

case, and would not accuse those officials of anything of the sort, but there ought to be a check upon them.

Mr Chieuvau observed that this recently had been done, and that in future there would be no cause of complaint on this head it being only in suspicious cases that inquiries should be held.

Mr Christie said—very well again. He then passed on to the High Constables, commenting on their contingencies. These, he thought looked excessive. Indeed judging by their accounts, if he were desirous of an office, he would solicit that of High Constable of Quebec, or Montreal, in preference of that of Chief Justice. They certainly seemed him much better paid than the Judges. Inquiries have been made last session into this matter, but it seemed one of difficult adjustment. He believed that their contingencies were according to a tariff, but he thought it needed revision, and he trusted the Government would look into it. He next went through the expense (some £12,500) for which the Government requested, a vote as being expended on their own responsibility. He finally went into the expenses of the collection of the revenue, and stated his conviction that the collectors of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, at £200 and £600 a year, were far better remunerated than the Ministers at £800, who were every moment liable, at the breath of a majority in the Assembly to be put out of their offices.—He had heard, however, that a hope was entertained by one, if not more of them, that an increase would be granted, and that application for it had actually been made.—If so be hoped, the government would resist it. The Collectors would be well paid. It was the poor subalterns under them that were getting from £150 down to £75—upon which it was absurd to expect they could live and maintain their families with the decency becoming their stations. He named some of those in Quebec whose names appeared in the accounts, who he thought ought to be increased. He particularly dwelt upon the propriety and justice of increasing the small salaries of the Collectors at the different outports. Those in the district of Gaspe were cut down to the miserably low figure of £100. How could they live on this? He supposed many of those in the small outports in Upper Canada were no better off. These were the officials who had a right to look for increase—not those who were so lucky as to be at the head of the Department. He felt persuaded that he put the sentiments of every member in the House, in trusting that Government would think seriously of this matter. He was not ashamed publicly to say, that he himself with his hon. colleague from Bonaventure had not long since of their own accord, unsolicited by the persons immediately interested, addressed a letter to the Executive requesting that an increase of salary suitable to their stations and responsibilities should be afforded to each of the two collectors in the Gaspe District—and he heartily wished the same to those in the Departments here as well as the outports of the upper section of the Province as an act of mere justice, in which he felt assured the Government would be supported.—*Montreal Pilot.*

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

From English Papers to the 2nd October.

From the tone of the Paris journals for several weeks past, it was very plain that some fresh attempt to re-establish the Empire in name as well as in authority was not far distant. The speech of the Prince at Lyons and his recent allusion to the machinations *sourdes menées* of the royalists, which might accelerate his assumption of the imperial dignity all shadowed forth the coming Empire. Of course a well concocted plot was precisely the sort of event to give a colour to the proceedings which had all been determined beforehand. Accordingly, we have an "infernal machine" discovered just at the very nick of time, with all the incidents of a terrible conspiracy against the life of the Prince. Now, considering the cool-blooded disposition of Louis Napoleon, who would not hesitate to lay Marselles in ashes if there had been just grounds for his indignation, we must take leave to think that this last "infernal machine" and the whole alleged conspiracy are all got up for the occasion. Indeed, we are told that the Minister of General Police has been for some time past on the track of a secret society the object of which was to take away the life of the President. Accordingly, just at the juncture when the disclosure of a decently got up plot would promote the designs of the Prince, the *Moniteur* quietly announces the discovery of 250 gun barrels and four huge blunderbuss barrels, the entire divided into 28 compartments, which for secrecy were deposited in 28 different places until the last moment when a suit-

able spot could be found to fix and put the machine together. We are told that the conspirators first selected a spot in the Rue d'Aix, and then changed their intentions and chose a second locality. An entire house was engaged, the infernal machine was to have been placed on the first floor, and, sweeping the road upon which the Prince and his suite were to pass, it was calculated that 800 victims would have been sacrificed. All the machine, consisting of the 28 *pieces de conviction* are in the hands of the police, who caught one of the conspirators. We believe that about 100 poor wretches, all compromised in the last revolution, have been arrested; but as all the Paris papers preserve a most profound and guarded silence upon the whole affair, we, who write in freedom, must take leave to say that we consider the conspiracy a mere government plot concocted to favour the designs of the Prince by frightening the public. It is, however, difficult to understand in what way the mere assumption of the title of Emperor can put a stop to conspiracies or consolidate the power of the Prince. As one of the addresses just presented to him says; "You are Emperor in fact;" and, wielding, as Louis Napoleon does, a more absolute and irresistible power than any monarch of France, it is clearly personal vanity which prompts him to seize the imperial sceptre. The plan seems to be all organised. The convocation of the Senate will take place immediately, and the decree is expected to appear in the *Moniteur* in a few days. General d'Hautpoul has left Paris to join the President, with a view to settle arrangements. We shall have the face of a new Plebiscite. The people will, it is said, be appealed to, and of course will vote for an Emperor for life, just in the same way that in 1848 they with one acclaim voted for an eternal Republic. If we are to believe the French journals, the progress of the President to the south is one continued ovation. Every term of adulation and transport is exhausted to express the frantic joy and admiration of the people at the various towns at the sight of the Prince; and every despatch closes with the assurance that his health is excellent. He has arrived at Toulon, where great naval spectacles have been in preparation to celebrate his visit.

