney is to represent the Emperor on the occasion, and the marriage, it is said, will take place by proxy. The Count, in spite of the statutes of the order, has been created Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, to enable him to represent his principal with suitable dignity. It is reported that the Countess de Chambord has recently been on terms of intimacy, and in correspondence with the Princess. The Belgian Minister has delivered his credentials to the Emperor of the French, and from the reported friendly disposition of the northern courts, we have no doubt that all the various European governments will readily recognise the new Emperor. Nothing has yet transpired respecting the coronation.

However pacific the intentions of Louis Napoleon may be, the papers at Vienna are sounding the old alarm that a deeply laid plot has been formed for a revolution in Savoy; of course with the object of annexing that coveted territory to France. The Austrian ministerial organs go farther, and declare that even in Piedmont a very strong French party exists, which would be glad to form a more close union with France. The articles are exceedingly warlike. They declare that Radetski has demanded reinforcements in Italy, and that his demands

will be acceded to. No one at Vienna, except the Emperor's correspondent, seems to have the smallest confidence in Louis Napoleon's pacific declarations.

In Spain the usual court intrigues seem to be incessant, with the object, it is said to overthrow the administration of Bravo Murillo. The Queen Mother, however, supports him, and under such circumstances, unless there is an insurrectionary movement by the generals, it is most likely the old Queen Mother will have her own way. On the 2nd instant, Bravo Murillo and his colleagues, Bertran de Lis and Gonzales Romuro, entered the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, and declared the Chamber dissolved. A new Chamber is convoked for the 1st of March, 1853, which will be returned under the existing electoral law. The Queen has ordered the publication in the Madrid Gazette, of the projects on the constitution, the organisation of the Senate, the election of deputies, &c. The details have not yet reached us, but when they arrive we shall be able to form a more correct opinion of all the various intrigues which during several months, have been ascribed to Bravo Murillo and his party. The French Government seems very anxious to disavow the exercise of any undue influence in Spanish affairs.

It will be seen by our telegraphic report received last evening, that the arrival of the Overland Mail is announced. The Irwaddy had ceased to be navigable for large vessels; General Goodwin was *en route* to Prome, in force; and it had been resolved to advance by land to Ava. The Chinese rebellion continued to gain strength. We must wait for further details for the arrival of the mail itself.

TRADE.—Since the announcement of the contents of the Budget by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the commerce of the country has experienced a marked improvement, compared with the state in which business in general was, during the period when the fate of Free-trade was undecided, and when the measures of the Ministry were uncertain. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at some portions of the scheme; yet, whatever be the ultimate modification which the ministerial measure shall undergo, the proposed relief to several important interests has given a considerable impetus to trade, and there appears every probability that the shipping interest especially will derive important benefits from the new financial proposition. In the manufacturing districts, already, there is a large business going forward for the export trade; to the United States a good prospect opens of those goods in the manufacture of which labour enters largely; a fair trade is also doing for the Greek merchants, and a very large and increasing business for Australia. For the latter, indeed, the amount is really surprising; but no doubt each emigrant takes out a small adventure.

IRELAND.—The total amount of duty received at the Belfast Custom-house for the week ending 3th instant was £7689 2s. 8d.

The Telegraph between Donaghadee and Belfast.—We understand that the Electric Telegraph Company of Ireland have sent wire to this town to lay between Donaghadee and Belfast, and that they are getting the machinery ready to make another and a better cable, which they purpose laying across the channel when the earliest favourable weather presents itself.—*Belfast Mercury*.

Ribbonism.—We regret very much to be informed that Ribbonism is now prevalent in some parts of Coolcarney, and that, consequently, it is rather dangerous to travel by night in that neighbourhood. We understand that the Rev. Mr Egan has denounced from the altar, the wicked system introduced into a portion of his parish, and we hope that by his exertions, together with those of the vigilant party of police stationed in that quarter, the proceedings of the misguided persons engaged in this illegal confederacy, will be brought to a speedy close, and the society entirely broken up. A single individual brought to punishment would soon scatter the lawless brotherhood.—*Tyrrawley Herald*.

