

Resolved, That by shortening the line of transit across the Atlantic Ocean by at least one-third, the entire business travel between Europe and America will be eventually drawn over this line of Railway.

Resolved, That the through business which the proposed line of Railway must command, independent of way and local traffic, will render it a most profitable undertaking, and cause the commercial value of its stock to be equal to that of any Railway in the world.

Resolved, That from the valley of the Kennebec in Maine, to the Eastern terminus on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, the proposed line of Railway will traverse a country abounding in natural resources, and possessing all the elements of wealth and commercial greatness in an unusual degree; that although now sparsely populated, this line of country under Railway influence will soon become densely peopled, and every species of industry will be called into existence among its inhabitants.

Resolved, That this Railway demands for its completion, the united and vigorous action of citizens of the United States—of all British subjects—and of all who desire to promote agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the progress of the arts and sciences, in connection with the firm establishment of peace and good will upon earth.

Resolved, That the State of Maine and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shall be called upon to grant concurrent charters for the incorporation of Companies to construct the proposed Railway from the valley of the Penobscot to the eastern terminus in Nova Scotia.

Resolved, That in addition to individual subscriptions for shares in the proposed companies, the aid of the public resources of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, shall be solicited to the extent of one half the cost of this line of Railway, that grants of the public lands near the line, shall also be asked; and that the Province of Canada shall also be solicited to contribute toward the construction of a work of such great importance to its public and private interests.

Resolved, That a special appeal shall be made to the Stockholders of all Railroads between New York and London, for aid to this railway, which to them will be of much pecuniary advantage, by promoting an endless stream of travel and traffic.

Resolved, That application shall be made to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States respectively, for conditional contracts for transporting the European and North American Mails over this Railway for a long period, at remunerating rates.

Resolved, That no subscription for shares shall be asked until Acts of Incorporations are first secured, and the necessary aids of public credit and of the public lands are first obtained.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Maine now in session, shall be called upon to grant a Charter forthwith for the incorporation of a company to construct that portion of the line between the valley of the Penobscot and the Eastern boundary of the State.

Resolved, That a Central Executive Committee of seven shall be chosen for carrying out the various measures indicated in the foregoing resolutions, and effecting such other objects as will best ensure the speedy commencement of the work.

Resolved, That the Central Executive Committee shall appoint Local Committees along the proposed line, to correspond with the Central Committee, and facilitate the progress of the work.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention shall be carefully and authentically drawn up and published in convenient form for general circulation in Europe and America.

Mr Wilmot also said that there was one other resolution which the committee adopted whether for good or evil he knew not, which was, that the Chairman should offer to the Convention some remarks upon the general subject. He said that he could not claim to be a son of New England, but he was a grandson. He could find the old grey stone which indicated the graves of his ancestors, in Connecticut. Mr Wilmot continuing delivered a most spicy, eloquent and enlivening speech, which, while it kept the audience in the best spirits, was replete with noble sentiments, commending themselves to the hearts of all present. No sketch would do justice to its power and beauty—its flashes of wit and humour. He expressed great faith in the enterprise, the consideration of which had convened the convention. As a delegate to the Legislature, he promised the earnest and liberal support of the scheme in money and lands by his constituents, and as a member of the Government he would say that it would do all it could consistently with the interests of the Province to aid in any enterprise tending to link together the subjects of these two great Governments.

Mr Pryor, Mayor of Halifax, was called to the chair, during the temporary absence of the President.

The four first resolutions were passed unanimously; and when the name was announced—*The European and North American Railway*—it was received and adopted with great applause, and long continued cheering.

To the fifth resolution, the Hon Mr Johnston, of Nova Scotia, moved the following amendment:—

Whereas, several routes have been suggested for the proposed Railroad through the Province of Nova Scotia, and it is desirable that the most certain information within the means of the Convention should be obtained before the particular line be selected, in an adventure of such magnitude.