It is now believed that the mission of Sir Henry Bulwer to Rome has reference to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, the immediate object being to compose the religious differences which prevail in Ireland, and which led to such deplorable results during the recent elections. Whether the negotiations, if successful, would assume the form of a Concordat, regulating the relations of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy with the See of Rome, cannot be conjectured. We believe that the mind of the Pope has for many years been influenced by Dr. McHale and his party, to the great prejudice of both countries; but in the present stage of the business we need not caution our readers against a too ready credence of the reports which appear in the foreign journals. We have the strongest confidence in the tact and experience of Sir Henry Bulwer, and we shall hail with satisfaction any arrangement which shall bring about a religious peace between England and Ireland.

The French Government has revived the war of retaliatory tariffs in its most absurd and objectionable forms. Notwithstanding the absence of carboniferous productions in France, Louis Napoleon, to revenge himself upon the Belgians for their recent assertions of political and commercial independence, has raised the duty on the importation of Belgian coal into France. This is a severe blow to the Belgian coalowners, and may in some degree be advantageous to the shippers of English coal. But whatever may be its temporary effect, certain it is that it must be highly injurious to the French, whose efforts in the industrial arts, besides the comforts of all classes, must be materially abridged by this most unwise retaliatory measure. The French declare that coal is an exceptional article which never figured in the general tariff; and, as the Belgians refuse to grant to France the advantages she seeks, she has right "to re-establish an equilibrium," or, in other words, to retaliate, if not to menace. We perceive that the Minister of the Interior at Brussels announced to the Senate that he had a communication to make on the 29th ult., which no doubt related to the commercial disputes with France; but we learn by telegraph that the affair has led to the resignation of the entire Belgian Ministry.

The Duke of Baylen is dying at Madrid. He will have a public funeral. The garrison at Mahon has been increased to 3500 men and further reinforcements are to be sent there. The attention of the Spanish Government seems, however slowly, to be directed to internal ameliorations. The Junta of Seville contemplate improving the Guadalquivir so as to render it navigable for vessels of a large size. This would be a grand effort.

FROM INDIA.

We have received by way of Trieste the following telegraphic message in anticipation of the overland mail:

Trieste, Sept. 30.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer *Egitto* arrived here yesterday, September 29, at nine, p. m., with advices from Bombay, and the 1st September.

The Governor General returned to Calcutta on the 6th August.

Commodore Lambert, accompanied by Captain Rundal of the Engineers, had gone up to Prome in the *Phlegethon* steamer, to reconnoitre. It was understood that she would be speedily followed by other vessels, and that Prome would be occupied by an advanced force, consisting of the 18th Royal Irish and the Fortieth Native Infantry.

It was also believed that a general advance would be made as soon as four or five fresh Regiments had reached Rangoon.

Money was abundant.

The cost of the Burmese Expedition up to the 1st of July is about five hundred thousand pounds.

We have reason to believe, says the London Times, that the statement of some of the American and Canadian papers, that Lord Elgin has been recalled from the Governor Generalship of British North America, and that he is succeeded by Lord Harris in that office, is unfounded, or at least premature.

At a meeting held at the Manchester Town Hall, on Tuesday, Sir John Potter in the Chair, it was resolved to erect a statue in that place to the late Duke of Wellington. The sum of £2400 was subscribed in the room, and Mr. J. C. Harter said he believed with an active canvassing committee the sum might be increased to £10,000 in the course of a week.

Father Mathew, with five other Roman Catholic priests, have sailed for India, in the Devonshire, to found, it is said, a Romish see at Hyderabad.

A Chinese New Testament, printed with metal types, and of a superior character, has been forwarded to the directors of the London Missionary Society, and is sold for fourpence.

SCREW STEAM SHIPS ON THE ATLANTIC.

The Alps, the second of the Cunard line of Screw Steam Ship, was launched at Dumbarton on Tuesday and the joiner work being far advanced she will not take long to complete, and will be quite ready to sail for New York on the advertised day. On inquiry, we find that two Screw Steam Ships are intended to be despatched in February, as previously announced, on the Wednesday of the weeks in which the Boston Steam Ships sail; and in that month, or as soon as the Canada trade begins, one or more of the vessels will land cargo at Portland or Boston.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A CUNARD STEAMER.

