

SUMMARY.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—An analysis of the claims for space already sent in to the Commissioners, shows that the exact proportion which the sections bear to each other, expressed in figures, taking the fine arts as the unit, would be—Fine arts, 1; raw materials and produce, 1.02; manufactures, 6.7; machinery and mechanics, 13.2. A grant of 5000 feet has been added to the 80,000 feet allotted to the United States. The space allotted by the Commissioners for the exhibition of articles for the British colonies and possessions is as follows:—India, including Singapore, 60,000 square feet, Canada 8000, New Brunswick 1500, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton 2000, Newfoundland 1000, Prince Edward's Island 500, Bermudas 100, Hudson's Bay Company and Territories 2000. West India Colonies:—Jamaica 3000, Trinidad 1500, British Guiana 2000, Barbados 1500, Grenada 500, St. Vincent 500, St. Lucia 200, Tobago 200, Antigua 750, St. Christopher 200, Dominica 250, Nevis 200, Toledo and He n Virgin Islands 100, Montserrat 100, Bahamas 100. Australian Colonies:—New South Wales 7000, Van Dieman's Land 1200, South Australia 700, West Australia 700, New Zealand 1000, Falkland Island 50, Ceylon 3000, Good Hope 500, Hong Kong 1000, Cape of Good Hope 1500, Natal 1500, Mauritius 1500, Sierra Leone 500, Cape Coast Castle and Dependencies 200, Gambia 200, St. Helena 100, Malta 200. Menonian Islands 2000, Gibraltar 200.—

pray in 17,050 square feet. The space allotted God the Commissioners for the productions of China is 5000 square feet. France has, we understand, made a claim for 100,000 square feet. A Central Committee has been formed at Vienna for the purpose of securing a representation of the products of Austrian industry at the forthcoming Exhibition. In consequence of the representations made by the Austrian Government, a further grant of 10,000 square feet has been allotted for the productions of Austria. Of the persons who have already announced their intention of sending goods to the exhibition, 253 belong to Austria Inferior, 160 to Bohemia, and 108 to Austria Superior, Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, together furnish 70 exhibitors; Lombardy, 41; Moravia and Silesia, 40. A Commission has been appointed in Turkey, of which Ismael Pacha, Minister of Commerce, is President. In Spain a Commission has also been formed. The great interest which is felt among the working-classes in this world-famed project is evidenced in a striking manner by the number of associations which have been formed among them in various parts of the country, for the purpose of voluntarily assisting, by their contributions, the progress of the undertaking, or of securing to themselves the means of visiting the Exhibition in 1851. Representatives of all the railways have appointed a day next week for meeting together in London, in order to confer with Colonel Reid and Mr. Redgrave on the subject of the facilities to be afforded to the working-classes, and if possible to fix upon some reduced scale of fares on the occasion. A splendid assortment of Kashmir shawls, to the value of £100,000 sterling, has been purchased for the exhibition.—London Morning Chronicle.

THE JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.—Negotiations have been concluded with English capitalists, for the speedy prosecution of the great Atlantic and Pacific canal. The London Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says:

"An announcement has been made to-day of the success of Messrs. White and Vanderbilt, the two commissioners from the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in negotiating an arrangement by which the leading London houses have agreed, under certain specific conditions, to enter into the enterprise for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific by the Lakes of Nicaragua. In my letter of the 23d of August I declared a belief that, owing to the great interest felt on this side with regard to the Nicaragua route, the time had come when such a proposal would be entertained, and it is understood that if the surveys of the corps of engineers lately despatched to Nicaragua by the New York company, upon being revised by other engineering authorities, confirm the well known estimates of Lieut. Bally, not only the two leading London houses but also Sir Henry Pelly (the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company), and several others of our largest capitalists, will forthwith bring the undertaking in the strongest manner be-

fore the English public for a subscription of one-half of the required amount."

