

appear dreadful to an imagination that is filled with omens and prognostics. A rusty nail or a crooked pin shoots up into prodigies.

## FRIDAY'S MAIL.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

From English papers to 4th September.

The inauguration of the statue at Leeds to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, is one of those significant indications of public opinion which it is not prudent to overlook, and the effect of which, on public men, cannot be imperceptible. The deceased baronet made no secret of his yearning after an honourable fame when life had become extinct, and in the great speech which concluded the corn law struggle in the House of Commons, he feelingly touched upon the probable fondness with which his memory would be regarded in other days, because he had left to his countrymen the great legacy of untaxed bread. This is the kind of ambition which raises a great statesman beyond the petty confines of party conflict, and embalms his memory in the hearts of his affectionate countrymen.

The number of railway accidents is fearfully on the increase. At Bolton, this week, a collision, attended with loss of life, and the shattering of limbs, was the result of that villainous system of railway parsimony which we have often had occasion to denounce. A week or two ago, we drew attention to the low estimate in which a director of the Brighton line holds life and limb. His theory seems to be universally acted upon by the railway executive throughout the kingdom. The accident at Bolton, the last of its kind, was a case in point. The fearful collision in question was caused by that extreme niggardliness which too often characterises railway management. The first object of the directors seems to be to increase their dividends quite irrespective to all personal consideration for the safety of the unhappy passengers.

The servants of railway companies are notoriously an underpaid and overworked class of persons. This is bad enough, but it is still worse to entail upon them additional labour without any corresponding remuneration. Take the case of the pointsman, whose negligence or indifference—call it by what name you like—caused the accident. This poor man had been engaged to attend a given number of hours for a very scanty salary. As several additional excursion trains were to pass over the line on the day of the accident, a printed notice was served upon him that such would be the case. He received this notice in dogged and sullen silence, and, instead of attending to the directions, left his post at the usual hour; and when, owing to circumstances into which it is needless here to enter, several trains beyond their time arrived at the Bolton station, the passage was necessarily blocked up, the carriages extending almost to the peccant pointsman's hut. At this critical juncture another train arrived, and the driver, knowing nothing of the circumstances, and there being no light or signal to indicate the obstruction, dashed into the train immediately before him, which caused the calamity to which we have referred. The accident was unquestionably owing to the conduct of the pointsman, and when the wretched man heard of the calamity which had occurred through his neglect of the extra duty imposed upon him, smitten with remorse of conscience, or dreading, perhaps, some severe punishment, he proceeded to his hut, and hung himself!

The accounts from Warsaw are of the most distressing character. The cholera has raged there with unprecedented violence. On the 18th the number attacked was 402, of whom 207 died, and 1474 cases were under treatment in the hospitals of the city. From the first appearance of the disease about one half of the attacks had proved fatal, but a slight improvement in the returns gave some hopes that its fury had abated. But, however distressing these accounts are, it is far more alarming to learn that this frightful malady is advancing westwards. From Landsberg it seems threatening Braeslau, and its progress towards Berlin is watched with deep anxiety; whilst northwards, along the course of the Vistula to the Baltic, the inhabitants of the numerous towns and villages have been carried away in great numbers. In some villages two-thirds of the inhabitants have perished. At Berlin the alarm is very great, and medical men have been despatched to the frontiers to use their efforts to stay the pestilence. As the course of this destructive disease is precisely that which marked its track in former years the next accounts are looked upon with great anxiety.

It was announced some time ago that

Mr Abbot Lawrence, the American Minister to the Court of St James's, was about leaving this country and returning to his own. During his residence in the British metropolis, Mr Lawrence has mingled in the very highest society, has everywhere been an especial favorite, and has nobly reflected the honor, the hospitality, and the independence of his native land.

His successor is Mr Ingersoll, a name familiar to American ears, but less known on this side of the Atlantic, except to those who are in the habit of perusing the newspapers published in the Union.

Parliament, it is now generally understood will not meet till the 11th November, when a short session will be held, to which the Christmas holidays will put an end, and the two Houses will stand adjourned until the beginning of February—the ordinary time for the meeting of the Legislative Chambers. In the meantime Mr Disraeli is said to be hard at work with his new financial scheme, but what shape it may assume is still mere matter of conjecture. Rumors creep out occasionally that he proposes a great saving by reducing the Three-and-a-half per cents into Two-and-a-half per cent. stock, giving to those who decline to accept the new arrangement the option of selling out at the current rates. The present superabundance of capital, and its concomitant, a low rate of interest, together with the present price of the public securities, is opportune for mooted such a project as the one on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is now said to be engaged. That some such revision is probable, may be inferred from Mr Disraeli's electioneering speeches, and from his dwelling with marked emphasis on the existing inequality in our present mode of levying taxation. If, as is bruited, the Chancellor by the proposed arrangement, can render unnecessary the levying of the Income Tax, or so reduce its pressure on professional incomes, as to make that peculiar tax acceptable to the great mass of the trading community, he will have achieved a formidable victory. But he proposes, it is said, to go further, and by abolishing the malt tax, to afford immediate relief to the agricultural interests. Whether the proposed absorption of the three and a half per cents into the new stock would enable him to cover this large ground is very questionable, but an approach to such a consummation would go far, it is undeniable, to make the ministry popular.

