

France,	2,731,286
Turkey (exclusive of Wallachia, Moldavia, Syria, and Egypt)	2,079,913
Wallachia and Moldavia,	269,633
Syria and Palestine,	511,096
Egypt ports in Mediterranean,	955,701
China,	1,918,244
British West Indies,	1,908,552
Foreign " Cuba,	1,003,396
" others,	596,356
Spain (total.)	1,293,598
Chili,	1,167,494
Peru,	1,624,007
Russia,	1,099,917
Buenos Ayres,	837,513
Republic of Uruguay,	615,453
British South Africa,	1,064,283

This table is very encouraging, except with reference to the West Indies, the exports to which are under two millions, while the foreign West Indies—the Spanish and the French settlements—receive more than a million and a half of our goods. Australia stands out splendidly in this return. Notwithstanding its recent growth, it has received nearly four millions and a quarter of British exports, and in a few years will evidently distance all our customers, except the greatest—the United States. When we glance at the annual increase in our foreign trade, the present value of money need excite little surprise, and certainly no alarm. In 1845 the exports amounted to £60,111,000; in 1846 to £57,786,000; and in 1847 they stood at £58,842,000. Contrast this with the last three years. In 1851 the exports amounted to £74,000,000; in 1852 to 78,000,000; and this year they will amount to ninety-three and probably ninety-five millions of money!

In comparing the present dearth of money with former periods, when something like a panic seized capitalists and prostrated merchants, we must not be oblivious to the striking differences which they present. In 1824-5 people began to invest money in foreign securities to a degree which seriously affected the value of money. The panic came, many were ruined, and the capital was lost. During the railway mania of 1845-6 something of a similar kind was seen. Speculations of all kinds were rife, and money was withdrawn from the legitimate channels of trade to sink in bubble schemes. But at present the trade is legitimate; it is carried on by the floating capital of the country; and this constitutes the encouraging phase of the question,—the encroachment of fixed capital sunk or lost in ephemeral or non-paying speculations, and capital floating for a time in channels which cannot fail to be reproductive, and which, with the equalisation of the exchanges, must speedily restore the balance of trade. As we before had occasion to observe, the characteristic distinction of the present extraordinary expansion of trade is, that it is healthy—based on production, which must ultimately prove remunerative, and add enormously to the permanent wealth of the nation; whereas, with regard to nearly all former speculations, the money sunk in them might, for any profit which they yielded, have been thrown into the sea. Capital absorbed in foreign loans to bankrupt governments, or sunk in railways which pay no dividends, is, to all intents and purposes, as useless as if it had been buried in the earth or thrown into a ditch.

It is painful to observe the course which some of the Protectionist organs are pursuing at the present moment. They seem to gloat with delight at the "tightness" of the money market, and they make it a text from which to preach against Free-trade. Now, considering that every man of political freedom has given in his adhesion to Free-trade,—that it is the recognized and adopted policy of the country, that it has raised the price of a poor man's labour, and the value of a rich man's capital,—that it is turning our mills and filling our ships to an extent of which the most sanguine ever dreamed,—and that its reversal would be as impossible as to turn the course of the tides or to hide the light of the sun,—this exultation at the temporary—for it is only temporary—embarrassments of the commercial world, does really appear extremely unpatriotic and intensely selfish.

If, with a deficient harvest, such as now prevails in England, in France, in Belgium, in Italy, and some other parts of Europe, the sliding-scale—the backbone of Protection—had been in existence, it is not too much to say that we should not only have been in the midst of a panic but on the verge of a rebellion. As it is, grain in large quantities is every day pouring in upon us from distant parts of the world. England has become the granary of Europe; we can procure enough for ourselves at an unreasonably price, and sell it to our neighbours, and make a profit by the transaction; and, in addition to all this, the fact that we can do so gives a confidence to the public mind which would otherwise have been shaken by apprehension and fear. In all probability the value of money will be even higher than at present; but counteracting causes are at work which will prevent any serious injury. The increase of gold in Australia is double that of last year, and California is largely contributing to rectify the exchanges; while every vessel from those and other parts of the world will be constantly remitting in goods or in specie for the consignments which have been sent to them.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