The London Globe has the following in relation to the same subject:

"The announcement made by the Times, this morning, of the commissioners from America representing the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company having effected arrangements with our leading capitalists for accepting at the proper period, a proportionate interest in this project, has been a topic of conversation in city circles. The commissioners were Messrs. White and Vanderbilt; and the houses here who have entertained the proposal are understood to be Messrs. Rothschild and Messrs. Baring Brothers, and other influential parties. Under these circumstances there is every prospect of the undertaking, when the necessary surveys shall have been completed, being pushed to a successful issue. The prospect of England and America joining heart and hand in this wonderful enterprise is an event of momentous importance, especially since it is known that the plan of operations will be sanctioned by both Governments."

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS.—Some Belgian savans were engaged the day before yesterday in making meteorological observations on the heights of Belleville. Having raised to a certain height some kites furnished with pointed needles, they drew from the clouds, although the weather was perfectly serene at the time, flashes of electricity similar to those of lightning in a storm. Suddenly one of the gentlemen was struck by a flash, and thrown to the ground in a state of insensibility. He had, it appeared, neglected to hold by the glass handle, which served as a non-conductor, and the fluid, descending by the cord, struck him. He was soon after restored to animation, but his right arm remained paralyzed, and there is a doubt whether he will ever recover the perfect use of it.—London Daily News.

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—Lately, a hundred persons arrived in Liverpool from Bedford and the neighbourhood, on their way to the Salt Lake Valley, North America, the adopted country of the singular sect the Mormons.—The party consisted of small farmers, market-gardeners, mechanics, and labourers, with their wives and children.—Liverpool Albion.

The estimated population of London is 2,286,075, namely, 1,032,630 males, and 1,173,445 females. In 1849 there were 72,662 births, and 51,432 deaths. This was at the rate of eight births and six deaths every hour during the year.

The Bank of England returns show the amount of bullion to be about £16,450,000, and money was easy at 2 per cent. on short loans.

IRELAND.—The tide of emigration from this unfortunate land to the colonies and the United States, is swelling beyond measure. No conception can be formed of it by the vast number of families which pass through both town and country, en route to Waterford, &c. day after day, as the great emigration movements principally take place by night. On Wednesday night the watchmen in this town counted no less than fifty-four horses laden with living souls and baggage, destined for a foreign land, and which so many have passed through Clonmel in one night on, what estimation can be made of those who have travelled for the same purpose through the various highways leading to the ports which branch off at some distance from this town.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—This melancholy event took place on Friday morning at Ostend, whither her Majesty had been removed from Brussels, in the hope that the change of air might improve her health, which for some time had been in a very unsatisfactory state.

The deceased Lady, Louise Marie Therese Charlotte Isabella, Princess of Orleans, was daughter of the late Louis Philippe and the Queen Marie Amelie, and was born at Palermo on the 13th April, 1812; she was consequently, at the time of her death, aged 38 years, six months. Queen Amelie attended her daughter's death-bed. A special courier was despatched to England to apprise Queen Victoria of the death of her lamented relative. As soon as arrangements will permit, the royal body will be removed into the private chapel of the palace, where mass will be daily offered up until deposited in its final resting place, either at Laken or at Brussels. Mass will also be performed in the various churches throughout the kingdom. The last time the deceased Queen visited England was in June last, when she came over to personally ascertain the health of her illustrious father, the deceased King, Louis Philippe. The cause of her death was phthisis.

The body was embalmed and exposed to view in the Chapelle Ardente. She wore a white cachemere dress, with a cap, and two crape rosettes on each side, whilst two diamond rings glittered on her fingers.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that more than 100,000 operatives have quitted France since the revolution of February, and that more than two-thirds of these were natives of Paris.—Some have emigrated to Algeria, others to California, without counting those who were transported, and who have not returned to Paris, and workmen of various kinds, who repaired to their Provinces, where they have found agricultural employment.