In our foreign article of the 21st August, in describing the Parisian fetes of the week previous, we deplored the melancholy fact that a great people like the French should be deluded by public spectacles to console them for their state of political servitude. The London Times of the same day expresses sentiments identical with our own, and we are scarcely surprised that the *Moniteur* should at least have thought it necessary to remark especially "the malevolence towards the French Government of certain articles in the English Journals." Our readers will be amused to learn that "the organ of the nation" is tutored to declare that happy France is not disinherited of all its rights, but that universal suffrage is the most unlimited exercise of the power of election in a nation; that the tranquility and good order of the universal suffrage in France contrasts favorably with "the limited suffrage and disgraceful jobbery of the English elections!" In England, says the veracious journalist, "the seats in Parliament belong almost always to the richest. In France they are free to all without distinction! that in England fortune decides, in France the people choose." This appears a very comical description of the matter in the only free journal in France.

The *Moniteur* with its usual solemnity announces that the reports circulated in foreign Journals respecting the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, is wholly destitute of foundation, and significantly adds that this false rumor will be better appreciated at Rome than in any other place.

The notorious General Haynau is at present on a visit to the French capital. He appears at the public places without molestation, and may be seen in the evening taking refreshments at the cafes on the Boulevards.

The French Journals are devoting their attention to the state of the commercial relations between France and Germany. The *Constitutionnel* points out that while France exported to Russia and the rest of Germany nearly one hundred millions of merchandise, their exports had diminished nearly one half. While this decrease of exports has been going on, the imports from France into Germany have rather increased. This change is mainly ascribed to the effect of the Zollverein, and the French journals demand a commercial treaty. Both parties are to be benefited,

and the balance between concessions and compensations must be equal.

The extraordinary proposal for a loan of two millions of pound to the Bank of Constantinople, under the guarantee of the Turkish Government, has caused considerable surprise in the London Stock Exchange.

Two mails arrived from Bombay with dates of the 25th June, and 24th July. We learn from the North-west frontier that Sir Colin Campbell has resigned the Peshawur command. The accounts given of this event in the Indian papers, smack too much of party spirit to be much relied on; it is supposed, however, that the gallant Sir Colin thought he had an insufficient force, whilst the board were of a different opinion. It is said that there has been temper shown on both sides. It is very satisfactory to learn, by the news from Rangoon, that the troops continue in a healthy state. It is positively stated that General Godwin has demanded from the Governor General a very considerable addition to his forces, and that 18,000 or 20,000 men will be placed under his command. Without going to the length of the Indian journals in saying that, with such force the general might march to Perkin, certain it is that such a force must bring the Burmese Sovereign to reason. It seems that the military resources of the King of Ava have been considerably diminished since the last war. We should think the next campaign will settle the affair. The little bill which his Majesty will finally have to pay already amounts to £500,000.

The accounts from Sidney, to the 3rd June, are favorable. The production at Mount Alexander is larger than ever. In other districts the returns are not so satisfactory. The northern district of Moreton Bay, being destitute of gold, emigration was taking place to other parts, and a separation of that portion of the country into a distant colony was contemplated, with a view to procure even convict labour. Three men had been tried for the robbery of gold on board the *Nelson*, and had been found guilty.

TRADE.—The certainty that the remnant of the harvest has been secured in tolerable condition, and that, and although the yield in weight may not be all that could have been desired, the extent of our requirements from foreign sources will not be in excess of our accustomed supplies, or which the usual course of commercial operations may demand, has given increased confidence to capitalists, at the same time that it has put an effectual check to injurious speculation. The more tranquil character which the Fishery dispute has recently assumed on both sides of the Atlantic prevent any fears of an untoward collision, sufficient time having elapsed to put the respective government in a position to settle the matter by negotiation. Hence the Money market, happily relieved from the influence of these discouraging events, has assumed a greater degree of elasticity; and there being no diminution in the amount of the bank bullion, its position remains unchanged; cash for commercial purposes continues abundant, and much unemployed capital is still to be found in the hands of bill brokers.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

England.—Owing to the unsettled state of the weather for the past month, the minds of the farmers are filled with despondency as to the result of the harvest.—The weather has during the present season been at one time dry and cold, though without frost; then wet, stormy, and sultry; next hot, dry, and forcing, and when the harvest arrived has proved broken, showery and unfavourable. The month of July having proved very favourable to the growth of the crops, anticipations of an abundant harvest were freely indulged in, which, in the present state of the weather, will not be realised. Of the existence of mildew and blight in the wheat crop there is not the smallest doubt, and in some of the southern counties the mischief will be considerable. In all those districts the yield of wheat will be much less than was anticipated from the appearance of the crop in the early part of the season. It is expected that the wheat crop this year will fall far short of an average one. The crops in the north of England are by no means so much infected by disease as those in the southern counties, the weather having been much more favourable for farming purposes.—The barley and oat crops are not affected by disease, and both are expected to yield large quantities, though the quality of the barley will be much coarser than last year.