The London Daily News states that on the last voyage of the *Canada* from Liverpool to New York, the vessel narrowly escaped destruction by fire. After leaving Liverpool it was found that one of the passengers was insane, and had to be put under restraint. The person appointed to watch him having left the cabin of the madman for a short time, it was immediately discovered to be in flames, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that the fire was extinguished.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—

A private letter of the 16th announces the lava of Etna had taken another direction, and is fast approaching Milo, the inhabitants of which, to save the wood, are cutting down their chestnut-trees, and of course, emptying their houses. A coasting vessel, the *Mongiello*, when lying at anchor near Catania, has been covered with *salammonia*, the issue from the mountains. A specimen has been sent to Malta, and has been pronounced of the very best quality. The mountain has sent it forth in vast clouds.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN HOLY-HEAD AND DUBLIN.—

An amalgamation between the Electric Telegraph Company and the Irish Submarine Telegraph Company, recently incorporated by royal charter, is being carried out for effecting this object. The principle upon which the cable now manufacturing at the Millwall-works is constructed, differs from that hitherto adopted, and consists in insulating the interior wires by means of india rubber as well as gutta percha. These, after being laid up or twisted into a rope, are passed through an anhydrous solution, and then covered with spungium, and formed into a hempen rope, which is again passed through another, but different, anhydrous solution. The whole is then passed through a wire rope machine, worked by steam, which encases the interior core in a metallic wire rope, formed of 12 separate strands of 6 wires each, or 72 wires, in all forming a solid 3-inch cable.

The cable is 70 miles long, allowing 10 miles for contingencies, the distance from shore to shore being only 60 miles. There are to be four wires, making a total of 280 miles of copper wire, and of this 180 are completed.

IRELAND.

The Ballystein silver lead mines, near Pallas Kenry, are being reopened for immediate working, and the mineral fields upon the estate of Gen Caulfield, of Copsewood, in the County of Limerick, will be also opened by skillful engineers and miners.

The contract for the iron work of the industrial Palace, at Dublin, in 1853, has been obtained by Messrs Young & Co., of Edinburgh.

Dublin was visited on Tuesday night by a frightful gale, accompanied by torrents of rain, which did a great deal of damage.

The Exodus.—From all quarters the cry is still the same. The population is flying by wholesale, and, unless some unforeseen obstacle interposes the next census will show a more startling result with respect to the decrease of the old race than the official return of 1851.

Favourable accounts have been received of the results of the experiment to attend the growth of the flax in some of the southern countries, especially in Cork, where the crop has turned out remarkably well; and scutch-mills have been provided to prepare the produce for market.

PROGRESS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

—The prosperity which has attended the cotton manufactures during the last three years has, very naturally, given an impulse to their extension. Mr Leonard Horner the inspector of factories, states in his report of November last, that up to that time 81 new factories had been built or set to work in the course of the year (that is, up to October 31st, 1851) in the district of which Manchester is the capital. These establishments employed steam power equal to 2240 horses; besides which there had been an enlargement of mills within the same period to the extent of 1477 horse power. The total increase of steam power within that single year was therefore equal to 3717, horse power, and calculated to give employment to about 14,000 additional work people. "That the profits of factories continued, on the average of years, to be abundantly remunerative," Mr. Horner thought, "these facts of the investment of fresh capital in them abundantly proved." Since then capital has become still more abundant, whilst the means of otherwise profitably investing it have probably somewhat decreased, and that the building of factories is on the increase will not be a matter of surprise.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—From a return to the House of Commons, just printed, it appears that in our door and in our relief there was a decrease of 222,937 persons at the Lady-day quarter of 1851, compared with the Lady-day quarter of 1851.

Eighty-two of the London police have volunteered for Australia, at seven shillings and sixpence a day, passage and all expenses paid.

THE ARABIA.—The royal mail steamer Arabia, built for the Cunard line, is now getting her boilers on board, in the Clyde. They are of tubular construction, the tubes running athwartship, with the furnaces of the two boilers facing each other. The boilers are shipped in sections, and riveted together in the hold of the ship. They are the largest boilers ever constructed, and are intended to supply steam to the largest engines ever built. The Arabia, from her immense size and symmetrical proportions, is a source of great attraction to strangers.

The new Parliament will meet for public business on Thursday, the 11th of November.

A line of screw steamers is about to commence running between Southampton and Bordeaux.

The whole Prussian army is ordered to wear mourning for three days for the Duke of Wellington. A deputation of Prussian officers will probably proceed to London to attend the funeral of their late and only field marshal.

There are this week 520 paupers less in the Galway workhouse than there were in the corresponding week last year.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Proclamations from the Administrator of the Government of Newfoundland, dissolving the General Assembly of the Island; and for regulating and holding a General Election of Members to a new House, have been published. This move has long been expected, and parties appear to be prepared by a thorough canvass. The day of Election is fixed for the 10th November.

The new Screw Steamer *Lady LeMarchant*, Capt Walsh intended to ply as a Packet in Conception Bay, arrived at this Port yesterday from the Clyde—making the passage from land to land in twelve days.—