

closed! If rightly employed, if the arts and progressive development of society at all keep pace with the means provided, the human race in the New world have a destiny to run, and work of civilisation to accomplish, to which the Old in its brightest achievements can furnish but a faint analogy. Scarcely two centuries have elapsed since coal was employed as an article of domestic use, or introduced upon the most limited scale into the manufactures; its now ascertained extent and boundless latent powers were not dreamt of or imagined even but half a century ago; and very recently the lamentation was general, that no coal measures existed in the mighty continent of America. Who now can fancy a limit to the social movement with which that vast hemisphere is heaving all over—the advancing tide of its population spreading in every region—the forest cleared and covered with a network of railways, the rivers bridged from end to end with a navy of steam ships—and all vivified and in motion through the agency of this long undiscovered product of the earth? Geological time rolled on, and the surface of our planet was replenished with the hidden treasure, and the man of science has no number to reckon the years that are past.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From English papers to the 7th Aug.

ANOTHER CUTTING OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

On last Friday night, a schooner belonging to Larne, and bound for that port, anchored to the south side of the Copelands to wait the tide. On Saturday morning while hauling in his kedge anchor, the Commander found he had caught something heavy, which, on being brought on deck appeared to be a four-inch hempen hawser. His crew hauled both ways, but not coming to an end, they cut the rope, and pulled away seaward until they had about four hundred yards of what they considered a fine new rope cable. They then cut it a second time, keeping the light on board; and setting to work afresh, they hauled in seventy yards more, still without arriving at the end of the rope. The captain cut through a third time, and with his supposed hempen prize bore away for Larne, where he arrived on Saturday. He communicated to the owner what he considered his good fortune, but on that gentleman examining the prize to his utter astonishment and regret he discovered that his captain had possessed himself of a large portion of the hempen cable which had encased the electric wire of the Irish Telegraph Company. Mortified to think that his skipper had thus brought to a stand in so unceremonious a way the labors so industriously undertaken, the owner hastened into Belfast to communicate the intelligence to the managers of the company. Great was their horror to hear what he had to relate. The four hundred and seventy two yards so strangely abstracted from the cable were re-shipped at Larne, and brought to Belfast. We suppose a renewed splicing will speedily take place, and another attempt be made to pass the cable across the Channel.

The telegraph cable across the Dover straits has had a narrow escape; a Norwegian captain, whose cable recently became entangled with it, having attempted to cut it with a hatchet.

THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

Early in the last century, namely, on the accession of the house of Hanover, in 1714, the position of Liverpool was so humble that a single dock, large enough to contain a hundred vessels, was considered sufficient for the accommodation of its commerce. In the year 1752, the tonnage which entered the port was only 29,178 British, and 2535 foreign, making a total of 31,713 tons. In 1800 the tonnage entering the port had reached 450,000. But in 1851 it was of the enormous amount of 3,737,666 tons; and then the total area of the dock estate was 712 acres, including thirty docks, and the length of the river wall was upwards of five miles! Within the last fifty years, then, the commerce of Liverpool has increased about nine-fold; and within the last hundred years it has increased more than a hundred fold.

MADEIRA.

Most disastrous accounts are received of the future prospects of Madeira. It seems not improbable that the celebrated wine of Madeira will be a matter of history. A blight of some sort has entirely destroyed the vintage for this year, and seems likely to destroy the vines themselves. It appears in the shape of a thick white powder which entirely covers the clusters of grapes. The inhabitants have memorialised the Portuguese Government to be permitted to cultivate Tobacco.

IRELAND.

Several soldiers of the 31st Regiment have been sorely bruised and beaten by the populace in revenge for the Six-mile Bridge affair.

There are more Roman Catholic Mem-

bers returned to the new Parliament from Ireland than have been returned since the Revolution.

The most gratifying reports have been received from all parts of the district, relative to the state of the Shannon fisheries, and the good effects that have resulted from Protection.

FRENCH RESEARCHES AT NINEVEH.

The Minister of the Interior has received further accounts of the explorations, which are being carried on by M. Place, Consul of France at Mossul, in the ruins of Nineveh. In addition to large statues, bas-reliefs in marble, pottery, and articles of jewelry, which throw light on the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the ancient city, he has been able to examine the whole of the palace of Khorsabad and its dependencies, and in so doing has elucidated some doubtful points, and obtained proof that the Assyrians were not ignorant of any of the resources of architecture. He has also discovered a large gate twelve feet high, which appears to have been one of the entrances to the city, several constructions in marble, two rows of columns, apparently extending a considerable distance, the cellar of the palace still containing regular rows of jars, which had evidently been filled with wine, and at the bottom of which jars there is still a sort of deposit of a violet colour. M. Place has, moreover, discovered the storehouse of pottery, containing various other articles. In addition to all this, he has caused excavations to be made in the hills of Bachiacha, Karamless, Teu Leuben, Mattai, Karrackock, Dagan, &c., on the left bank of the Tigris, within ten leagues from Khorsabad. In them he has found monuments, tombs, jewelry, and some articles in gold and other metal and stone. At Dgigran there is a monument, which, it is supposed, may turn out to be as large as that of Khorsabad. At Mattai, and at a place called Barrian, M. Place, has found bas-reliefs cut in solid rock; they consist of a number of colossal figures and of a series of full length portraits of the Kings of Assyria. M. Place has taken copies of his discoveries by means of the photographic process; and he announces that Colonel Rawlinson had authorised him to make diggings near the places which the English are engaged in examining.