Ireland.—The weather in Ireland has been very uncertain for the past week, but, generally, more favourable to farming purposes than otherwise. There have been several heavy showers of rain, but they have been succeeded by bright and genial sunshine. The harvest is in general carried

on with spirit, though there is a great scarcity of reapers in the southern counties, the wheat, oat, and flax crops have exceeded expectation. Labourers are scarce and wages high.

## SUNDAY'S MAIL.

We had only time to notice in Wednesday's paper the arrival of the Arctic at New York. She brought dates to the 25th ult.

During the week, to the 22nd, ten ships, including the Great Britain steamer, of the aggregate of 9960 tons, sailed from the port of Liverpool for Australia, with 3000 emigrants.

On the night of the 23d, at 11 30, M. J. R. Hind discovered another planet, being the 6th he has discovered within the last five years. The new is in the constellation Aquarius, and can be seen with a telescope of ordinary power.

Three arrivals from Australia, brought 30,278 ounces of gold, and reported another ship due with 15,464 ounces.

The *Vestal* of 29 guns, Capt. C. B. Hamilton, has been sent to Portsmouth to be paid in advance, she will then sail for the North American station. The *Tiger*, 16 guns, Capt. Giffard, is at Spithead under orders for foreign service, and is taking in stores and provisions for six months foreign supply. Her destination is not at present known, but is conjectured to be the North American coast. At Sheerness, the paddle wheel steam vessel *Cyclops* 6, and screw steam frigates *Amphion* and *Horatio*, of the advanced steam squadron of reserve, have taken on board their full quantity of coals, so as to be in readiness to proceed to sea (if required,) at the shortest possible notice. It is conjectured that the screw steamers *Arrogant* 46, *Dauntless* 33, *Highflyer* 21, *Encounter* 14, now on their way to Spithead will also be sent to join Admiral Seymour's squadron.—*St. John New Brunswick.*

### WEST INDIES.

Severe Earthquake at St. Jago De Cuba.—Great Destruction of Property!—A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 4th instant, says that a great earthquake occurred at St. Jago de Cuba on the 20th, causing a terrible destruction of property. All the houses were more or less injured, and the city is blocked up with the falling buildings. Three shocks were experienced in the course of a few hours, and many others followed during the next two days.

Terrible Earthquake—Late from Havana—New Orleans, Sept. 4.—During the terrible earthquake which occurred at Santiago on the 20th of August, every building in the place was more or less injured, and several were entirely destroyed. Sixteen lives were also lost by the calamity. The inhabitants had generally sought refuge on board the shipping. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Fishing Intelligence.—A great portion of the Labrador fishermen have returned from that locality, all of them well fished. Elated with their success our hardy fellows are preparing for the Mackerel fishery, which, we hope, will be as profitable as the Cod fishing has been. A number of American fishermen have gone home with small fares, in consequence of not being permitted to infringe the terms of the Treaty of 1818. Of course they are loud in their complaints: but we have nothing to do with that—our rights must be respected and conserved! It is highly satisfactory to be assured that the Naval and Revenue officers engaged in the difficult and delicate task of protecting our Fisheries are zealously, yet temperately, carrying out their instructions.—*Halifax Nova Scotian.*

A Thunder Storm short in duration, but rather violent, passed over our City yesterday morning. The lightning was most vivid. Two poplar trees in the vicinity of Fresh Water Bridge were struck, one of which was rent by the fluid from the top to the base.

Windsor Election.—The Election for Windsor, yesterday, was a close contest, and resulted in favor of Mr. Wilkins, the Tory Candidate, by a very small majority—some eight votes.

### TEA, &c.

3 chests superior SOUCHONG TEA,  
30 do do CONGOU do,  
10 pun. West India MOLASSES, very good,  
18 bbls. No 1 CANSO HERRINGS,  
For sale, cheap for Cash, by Henry Cunard,  
at his own place or

WM. MACFARLANE, in Chatham,  
Chatham, 16th August, 1852.

### NOTICE.

The Subscriber having disposed of his interest in the *MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY*, to WILLIAM J. FRASER, hereby notifies all persons having unsettled accounts with that Establishment, that the said Wm. J. Fraser is duly authorised to make settlements and give discharges for all transactions connected with that concern.

HUGH BAIN.

Chatham, 11th September, 1852. 3m

### FOR SALE.

90 bbls. Superfine Quebec Flour.

A Consignment expected in hourly, and for sale by the Subscriber, cheap for Cash or approved notes, payable in three months.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

Chatham, 18th September, 1852.