Resolved, Therefore, that a Committee be appointed, of gentlemen of the United States, uninterested in any of the local considerations that affect the inhabitants of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in the question indicated in the above preamble, whose office it shall be personally to inspect the different routes proposed for traversing Nova Scotia with the following objects concerning each specially in view: the distance and time of transit by each; the physical advantages and disadvantages; the population, resources, and nature of the country, including the means of providing for the work; the probable through and way passage and traffic, and the amount of subscriptions from the inhabitants that might be justly relied on; and most particularly the general cost of raising the necessary funds within a reasonable period, and the time when the undertaking may be brought into effective operation by each route. And that the Committee report on these and other points of comparison, which they may deem important, as respects each line, to the standing Committee, and such report finally to determine the route to be accepted as final, by Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

[To be continued.]

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

Wilmor & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES,
August 3.

It will be seen that a very important meeting was held at Manchester on Tuesday, the object of which was to promote the growth of Cotton in the West Indies. The chair was filled by Mr T. Bazley, who is at the head of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The meeting, although not numerous, embraced several of the leading merchants and manufacturers, and the feeling appeared to be general that, from our West India possessions, sufficient cotton might be readily obtained for the wants of this country in the present and in all future years, provided the requisite labor and the necessary stimulus were given to its cultivation. As regards the latter point, the meeting gave a tolerably sincere pledge of its sincerity by organizing a joint-stock company for promoting the growth of cotton in the West and East Indies.

Although a portion of the company's capital is to be devoted to the experiment in British India, it is that upon the West the hopes of the projectors mainly depend. The sample of Jamaica cotton, picked wild in that island, which was exhibited to the gentlemen present, commanded general admiration, as possessing all the requisites of quality, length, and strength, and it was shown with much force that the quality of the raw material could be greatly improved under proper regulations. The new body is to be called the 'British Colonial Cotton Company,' with a capital limited in the first instance to the nominal sum of £50,000; for it was shown that that sum although apparently small was quite sufficient in the outset to produce results which would secure the ultimate extension of the undertaking. One half of the capital is to be devoted to Jamaica where the representatives of the company are to be sent; but the inquiry is not to be limited exclusively to that island. In the words of one of the speakers, 'they would examine carefully which of our colonies was best adapted for the growth of cotton—which had the best harbors, the best roads, and most of all the cheapest labor.'

As a commencement, the new scheme seems judicious and feasible. It will produce, in a short time, results which a dozen Royal Commissioners, if sent to India or elsewhere, could not compass.

The summary of the French news this week would be but a continued recital of all the various intrigues and wretched discord which have marked the history of the republic for some time past. The Assembly wearied with its own deplorable efforts at legislation, is proceeding hurriedly through its concluding labors, the police of theatres being this week the subject matter upon which the Legislative wisdom of the Chamber is framing a code. In this way the whole circle of legislation is being reformed, with what good effects to the country, or increased liberty to the people, our readers may judge, when we state that in this new law of theatres, it is enacted that every piece is to be submitted to a practical censorship, before it is produced, as the Minister of the Interior may withhold his authorisation for its representation from motives of public order. We have a revival of the report of a contemplated *coup d'état*, which is to 'come off' on the 15th of August, the anniversary of Bonaparte's birth day; but these reports are not much listened to. The President is making preparations for his grand progress, but some doubt is expressed whether he will come back to Paris through the western provinces. New arrests of parties connected with the Nemesis democratic society. From a report ordered to be prepared by M. Pieval, of the military functions of officers, the President would seem to contemplate getting rid of General Changarnier. But it is a daring and somewhat dangerous step. The friends of General Lamoriciere intend to bring him forward as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852.

