

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

IRON WORKS.—We are pleased to learn that the York and Carleton Mining Company are about to re-commence operation at their works at the Upper town. The iron made at these works heretofore was too hard, and an English gentleman has undertaken to remedy the evil, which he thinks can be done by mixing an inferior description of ore with that before used. We also learn that the Company with which he is connected have agreed to take all the iron that can be made at these works, for five years, at a stated price, should the experiment to be made prove successful. —*Carleton Sentinel.*

Another Act which received the Governor General's assent, provides for the incorporation of a company to construct a railroad from Quebec to Trois Pistoles, and to extend the same to the eastern frontier of Canada. A complete copy of this Act has reached us, and from it we are enabled to state that the proposed Company is authorised to make and complete a Railway from some point on the line of the Quebec and Richmond Railway, opposite or nearly opposite to Quebec, along the south shore of the Saint Lawrence, to Trois Pistoles—with branches to such points on the St. Lawrence as may be necessary or expedient. The capital of the Company is fixed at One Million of Pounds Sterling, in shares of £25 sterling each; the Company to have eighteen directors, nine of whom will be elected by the shareholders, and nine appointed by the Governor. The guarantee of the Province is granted to the Company to the extent of £3000 sterling for each mile of Railway, in the manner provided by the General Act for giving the Provincial guarantee to the bonds of Railway Companies.

If within five years after the incorporation of the Company, it thinks fit to continue the Railway from Trois Pistoles to the eastern limits of Canada, it is authorized to do so, and its capital in such cases may be extended to Two Millions of Pounds Sterling; and when such continuation is completed, the Governor General is empowered to make a free grant to the Company of one million acres of the ungranted lands in the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure.

The main trunk line of Railway in Canada, provided by the legislation, is as follows: From Detroit to Quebec, 921 miles; of which 721 miles are actually under contract; from Quebec to Trois Pistoles, 150 miles; from Trois Pistoles to Naget, on the St. Lawrence, 41 miles; thence to the River Restigouche, 86 miles—making a total in Canada of 1193 miles. It is estimated that the distance for a Railway line from the Restigouche to the Miramichi, is 134 miles, thence to the boundary of Nova Scotia, 100 miles; from such boundary to Halifax, 124 miles—making the entire length of the "Great Intercolonial Railway," through British North America, 1556 miles!

The completion of this "Great Intercolonial Railway" will open one continuous line of railway from Halifax to Galena, on the Mississippi, a distance of 2500 miles! —*St. John New Brunswick.*

The New Wesleyan Church in this city is approaching its completion, and will when finished, be one of the finest wooden church edifices in British America. It will probably be opened the week before Christmas. —*More anon. —F. rediction Reporter.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE DUKE'S OBSEQUES.—On Thursday 84 minute Guns were fired from the Citadel at noon and the Shops in the City were closed, as marks of reverence for the memory of the Iron Duke, whose mortal remains were then undergoing interment. The Colours hung at half-mast on the Citadel, public edifices, and Ships in harbour. —*Halifax Colonist.*

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—The emigration to Australia had commenced, and 58 passengers had taken their departure for the land of gold. The Sugar crop shows a falling off, when compared with the crop of 1851. Sir C. Grey, before the steamer left, had summoned the Legislature to meet on the 7th November. Extremely heavy rains have fallen, which have done considerable damage, interrupting railway communication with Spanish Town. The Small Pox has at length spent itself.

ANTIGUA.—The House of Assembly has been dissolved, and the General Election is in progress. Death has been at work among the distinguished men of Antigua. —Hon. M. H. Daniel, M. D., President of the Board of Council, Hon. T. Coull, Member of the same Council, and Hon. R. B. Eldridge one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Exchequer, Master in Chancery, Senior Member of the House of Assembly, had, within a few days, been gathered to the tomb. The island was visited by a severe gale, which caused but little damage on shore.

ST. VINCENT.—Papers from this island

say gold has been discovered, pure and unmixed. The St. Vincent Advertiser is of opinion that the precious metals are to be found in abundance in the island.

BERMUDA.—The appointment of Sir Alexander Bannerman to the Governorship seems to give general satisfaction.

DOMINICA.—Small Pox and Yellow Fever are committing great ravages. The extreme heat of the weather was, at the last accounts, causing great mortality among aged and infirm persons.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer Buckeye Belle exploded her boiler in Every Lock, near Marietta, on the Ohio River, on the night of the 12th, killing and wounding many persons. The boat was completely shattered to pieces. The frightful butchery is attributed to the gross carelessness of the engineers, one of whom, at the time of the explosion, was standing on the safety valve.

A large flour and feed store on Staten Island, N.Y., fell down on Saturday afternoon, when eight persons were buried in the ruins, two of whom were killed, and the others badly injured.

The Tribune, (Chicago,) publishes some very interesting facts respecting the fisheries on the Great Lakes, Michigan and Huron. Time has been when this business was carried on by a few Indians and half breeds, it now gives employment to ten thousand persons. From a single district at the south end of Lake Michigan, it is said there will be shipped this year fish to the value of \$250,000!