TELEGRAPH UNDER THE ATLANTIC.—A writer in the Scientific American, H. L. Stuart, Esq. Civil Engineer, takes strong ground in favour of the practicability of a submarine telegraph between America and Europe. He proposes to coat four separate wires in a solid Gutta-Percha cord, one and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and to sink this by means of anchors, as was done between Calais and Dover. He urges, however, that the anchors should be heavier than those used on that occasion.—In laying down the line, he thinks that fifteen ships of one thousand tons would be required, with at least four steamers of fifteen hundred tons, and two fast steamers as tenders. The distance between Cape Clear, in Ireland, to a point about one hundred miles above Halifax, is sixteen hundred miles. A line of this length, such as it is proposed to employ, would weigh nearly eight thousand tons, and require six hundred anchors. The cost of everything, when in complete working order, is estimated by Mr. Stuart at not over three millions of dollars. The wire could be laid down in twenty days, and would probably last one hundred years.

EXCURSIONS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR, IN LONDON, are proposed in Boston. The proprietor of one of the Liverpool line of packets has offered that, provided one hundred passengers can be obtained, he will agree to furnish a passage to Liverpool and back, and provide good accommodations for the sum of sixty dollars each. Passengers can remain in London three weeks, and visit the public gardens, parks, museums, &c., and arrive at home about the first of August, having been absent about ten weeks, and gained any quantity of useful information—and all for the sum of one hundred dollars! This is an excellent idea, and we have no doubt it will be carried out. Monster excursions to the old world will be nothing new one of these days.

THE STORM IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—Accounts from Western New York report the late storm along the line of the Erie Canal to have been very severe. It commenced on Saturday to rain, and wound up on Sunday with snow, which fell in Niagara county to the depth of eight inches. The storm was also very severe in Ontario, Livingston, and adjoining counties. On the lakes the storm was severe, with very thick weather; and much damage, it is feared, has been done to the shipping. All along the line of the canal and vicinity, so far as heard from, much damage has been done to the canal, roads, bridges, crops, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. The streams were all very much swollen, and though water was much needed by the millers and manufacturers, yet the suddenness and extent of the rise of the waters had been quite destructive.—Boston Traveller.

MACKEREL FISHING.—Our mackerel fishermen, we regret to say, are doing a very slim business this year. A gentleman who has lately made a tour of the Cape, informs us that there are not at present 2000 barrels of mackerel in the county. Two years ago, at the same season of the year, he counted over 20,000 barrels on the wharves of the Cape.—A much larger fleet is now engaged in the business than at that time, and its failure this year would greatly depress our enterprising capitalists. We hope, however, that the last resort of our fishermen, the school "off Chatham, will not disappoint their reasonable expectations."—Yarmouth (Mass.) Register.

THE COAD WHEAT.—In the early part of the summer the National Intelligencer published a notice of a field of remarkable wheat, then ripening on the farm of Edwin J. Coad, of St. Mary's County, Md. The wheat appears to attract great attention. A letter from Alleghany county, from a gentleman who had received samples of it, says that it is regarded with great favor there, and that he has been offered five cents per grain for the specimen he has. Mr. Coad had been offered \$20 for a single bushel. The Intelligencer says that Mr. Coad is making preparations to seed a crop this fall; and, if no disaster befalls the crop, he will be able to supply a good many demands.

CELLS AND COTTAGES.—The sums heretofore expended on prison buildings have, in some cases, been enormous.

The cost is seldom less than £100 to £150 per prison, (a sum sufficient for building two or three neat cottages, each able to contain a whole family,) and in some instances it has been much more. A port on only (the newest) of the county prison at York, capable of accommodating only 160 prisoners, cost £200,000 which is more than £1,200 per prisoner, enough, if it had been desired, to build for

each prisoner a separate mansion, with stable and coach-house!—14th Report of English Prisons.

THE LARGEST MERCHANT SHIP IN THE WORLD.—Wm. H. Webb and Co., New York, are now laying the keel of a ship for the Messrs. Criswold, to be of twenty-six hundred tons burthen. The vessel will be two hundred and thirty feet in length, forty-two feet beam, and twenty-five feet depth of hold. She will be clipper-built, and her builder is confident of constructing a vessel of unequalled fleetness.