A "nugget" of gold, weighing 28lbs, has been sent for the Queen's inspection. It comes from Melbourne.

The Daily News states that serious differences prevail in the Cabinet. Some of its members have made free trade professions, others are still protectionists, and the differences thus originating are said already to indicate still more serious difficulties, which the future can scarcely fail to aggravate.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

England.—Partial but heavy storms have this week visited the country. The wheats, especially in the fallowed lands, are much laid, and will be seriously injured. Where the crops are not laid, and are free from a blight that has affected some localities, reaping has commenced under favorable circumstances. The weather, however, continues very unsettled. A few days back it was admitted on all hands that a finer prospect for good crops of wheat was never known, but it has been since too plainly discovered that a considerable blight, or mildew, has taken place; and we have already positive information and facts before us of tracts being considerably injured. Nevertheless, in many districts harvest has commenced under favorable auspices, and the American reaping machine has been put in full operation, both in wheat and oats. The wheat crop varies exceedingly, as different descriptions of soil and modes of cultivation prevail. Owing to the heavy thunderstorms, the barley in some parts of the country has been lodged, but this has only occurred to a limited extent, and the filing process was sufficiently advanced to prevent damage. The oat plantations are looking tolerably well, and augur a more weighty and plentiful return than was at one time anticipated. We cannot adopt the same language in describing the pea and bean fields, a species of dolphin, acting in concert with a wide-spread blight, having committed great and destructive ravages on these crops, which forms good ground for the belief that both of these descriptions of grain will become scarce ere another season enables the husbandmen to try and procure a better crop. The common field pea differs greatly in productiveness. Those that were autumn sown are generally good, and in many instances will be a great crop. The later sown were more or less affected with mildew, and the aphides singly or together, consequently this crop will fall below an average one. The bean crop will also be deficient, the great breadth of winter beans, for the most part, being long since ploughed up; and from this circum-

stance the depression in price upon barley, from its being an abundant crop, will not be so likely to follow, as a large portion will be required for feeding purposes, and that description of grain must be substituted. The hop grower is likely to be well remunerated; the grounds are less affected by blight than usual, and the weather is exceedingly propitious towards the realization of an abundant crop; and, as the old stock has become much reduced, it is expected that present prices will be nearly maintained. The potato disease has made its appearance to a considerable extent, and in some districts scarcely a potato is in a healthy state. In the West of England, about Bristol, and throughout the counties of Gloucester and Somersetshire, as well as in the south and north, the disease is very general, as may be seen by any one passing along the roads.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1852.

POST OFFICE.—It will be seen by advertisement in another page, that an additional mail will be despatched (every Sunday) to the Northward, after the 5th September. This will make three mails a week. To accommodate our readers in that quarter, we shall publish an edition on Saturday night.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held before M. Cranney, Esq., Coroner, on Thursday last, 27th instant, in Chatham, on view of the body of Mr JOHN, FITZPATRICK, Sen., an aged man, and for many years a respectable inhabitant of the town, who died suddenly on the morning of the day above mentioned. In coming down John street, he fell, and expired almost immediately. Verdict—died by the visitation of God.

CANADA.—The Legislature of this Province met at Quebec on the 20th instant for the despatch of public business. The Hon John Macdonald, member for Glenarry, was appointed Speaker by 55 to 23. The papers contain the Speech of the Governor General on the occasion, from which we make the following extracts:—

The estimated deficiency in the Postal Revenue has not been exceeded although greatly extended accommodation has been afforded to the public by the establishment of additional Post Offices, and increased Postal Service. There is reason to believe that before long the receipts of the Department will balance the expenditure.

The importance of placing the Currency of British North America on a uniform basis and of introducing the decimal system has been frequently recognised by Parliament. A measure will be submitted for your consideration which will, I have reason to believe, promote the accomplishment of those objects.

I shall cause such documents to be laid before you as will put you fully in possession of the steps which I have taken during the recess, with the view of giving effect to the intentions of the Legislature, embodied in the Acts passed last session for promoting the construction of Railways. I have endeavoured, in these proceedings, to act in so far as circumstances have permitted, in concert with the Lieutenant Governors of the Lower Provinces.