GEOLOGY.—Sir Charles Lyell, the celebrated English Geologist, is now lecturing at the Lowell Institute in this city, to large and fashionable assemblies. His lectures are illustrated by numerous drawings of rocks, fossil plants, animals, &c; and judging from the number of scientific gentlemen who attend them they are deemed of great merit. The lecture on Friday evening last was upon the origin and formation of coal, to which we are now so much indebted for a propelling power. The coal fields of the United States are represented to be of far greater extent than those of Europe, and the labors of American Geologists have disclosed their boundless deposits of fossil fuel. These lectures also touch upon the mineral productions of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—the lecturer stated that ten years ago he had examined the coal fields of the former Province, accompanied by Dr. Gesner. Now that Railroads are about to be extended over the border, a new impetus will be given to the industry of the Colonies, and their resources will be brought into operation. Those Eastern States will therefore find it beneficial to cherish a free communication with a people who are merely separated from them by a national land-mark. —*Boston International Journal.*

The Politician.

UNITED STATES PRESS.

From the Boston International Journal.
BRITISH COLONISTS AT THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Canadians, we are glad to perceive, are preparing to make an imposing appearance at the approaching Industrial Exhibition in our sister city. Mr. Whitman, at Quebec, has assisted in getting up a petition from the inhabitants of that city, praying for provincial grant of Money to defray the expenses of conveying articles of exhibition to New York. This petition was presented in the House by Solicitor General Chauveau, and the affair is looked on very favorably by the government, as well as by the individual members of the Legislature. Indeed, the money necessary on this occasion could not be expended in any way more conducive to the best interests of the Province. We hope that not alone from Canada, but also from the lower Colonies, contributions befitting the occasion will be sent to the emporium of the Hudson. At their local exhibitions—as well as in the Hyde Park palace, the colonists have shown themselves capable of competing with the first artificers, mechanics, and agriculturists, in the world. We have not the slightest doubt that some of those squashes, cabbages, peaches, &c., which lately appeared at the Fredericton Exhibition, would bravely bear comparison with the vegetable glories and monstrosities of New York and Philadelphia. Let Nova Scotia but come with her unparalleled blueberries, and we will wager a trifle that the republican tubers will be but small potatoes in comparison; the colonial root will certainly be *melior*.

This is the great age of Industrial pageant-tries, and they are rivaling in interest and splendor, those of war.

The pride of heraldry, the pomp of power have seldom made a more beautiful and stately demonstration than did the peaceful genius of the Arts, in London last year. The cities of the British Isles have been imitating the metropolis with their glorified, local shows; and on the continent of Europe the beneficent fashion is growing. In this respect the French take the fashion from us. We

say us, because we believe the idea of the English palace originated in some of our American local exhibitions. Paris is about to have a grand affair of her own, which will certainly beat John Bull's, in design, ornament, and everything but the solid contents; and another is about to be built on the banks of the Neva—more gorgeous and more permanent than the celebrated ice house of the Empress Catharine. A fine industrial show is to be held soon in Dublin; the Irish having sent to Scotland for an architect. Industry and the arts are making a noise in the world, —gaining victories and leaving blessings wherever they exhibit their friendly rivalries. We hope to see the New York Exhibition worthy of this continent and all continental interests represented at it—from Miami to the Mississippi.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the St. John Freeman.

HINTS WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

In the Debate on the Bill to Amend the Passengers' Act, Mr. Fitzgerald, in his speech, pointed out the evils of the present system and the mode of improvement very plainly. Now, when a man, desirous of settling on the Government lands, arrives in the Province he has first to traverse the country and select a location, and, when he has found a place to suit him, gives notice to the Crown Land Office, when it is advertised in the Gazette. After a delay sufficient to wear out the patience of most immigrants, it is put up to sale and he is exposed to the chance of being outbid or having the price put up so high by some one, who, probably, has never before troubled himself about the lot, that he pays far above its real value. The immigrant should not be met with difficulties of this kind that to strangers, unacquainted with this country and its way, without the knowledge of the mode of proceeding, and, perhaps, incapable of making proper selections, must seem insuperable. The whole of the wilderness lands should be divided into townships and those sub-divided into lots. The nature of the soil, the description of timber, &c., accurately noted, and then these lands should be disposed of in lots not exceeding a certain size, in offices kept open for the purpose in the principal seaport towns, where the immigrants could apply at once and receive accurate and reliable information and such advice and assistance as would materially lessen the difficulties in their way. It is not enough that a man may squat on 100 acres of land, as at present, and that he is, therefore, entitled to the right of becoming its purchaser, at 3s. an acre, though this is a great advantage to many and a decided improvement on the old system. It would be better far that a man could at once select a lot and become its legal owner without fear of future trouble or annoyance. Between the freeholder, confident of his rights and labouring on a soil that he knows to be his own, and the squatter on government lands, who, for aught he knows, may one day be expelled, there is a wide distinction. The one cultivates with a view to the future; the other, until he has secured a legal title and has ceased to be a squatter, works merely for the day. It is not difficult to determine which class of men will do most for the advancement of the country.