Our readers will be fully prepared for the announcement that the Emperor of Russia has refused to accede to the modifications made by the Porte to the note pre-

pared by the Four Powers at Vienna. To this broad fact are appended divers speculations whether the refusal is absolute on conditions, and the Venetian add to the announcement of a definite refusal, that a five day's battle has taken place, in which the Russians were at first completely defeated, and afterwards had the best of it. These, and other reports are, of course, wholly unworthy of credit. Certain it is, that the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by Count Nesselrode, has proceeded to Warsaw; and a conference is to be held with the Emperor of Austria, at Olmutz, on the 23rd inst. The object of this congress is plainly to come to some understanding with the Emperor of Austria, and if possible to detach him entirely from the British alliance, and from the traditional policy of the Austrian Empire. A more perilous step could not be taken by the youthful Emperor Francis Joseph, as any combination between Russia and Austria would only draw the bonds tighter between France and England, and the loss of the Italian provinces of Austria would be the first blow which would warn the Emperor of his fatal error. The course of policy marked out for England is clear enough. We never had a doubt of Lord Clarendon's intentions and they are now disclosed. The Sunday Times produced last week a very bad retranslation of his lordship's despatch to Sir G. H. Seymour, dated the 16th of July being the answer of the British government to the Nesselrode despatch of the 2nd of July. Lord Clarendon being positively ashamed of the language of the translation of this document, has published a correct version, which is all we, as Englishmen, could desire. It does not nince the matter, but after sifting to atoms all the special pleading and falsehoods put forth by the Russian minister, Lord Clarendon says that

"Her Majesty's Government find themselves compelled to record their opinions on the recent invasion of the Turkish territory; and they consider that the withholding of those opinions would be an abandonment of duty on their part, and might render it difficult for them, hereafter, to interfere in defence and support of treaties which constitute the international law of Europe, and which are the only effectual guarantees of general peace and of the rights of nations."

We cannot help repeating what appears to us self evident, that if France and England had shown timely firmness the Russians would never have dared to cross the Pruth. Resolution and vigour can alone now save Europe from a terrible war, and we trust no further dallying will take place. At present we are enduring all the mischief of war without its compensatory benefits. Funded property has fallen frightfully in value during the week. Both in London and Paris the national bank has been drained of enormous sums of specie and bullion and the export still goes on. The interest of money is again raised and a crisis of a very severe nature can only be averted by the speedy adjustment of this unfortunate rupture between Russia and Turkey. We shall not know for some days the effect of the news at Constantinople. That some frightful explosion of public opinion will take place seems to be inevitable. The position of our ambassador and countrymen will not be enviable. There is increased agitation in the camps along the Danube. Omer Pacha has been censured for spreading his troops over too large a space from Toulcho to Widdin; but competent judges approve the distribution of his forces which can be concentrated on the point of attack in twenty-four hours. The Turks have so well fortified the passage of the river at Ruscuk opposite Ghiorgero, as well as the passes of the roads to the Balkan, that the Russians now meditate accomplishing the passage of the river at Widdin, so as to proceed in the direction of Adrianople by Nissa and Sophia. "It is a far cry," as the Scotch say, "to Loch Awe," and Omer Pacha is too old a soldier to allow his flank to be turned in this way. The report is perhaps a mere ruse de guerre. The Russians are, however, pouring fresh troops into the Principalities, and hostile messages have been exchanged between the generals concerning the disputed position at the mouth of the river. As far as we can judge we should say it will be impossible to restrain the ardour of the Turks when the news of the Czar's refusal reaches them, and in fact it would be sacrificing their golden opportunity if they did not strike a blow before the winter sets in. It is very doubtful whether the British and the French fleets in Besika Bay will be directed. To return to Ourla Bay in Smyrna would obviously be a retrograde step, and under existing circumstances would, we believe, endanger the life of Lord Stafford at Constantinople. However, the events now occurring on the Danube will most probably settle that part of the question by their presence being required within the Dardanelles. The patriotic zeal of the Turks is everything that could be required. They are impetuous in offering their services from all quarters of the Empire, and well officered they may read the Russians a lesson which will long be remembered. We expect to receive hourly the Sultan's appeal to his subjects in the form of a new manifesto, being a declaration of war.