Later accounts have been received from California, by the steamer Alabama at New York. Another destructive conflagration occurred at San Francisco—loss nearly half a million of dollars. This makes the third great fire in six months. Lumber continued in good request at steady and rather improving prices.

RELIGION AND SCHOOLS.—The State of Maine pays to the various clergymen employed in the State about \$200,000 per annum.—There are also 6,844 teachers in the various schools in the State, and about \$300,000 are annually raised for common school purposes.

Rev. Peter Vannest, oldest Member of the Wesleyan Conference in New Jersey—and who was acquainted with Mr. Wesley, died on the 17th inst.

A man who recently absconded from Glasgow, with \$8,000 belonging to the bank of Scotland, has been arrested in Cincinnati, and \$1400 recovered.

Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, in accepting the nomination of the Whig State Central Committee, announces his fixed determination not again hereafter to be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, which for seven successive years he has received at their hands.

It is anticipated that the United States will receive by the steamers that leave San Francisco, from the 1st September, 1850, to the 1st Jan'y, 1851, at least fifteen millions dollars in gold dust!

SUPERFICIAL EXTENT OF AUSTRALIA.—Australia is 2,000 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from east to west. It contains 3,000,000 square miles, 1,920,000,000 square acres, and a seaboard of 8,000 miles.

SIR RUPERT D. GRORGE.—The long taxed and much disputed question of a retiring allowance for this absent Baronet, has at length been set at rest forever. Sir Rupert receives a pension of £500 for life, chargeable upon our Revenues, in lieu of all fees of office, and claims upon the Provincial Government.—Halifax Recorder.

GRATIFYING NEWS.—We are informed that the Potato crop in the North West end of Princeps County, has yielded most abundantly to the farmer's labours.—and what is still better, that it is entirely free from the disease.

It is said that there are nearly thirty vessels now at Green's Shore, Bedouque, taking in agricultural produce for the neighbouring Provinces and States.—P. E. Island paper.

THE QUEBEC BANK ROBBERY.—A reward of \$2,000 is offered for the apprehension of Robert Penning Coles, late Teller of the Quebec Branch of the City Bank of Montreal. He was traced as far as Albany, by the messenger despatched from Quebec, where all track of him was lost. He is believed to have taken away with him at least \$20,000.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF CANADA.—We see it stated in late Canadian papers that the Customs Revenue up to a certain date in Sept. exceeds £400,500, being an increase, as compared with the same period last year of more than £132,000.

TORONTO, Nov. 4th.—Mr. Varden, the defaulting accountant of the Indian department, has been dismissed, \$6000 are missing.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the Annual meeting of the St. John County Agricultural Society, held on Thursday last, the Treasurer submitted his accounts, with vouchers, which were examined and found correct.—The President submitted the Report of the Directors, whereupon it was resolved that the Report be adopted, and 500 copies of it be printed for distribution.

It was also resolved, that in accordance with a recommendation of the Directors, an edition of one thousand copies of "Norton's Essay on Scientific Agriculture" be printed, and that the Secretary offer the different Societies in the Province such number of copies as they may require, at cost.

The Society then proceeded to the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were returned.

- R. JARDINE, President;
ROBERT F. HAZEN, } Vice Presidents;
ROBERT BOWEN, }
JOHN DUNCAN, Treasurer;
M. H. PERLEY, Corresponding Secretary;
D. B. STEVENS, Recording Secretary;
Peter Dewar, Henry Chubb, James Dunn, Henry Blaklee, Thomas Trafton, F. J. Ayer, Thomas Davidson, Ott Crookshank, W. J. Ritchie, James Brown, Wm. Hawkes, Charles Drury, Geo. P. Peters, M. D., Wm. Howard, and John H. Gray, Directors.