SPAIN.—The Government having been defeated on the question of electing a president of the Chamber of Deputies, the votes being for Martinez Rosa, opposition, 121, and Tejada, ministerialist, 107, the Cortes are dissolved. The new Cortes is convoked for the 1st of March. The *Moniteur* contradicts the rumour of the French Government having exerted some influence over the Spanish Government with regard to the projects of constitutional reform imputed to the Spanish Cabinet.

ITALY.—A letter from Milan of the 26th Nov., says—Every one here is in a state of depression. Yesterday evening the sentences of the political prisoners at Mantua were published. Ten of the accused are

sentenced to death, the remainder to the galleys for various periods. Count Romilli, the Archbishop of Milan, has already left for Vienna, to implore the Emperor's clemency.

TURKEY.—Letters from Vienna, of the 4th inst., report a sanguinary collision between the Montenegrees and the Turks on the Albanian frontier. The Turks are reported to have attacked some villages of Montenegro, and driven off the herds; whereupon the Prince of Montenegro headed a detachment of troops, attacked the Turks, seized the fortresses of Spuz and Zabiaz, and gave battle to them at Todgorizzi. On the departure of the steamer from Cattaro the issue of the combat war not known.

THE CAUCASUS.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Trieste Gazette writes on the 20th ult.—Reports have been circulated here for the last few days of almost disastrous defeat of the Russians in the Caucasus. The Circassian leader, Schamyl Bey, is said to have united his forces and delivered a battle, in which the Russians lost 30,000 men and 100 guns.

LATEST NEWS.

London, Friday, Half-past Four p. m.

The excitement about the Houses of Parliament is very great this afternoon, and long before the Speaker had taken his seat, the members who had obtained tickets of admission for the strangers and the speaker's galleries, were more than double that which could find accommodation. The real question as to the stability of the ministry will be tried to-night, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has pledged himself to stand or fall by the scheme in its entirety, we see all the preparations for a severe conflict. That ministers, will, however, be successful, there seems to be little doubt; the master stroke of policy, by conceding to the Irish brigade the reference of Sergeant Stree's Tenant Right Bill to a select committee, along with the Ministerial measures, has, for a time, disarmed the Opposition of the Irish members, who boast that "they count 60 in a division." Still, the meetings which have been held in opposition to the Budget, in all the metropolitan boroughs, have been numerous and enthusiastically attended, and the metropolitan members will go in to-night full primed for the discharge of their various fuses and rockets against the Derby-Disraeli Cabinet.

The overland mail from Calcutta, to the 7th ult., had arrived at Trieste yesterday. By a telegraphic dispatch in anticipation of the mails, we learn that the second portion of troops from Rangoon, had started for Prome, under the command of General Godwin, in person. It was intended to advance upon Ava by land. By the same despatch we are informed that the insurrection in China was spreading, and that the troops of the Celestial Emperor had in several instances been defeated.

From Paris, this afternoon, we learn that the new Emperor has set at liberty a great number of political prisoners, and that an article has been published in the *Moniteur* offering the imperial pardon to all exiles, except those guilty of the highest crimes, who are suffering from their former disobedience to the Government, upon promising that they will abstain from similar conduct in future.

The new imperial crown is nearly completed, and will be worth, including the diamonds transferred to it from the old legal crown, twenty-three millions of francs.

The Ministry of the Empire has resolved not to sanction any more new railways in any part of France until those now in course of construction are completed, or at all events further advanced. Four and a half per cents. on the Paris Bours at noon today, was 166, and that of the Three per cents. 181 50.

Prince Albert of Saxony is a rival to Louis Napoleon for the hand of the Princess Carola Wasa, of Sweden. The intended alliance of the Emperor with a Neapolitan princess is still currently spoken of in Paris.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—It was so very cold on Wednesday that the men were unable to work at the cables. On that night there were about 80 feet of the stringers, or beams to be laid, before a junction could be formed with this side.—The person therefore, who informed a contemporary that the stringers were all up (on Wednesday) for the roadway, and that he and several others had crossed over from land to land, was a smart chap, for he must have jumped at least 80 feet before he could get on to the bridge. We believe the bridge is across now, if the men worked yesterday at all.

NEW VESSELS.—We are informed that there are at this moment, upwards of 16 vessels upon the stocks in St. John and