Any hopes which may have been entertained that the insurgents of the Duchies

would listen to reason and negotiations for peace at the eleventh hour have been falsified. A sanguinary battle has been fought, in which the Danes (as we always said they would be) have been completely victorious. After an indecisive action on the 24th ult., when night separated the belligerents, a general engagement commenced on the morning of the 25th July. The Schleswig Holstein army was commanded by General Willisen, who led the centre, the Prussian General Van der Hoort led the right wing, and the Bavarian Colonel Von der Tann, commanded the left wing. This officer, carried away by his impetuosity, or deceived by a feint of the Danish General Von Krogh, conceiving himself in presence of the whole Danish forces, pressed forward and appears to have gained some advantages. In the meantime, however, General Von Krogh concentrated all his masses, advanced forward against the Schleswig Holsteiners, who were weakened by the loss of Von der Tann's wing, and the superior artillery tactics of the Danes prevailed. The lines of the insurgents after they had fought some hours with all the valor of desperation, gave way, and victory declared itself in favor of the Danes. The insurgent army was driven from the field of battle near Idstedt, and retired to a position at Schestedt. They were of course compelled to evacuate Eckenforde, and the Danes immediately destroyed their batteries, and have secured this important position against an attack by land. The Gefion has again fallen into the hands of the Danes and we should hardly think that the Prussian flag could protect it. It is contrary to all the laws of war, but no doubt it will be made a bone of contention. The slaughter at the battle of Idstedt appears to have been most severe on both sides. We have, of course, only the German version, which throughout favors the cause of the insurgents; and even the correspondents of the London Journals, whom a cannon ball seems to have disturbed during the battle from their point of vantage, speak of the Schleswig Holsteiners as 'our side.' The name of the Danish General is not given in many of the accounts. The loss on both sides has been computed at from 4000 or 5000, and by some at 10,000 killed and wounded. The accounts which reached Hamburg and Altona, in the earlier part of the day, of the defeat of the Danes, only rendered the final loss of the battle more depressing. General Willisen has since slightly moved to another position behind the Wittensee at Schestedt, just at the junction of the Eyder with the Holstein Canal. It appears from his proclamations, that he does not despair of once more trying the chances of a pitched battle, and he invites German officers to join his standard, offering them the most alluring rewards of rank and glory. It seems rather doubtful, at this moment, whether the Danes will cross the Eyder; but for our part we have no idea that they will be restrained by any treaty obligations, which have been so disregarded by the other side. There is a movement amongst the diplomatists at London and Paris about stopping the further effusion of blood, and it would seem that the great powers are about to interfere, and to settle the eventual succession of the Duchies in the person of the Prince of Oldenburg. In the meantime every effort will be made by the belligerents, the one to redeem, the other to follow up his victory; but we can hardly think it possible that General Willisen will hazard another engagement. It is however, very doubtful, since the insurgents by no means view the contest in the same hopeless light that we have ever done. With a scheme in the back ground of a Prince of Oldenburg, or some other party, to secure permanent peace in the Duchies, of what use can it be to shed more blood? However the Hanoverians seem very much disposed to plunge into the quarrel, and the state of Germany is so threatening, that wise counsels are all thrown away whilst the present agitation exists and the sword is unsheathed.

Whilst the Danes are triumphant and rejoicing at Copenhagen, the German States are in a state of great confusion. The question of a definitive Central Power has brought Austria and Prussia almost to a rupture. The Prussian Envoy has been withdrawn from Vienna, and Prussia having refused to retire her troops from Baden, all the Plenipotentiaries of the Union are expected to leave Frankfurt. The Cologne Gazette, not a good authority, says that Austria has actually sent a requisition to various German Governments to name seventeen Plenipotentiaries to the Diet. The defeat of the Schleswig Holsteiners will cause fresh heartburnings. If the Danes, relying upon France, Russia, and England, should cross the Eyder we shall be sure to have a furious outburst from the Germans; but how Prussia or Austria will act in this crisis is all a mystery of the future. There is very little news from the south of Europe.

TRADE.—No new feature of importance has manifested itself in any department of trade or commerce, if we except the renewed excitement which has prevailed in the Cotton trade. The Produce markets are, generally speaking, animated, and prosperity runs through most branches. Money is abundant, and discounts easy, which, with the low prices for all articles of food, leads to the commonly entertained opinion that we shall experience a healthy state of trade for some time to come.