It can do little to promote the true prosperity of the Province, to bring into it for a season a number of emigrants of a class that is necessarily migratory.—Railway labourers and the like, who, the moment the Railways are finished, would betake themselves where other Railroads were about to be commenced. It will be much better, that with these, should come men who intend to settle in the country, and that means be taken to attach them to the soil, that they degenerate not into mere labourers and drudges, but, that being attached to the soil, they become a comfortable independent yeomanry, the free possessors of a free land, a firm basis for the social superstructure.

The Surveyor General intimated that some such plan as that suggested is under consideration. We trust it will be matured in due season.

From the Fredericton Head Quarters.

Now that the heavy farm work of the year is over, and our farmers can read the newspapers and talk politics round the evening fire;—now that our merchants have well nigh completed their autumn importations and arrangements, and can command a little leisure for the public service;—now that our mechanics are also at liberty to enjoy the opportunities to read, and think, and talk, which are so comfortably furnished by our talk provoking winter nights,—it is just the time to propose, discuss, and digest those measures of wholesome and practical reform in our institutions and Government, whether municipal or provincial, which few countries require more, and none can accomplish more easily than our own.

While the season favors such consideration, it is powerfully suggested by the circumstances of the time. We have survived the embarrassments of former years, our industrial and commercial position is healthy. Our material independence was never greater. We never owned more, we never owed less. A new career of daring and hopeful enterprise opens before us, and it seems essential that with vigorous, self-reliant common sense, we should look to past experience for advice, and make wise provisions for the future.

Under the existing constitution, all power, Legislative and Executive is theoretically in the direction of the people; practically, there

there never was a time in which the people had less influence over the management of affairs than in this good year of '52, and that not so much by any stratagem on the part of those who make the laws or administer them as by the indisposition and incapacity of the people themselves.

The most dangerous, the least useful, of all Governments is that which is in effect despotic under a constitutional and popular system. It is dangerous alike to those who rule, and those who serve. Unsafe to both, and can only by accident be of service to the country.

Such, however, our Government has been, and such it must continue, until the people master their present imbecility, and rouse themselves and educate themselves to exert a constant and judicious supervision over their Legislature and Executive.

A simple and efficient system of Municipal Government, encumbered with little machinery, worked at small cost, easy to be understood, and covering only such districts as that the inhabitants shall possess an identity of interest, and may easily be assembled for municipal purposes, is essential to promote political education and the economical and just expenditures of public monies and public works.

A liberal extension of the electoral franchise to every adult British subject who pays rates and taxes; an intelligible and cheap Registration of Voters, and Vote by Ballot, are essential to ensure a general, a fair, and a free expression of the public mind at the polls.

An Elective Legislative Council and biennial Parliaments, are necessary to preserve the balance of the constitution, and a legitimate restraint on the people's representatives.

Universal taxation for the support of Schools, increased and improved Post Office facilities throughout the country.

Simplification of the laws and their administration, are imperatively required to secure a good, cheap, and free Government, and these with the new developments of industry and enterprise, the new investments of capital and labor that are coming in upon us, must contribute to make New Brunswick wise, prosperous, free, and happy.

Communications.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Ye falling leaves of Autumn,
Ye have cheer'd our summer hours;
But ye're fading fast, ye're fading,
Like the early summer flowers.

Like the friends we loved the dearest,
Ye falling autumn leaves,
Ye are changing, ye are changing,
And your change my spirit grieves.

We have sported mid your freshness,
We have slumbered in your shade,
But ye're dying fast, ye're dying,
And your shroud will soon be made.

The spring time saw you budding,
And the summer saw you bloom,
But ye're falling fast ye're falling,
And we're weeping o'er your tomb.

The breeze is sighing sadly,
And the autumn birds have fled,
For the autumn leaves have faded,
And are number'd with the dead.

'Tis ever thus with mortal,
His longest life is brief,
He is fading, changing, dying,
Like the falling autumn leaf.

M. A. C.

Chatham.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1852.

CANADA.

The following paragraph which we clip from the New York Times, gives a very flattering account of the progress of our sister colony.

Canada is going fast ahead. In that colony a crowd of reforms are, as it were, knocking at the legislative doors, and desiring to become law. Canadians are running a noble race, and we must allow that Canada is making good headway. She is increasing her schools, literary and scientific institutes, agricultural exhibitions, and railways, and agitating all the questions of progress, in a spirit of the highest intelligence.

The following is an extract from a most extraordinary Petition which was presented to the Legislature from the townships of Dunbar and Burleigh, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. It was read at the request of the Hon. W. Robinson, and rejected as containing "language insolent and outrageous." The wonder to us is that it was ever allowed to be read.

Your memorialists neither ask nor desire that any threats towards the Crown of England should be employed. Such a course where a lady's in the case, might be thought ill-mannered and it would be silly in the bar