The importance of establishing direct steam communication between Great Britain and the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, has been repeatedly pressed on the Government, by persons interested in the Commerce of the Province. The subject, which has a material bearing on the prospects of Immigration, and the reduction of freights on the St. Lawrence, has engaged my anxious attention during the recess. A plan for the attainment of the object in view which will, I trust, meet your approbation will be submitted for your consideration.

I shall lay before you a Despatch which I have received from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicating the views of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, in reference to the Clergy Reserves, and stating the grounds on which Her Majesty's Ministers refrained from introducing a measure into the Imperial Parliament, during its last Session, for the repeal of the Imperial Statute on this subject.

The condition of the Revenue is satisfactory, and indicates general prosperity among the consuming population of the Province.

An addition to the Representation seems to be called for by the increasing population of the Province, and the rapid development of some of its more recently settled Districts.

The interests of Agriculture are entitled to the special care and attention of Government in a Country where so large a portion of the community is employed in Agricultural pursuits. The absence of any sufficient provision for obtaining correct statistical information respecting the productions of the country, and for diffusing knowledge

which may be serviceable both to those engaged in Agriculture and to persons proposing to become settlers, has been long a subject of complaint. I do not doubt that you will bestow your best consideration on any unobjectionable measures that may be suggested for remedying this defect, and for effecting the more speedy settlement of unoccupied lands in both sections of the Province.

It is probable that grievances which are alleged to exist under the Feudal Tenure, that exists in certain parts of Lower Canada, may engage your attention. I am confident that, in dealing with this subject, which is one of great delicacy, you will manifest a scrupulous regard for rights of property which have been acquired and exercised in good faith, and with the sanction, tacit or declared, of the legal tribunals of the Province.

On the return of the members to the Assembly, several motions were proposed by Mr Badgley and carried, having the effect of causing the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to bring up the returns for the County of Gaspe, and of seating R. Christie, Esq., whose election had not been regularly returned in the usual manner.

It appears by a Circular issued by A. Borrowman, at Quebec, on the 20th August, that the arrivals at that port to date this year are 635 ships, 265,221 tons, against 782 ships, 326,635 tons at the same date last year, showing a deficiency this year in arrivals from sea of 61,414 tons, and in tonnage of new vessels built and loaded to date 13,000, making a total of nearly 76,000 tons short of last year.

We see by a paragraph copied from the Sherbrooke Gazette of the 14th instant, that a Mr Ovis Ball, of Hatley, discovered recently near the Railroad, north of Sherbrooke, a rich and extensive vein of Silver ore, from a specimen of which, weighing only one pound, he obtained silver to the value of a quarter of a dollar. "We understand," says our cotemporary, "that Mr B. has taken steps to obtain from Government the right of working the mine."

THE FISHERIES.

On this subject the tone of the American Press has undergone a very great change for the better. The New York Herald, the editor of which paper was the most rabid in denouncing the British for the stand they have taken, thus calmly speaks on the subject in a late number of his journal:—

The information detailed by our special Washington correspondent, which regard to the fishing troubles, if correct—and no doubt it is—is highly important. The writer asserts that he has it from a reliable source, that the British government has not and will not approve of the forced construction placed upon the treaty by the colonists, by which they claim exclusive right inside the headlands. All that England requires is, that foreign vessels shall not take fish within a marine league of the actual shore. This is very plain and simple; and if such be really the position of Great Britain on the subject, Mr Webster has certainly very wide of the mark in his proclamation. But, be all this as it may, it is quite evident, according to all accounts, that many of our fishermen have been most ungenerously dealt with, by either the colonists or the British naval officers—most likely by the former. The American fishermen when indisputably beyond the prescribed bounds, have been ordered off, and in one or two instances, captured and confiscated. No matter who the guilty parties are who have committed these facts, they are subjects of the British Queen, and, as such, her government is responsible for them. One good—temporary at least—will grow out of these troubles.—The Bluesoes who have been claiming bounty from the United States, will be caught, and their rascality exposed.

A later number of this paper states that Mr Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, has received instructions from his Government, that the "head-land construction of the treaty will be a pressed question."

The matter was warmly discussed in the Senate on the 14th instant. Among the Speakers was Mr Seward, a distinguished Senator, who took a calm and dispassionate view of the subject. This speech is copied in some of the papers at length. We are indebted to the New Brunswicker for the following extracts which is the conclusion of his remarks:—

For one, I want no evidence that England desires and is determined to maintain her power wherever she can, and to fortify and extend it over the world wherever she may, consistently with the rights of other nations, and perhaps without a very careful regard, in all instances, to those rights. But on the other hand I want no evidence to satisfy me that England desires peace with the United States. The vast commerce of the world is practically divided between these two capital marine powers, and is as yet largely in the hands of England. The British nation is a mercantile one. We are also a mercantile people with whom England deals largely, and we are agents in carrying on a large portion of the commerce of England with other countries. The trade between the two countries employs 10,000 American vessels and 2,000