The fact of much activity prevailing in the manufacturing districts, combined with further discouraging advices from the States as to the unsatisfactory state of the growing Cotton Crop there, caused the trade to manifest

great activity, and on the same days much excitement.

There was considerable activity in the Corn market during the early part of the week. This temporary activity appears to have been caused partly by the reports of unfavorable weather, together with a rumour of the prevalence of potato rot. Prices were very full, and at our market held here on Tuesday, Wheat was firmly held; Flour also sold at late rates. Since Tuesday the demand at all the leading markets has fallen off, and at the Liverpool market held this afternoon, the inquiry for wheat was entirely of a retail character, and some sorts declined 1d per 70 lbs.

The arrivals of Wood from British North America and from the north of Europe have to a considerable extent, supplied the previous comparative deficiencies. There is still an important falling off in stock, which however, is expected to be made up as the season advances; more activity appears in the market, and purchasers seem inclined to avail themselves of the exceedingly low rates which now prevail. A brisk demand at higher prices prevailed at this time last year.

Colonial News.

Newfoundland.

St. John Observer Aug. 13.

The weather for several days past has been of the most splendid description for hay making, and other farming operations; and we learn from all parts of the country that the crops of every description are looking most beautiful, giving promise to the husbandman of a bountiful return for his labors. In Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, the prospects of abundant crops are equally cheering,—all which should inspire a universal feeling of gratitude to the Almighty Dispenser of such great munificence.

Canada.

Montreal Herald, Aug. 6.

Return of Sir George Simpson to Lachine.—Sir George Simpson returned to Lachine on Saturday evening, after having made his usual tour through the Hudson's Bay territory, upwards of five thousand miles having been performed by canoe. We regret to learn that Sir George brings no intelligence from the Arctic regions in reference to the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

Quebec Gazette, Aug. 5.

The Army.—The Kingston Chronicle says—There is a rumour current, which has obtained no inconsiderable degree of credit, that the Home Government have determined to withdraw two Regiments from Canada, and having the troops remaining, stationed in the four principal cities, viz: Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto; and that the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment is, in future, to do the principal part of the duty in Upper Canada. Should this report prove correct, the Rifle Brigade will probably be ordered to Quebec or Halifax, as the Regiments destined for home are now stationed in Nova Scotia. It will also have the effect of withdrawing from London, C. W., the greater part if not the whole of the troops stationed in that town.

The Canada Harvest.—The Farmers in this neighborhood are busy in the harvest field.—Laborers are scarce and wages high. A man who can swing a cradle gets his dollar-and-a-half without question. The crops are most abundant. We are told that the quantity of wheat that will be harvested this fall, far exceeds that of any previous year—probably doubles it. An intelligent farmer who has just travelled about 60 miles across the country, informs us that the quantity of land, waving with golden grain, is at least a third larger than what appears to be set apart for fallow. The crop of wheat therefore is much larger this year than it is likely to be next. If good prices are realised thousands will be set upon their feet. The 20 per cent duty however is still demanded, if we seek any markets but our own. The hopes of the farmer are again disappointed in that quarter.—*Toronto paper.*

United States News.

From the New York Herald.

Escape of Slaves, and Recapture.—Washington, Aug. 9.—Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the flight and capture of a number of slaves last night. A serious conflict occurred between them and the officers of the Police.

Five or six slaves were detected in attempting to escape to Maryland and Pennsylvania in a carriage, driven by a Mr Chaplain, the reputed Editor of an abolition paper at Albany, and also candidate for Lieut. Governor of New York.

The officers fired, killed one slave, and wounded one or two others. Chaplain was arrested and lodged in jail. Four slaves, the property of Mr Toombs of Georgia, escaped three weeks since, and the Police are yet watching for them.

Runaway Slaves.—Baltimore, Aug. 9.—Five runaway slaves were brought here this morning in the Susquehanna cars from Pennsylvania. They were slaves who had absconded from different counties in this State.

It being ascertained that the runaways were secreted on the farm of a colored man