A similar "order" from the Russian generals in the Principalities ends thus:—"Russia is called upon to annihilate Paganism, and those who would oppose her in that sacred mission shall be annihilated with the Pagans. Long life to the Czar! Long life to the God of the Russians!" For the first time in the history of the Turks the walls of Constantinople have been placarded with lithographic notices,

calling upon the people to take up arms against the Russians, and reproaching the ministers for their cowardice in modifying, in place of rejecting, the Vienna note. It is to be regretted that, for want of timely vigour, the whole affair has now been brought to the very brink of war, and most difficult will it prove to bring the Turks to reason, and still more so to drive the Russians from the Principalities. We can scarcely expect that the matter will now be settled without a conflict.

Our readers will be surprised to hear that the Hungarian regalia—the crown, sword, sceptre, orb, cross, and mantle (the latter spoiled by the damp) have been discovered. It appears that they were hidden by Guyon and Perczal is an eyot of the Danube, buried in the ground; Kossuth was kept in ignorance of the fact, and they have now been restored through the information given by some family anxious to make peace with the court. The recovery of these valued symbols of sovereignty has spread great joy throughout Austria. The Kossuth affair seems to excite great uneasiness, and the Americans are already charged with backing Switzerland in her opposition to Austria. An open rupture with the Americans is anticipated in some quarters, and the increase of their naval forces in the Mediterranean is not looked upon with indifference at Vienna.

All other European news is absorbed in the Eastern question. The Emperor of France has returned to Paris.

TRADE.—Monetary and commercial matters are at the present moment far from being in a satisfactory condition. The upward tendency of money, the afflux of gold, and the uncertainty of the Eastern question, were day by day gradually, but surely, weighing down the British funds, and all other securities, when the intelligence of the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of the Vienna note, as modified by the Porte, was received. Its depressing effect on the Money and Railway markets was instantaneous and marked. Trade and commerce have also begun to show the influence of the stringency to which Money matters have been subjected, and the threatening aspect of the dispute between Russia and Turkey, in restricted business. The Bank of England, as dreaded, has again raised its rates of discount,—the minimum rate at the present time being 4½ per cent. Out of doors this is considered a wise step; and, although money continues plentiful, bankers will not now discount under five per cent. The rumours are various as to the motives that prompted the advance, but there is one which must give general satisfaction,—that it shows forth, that if foreign countries require money for warlike purposes they must pay highly for it.

THE CHOLERA.—Between twenty and thirty cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in Newcastle and the immediate neighbourhood within the last few days, all terminating fatally. It appears to have broken out at a place called Billy Quay on the south bank of the Tyne, towards Shields, the first case reported being that of a woman residing there, who was seized on Thursday and died the day following, shortly after she had been brought to Newcastle. Since then five more cases have occurred at Billy Quay. Diarrhoea is very prevalent in the district. Up to Sunday night there had been 133 cases; 53 proved fatal. The report on Monday gave 57 new cases, 23 death and 10 recoveries. On Tuesday there were 86 new cases and 37 deaths. In Gateshead and Hill-quay, 44 deaths were reported up to Tuesday. The disease had broken out at Hexham, where two cases proved fatal. At Morpeth, two fatal cases had also occurred. Meetings of the local board of Gateshead and of the board of guardians of Gateshead and Newcastle have been held, at which Mr Grainger, the medical inspector of the General Board of Health, attended, and urged the immediate exercise of such powers of cleansing and medical visitation as are vested in the local authorities.

The mayor of Leeds has issued a circular, calling attention to the progress of the cholera westward, and urging the re-organisation of district sanitary committees with a view to check its progress should it reach Leeds. A fatal case of cholera has occurred in Southwark, and the Registrar-General reports two other cases of decidedly Asiatic cholera in one house, within four days, at Bermondsey. The following is the latest report by the General Board of Health, Whitehall, in reference to Newcastle:—Sept. 14: Deaths, 58. Total of deaths from August 31 to Sept. 14, 214. Gateshead: Deaths 83.

The disease is developing itself, though but for the great activity that has been shown by the local authorities in providing extra medical aid, it is believed that its progress would have been much more rapid, as a very large amount of diarrhoea is discovered and arrested by the house to house visitation of the medical inspectors. Handbills are largely circulated, pointing out the great danger of neglecting looseness of the bowels, while the epidemic influences is present, but notwithstanding all efforts of the authorities and the medical visitors, many cases occur in which diarrhoea is allowed to pass unchecked into developed cholera.

The epidemic is of a virulent type, and deaths are in most cases very rapid. It is hoped that as the medical inspection becomes more complete, more and more cases of diarrhoea will be brought under treatment. The town council have lodged their by-laws to pass the common lodginghouse regulations under the act, which they have allowed to remain a dead letter up to this moment, though there is not a place in the Kingdom in which its provisions are more urgently required.—A letter from Christiana, in Sweden, of the 10th, announces the death from cholera of Mr Bradshaw, the

publisher of the Railway Guides. It says:—Grim death is stalking about amongst us, mowing down indiscriminately.

Already 800 have been swept off by cholera, and still upwards of sixty a day bite the dust. Only one Englishman yet—Mr Bradshaw, the veritable Bradshaw, who had come over to collect data for his new Continental Guide, and only been in town three days; he was, however, nervous, and has been incessantly taking preventives. From apparent perfect health, six hours' illness was sufficient to usher him before his maker.

LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT.

FRANCE.—It was confidently stated at Paris, on the 15th, that orders had been despatched to the commanders of the corvette Serieuse, and the brig the Mercure, to proceed to the Levant to reinforce the squadron there.

The greatest activity prevails at present throughout the Marine department.—France will have afloat, before a year elapses 50 ships of the line, and as many frigates, of which 15 are of the first class, and many of them fitted with screws.

The Moniteur promulgates the convention entered into on the 23rd February last between France and the United States, to regulate the rights privileges, and immunities of Consular Agents in two countries.

The approaching journey of the Emperor and Empress will not be a private one like that of Dieppe. In all the towns which their Majesties visit the most extensive preparations are making to do honour to the illustrious visitors.

For the second fortnight of September the price of bread will continue at the present price of 40 the kilogramme first quality, and 31 second quality. The price of bread, according to the averages, ought to be 46, consequently the indemnity due to the bakers will be 12 the four pound loaf, or 2 more than the last fortnight. As this measure is extended to the whole department of the Seine, the money to be paid will be so much the more.

A courier arrived in Paris on Wednesday morning bringing the decision come to on the 12th by Lords Aberdeen, Russell, Clarendon, and Palmerston. Same day at St. Cloud, the Emperor and his Ministers deliberated on the decision of the English Cabinet and decided on adopting the same course.

In Paris it was understood that the reduction of duties on cattle and meat is only a step to other customs reforms of a similar character.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid to the 10th instant state that the Queen had manifested to the President of the Council a desire that the daily pay of the soldiers should be augmented, and that this measure is to be carried into effect.

Baron Picolet D'Hermillon, Minister of Sardinia, died at Madrid on the 7th.

HOLLAND.—It is said that the King has already sanctioned the law voted by the States General, relative to the surveillance of the religious communities by the State. If this be the case, its promulgation will take place without delay.

GERMANY.—In addition to those specially invited by the King of Prussia to be present at the military manoeuvres there are about 60 foreign officers at Berlin. The English are the most numerous, being 11; France sends 3; and Hanover sends 5 Officers in attendance on Lieutenant-General Von Decken.

There is reason to believe that immediately after the manoeuvres, when the civil business of Prussia must be taken up with vigour, Herr von Manteuffel will again press the King to accept his resignation. The very few changes and appointment that had been made of late have not strengthened his position.

In Hanover also the ministry is in a position of two fold difficulty. The question which at present divides the members of the cabinet is whether the measures for the revision of the constitution which the late Chamber threw out, and which procured their dissolution, shall be laid before new Chambers not yet elected, or whether another course shall be adopted. Herr Bae-meister, Minister of Finance, take up the latter view, but finding himself alone in his position has resigned. It is not yet known whether the King has accepted his resignation.

RUSSIA.—Advices from St. Petersburg of the 6th state that the Persian Ambassador, Sadi Mirza Mahomed Khan, who so lately arrived in that city, and has recently had valuable orders conferred on him by the Emperor in an autograph letter, has been recalled, and presented his letters of recall to the Emperor. The cause of this recall is not mentioned, nor is anything said of a successor.

RUSSIA & TURKEY.—A Paris correspondent writes that there they have pretty nearly lost all hope of maintaining peace between Turkey and Russia; that they must come to blows; and that when once the combat begins no man can say how long it will continue, or to what extent it will spread. The greatest importance is attached to the interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz. No sign can as yet be perceived of a difference of policy between the French and English Governments, and the Turks themselves, who are principally interested are of opinion that they will continue to maintain as they have hitherto done, one common action. At the French Foreign office the opinion is, that a collision between the Russians and Turks cannot be avoided.

A private letter from Vienna of the 10th states that although the determination of the Emperor of Russia not to accept the modification of the Porte was regarded there as certain, it was still expected by the members of the Conference that the Sultan would consent, for the interest of the peace of Europe, to accept the Vienna note

purely and simply, and without modifications, and that in such cases the Emperor Nicholas would not retract his promise to abide by the conditions proposed by the Conference.

A despatch has been forwarded to Lord Stafford de Redcliffe from London, which, it is said, in a well-informed quarter, enjoins him to employ every possible means to induce the Sultan to accept the note of the Vienna Conference without modification. In cases the Porte should object, if she was no longer able to keep in the populations, his lordship is authorised to allow the English squadron to enter the Bosphorus, and to disembark troops for the purpose of causing the decision of the Sultan to be respected.

A courier was to be despatched to Omar Pacha forbidding him to commence hostilities in any way.

WEST INDIES.

The mail-boat Spray, Capt. Hunter arrived yesterday, forenoon, in eight days from Bermuda, with papers to the 13th inst. The yellow fever having appeared at the Summer Islands, the Spray, we hear, had no communication with the shore beyond, landing and receiving the mails.

We regret to perceive that the yellow fever has appeared at St. George's, and has already carried off numbers of the inhabitants. It does not appear to be clearly known whether the epidemic had been introduced by some of the trading vessels or whether it had been caused by an unprecedentedly wet season.

Up to the 9th, there had died one officer (Lieut. Woodford) nine men, four women and two children belonging to the 56th Regiment and 106 were sick. Of the 205 convicts only 25 had escaped the epidemic—50 had died.

Two fifths of the Sappers were in hospital.

Latest accounts state that the Epidemic was spreading.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE EASTERN GALE.—Which commenced on Wednesday last, did not attain its height until the following day. On Wednesday night the wind shifted more to the Northward, and on Thursday it blew fearfully. Several large vessels lying in the harbour dragged their anchors, and two of them grounded on Navy Island Bar, but the ground being soft, they sustained no injury. About 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the extensive building in Messrs. W. & R. Wright's Ship-yard was blown down with a fearful crash. In its decent, portions of it fell upon the new ship on the stocks, in course of construction, and somewhat injured her stern. Fortunately none of the workmen in the yard were injured.

The gale must have been very severely felt along the American coast, and we fear that many disasters will have to be recorded.—New Brunswicker.

UNITED STATES.

PROPOSED ALTERATION IN THE AMERICAN TARIFF.—We learn from the American papers that the present Administration have the subject of a revision of the United States tariff now under consideration, with a view to the reduction of the duties on many articles which enter largely into the consumption of the people. For the purpose of ascertaining the views of the leading merchants in that country, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Guthrie has issued a circular inviting attention to the subject, and this statesman has visited New York, no doubt with the object of making personal inquiries into the subject.

The Frost Whig of last Wednesday says—The frost has at length come and stopped the progress of all squashdom in this region. The tender flowers have suspended their beautiful manufactures, the leaves begin to fall, and indeed all the gardens and the fields, and forests have quite a fallish appearance.

THE FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—New Orleans, Sept. 26.—The number of deaths reported for the 24 hours ending yesterday, Sunday was 35 of which 16 were from yellow fever. The deaths reported this morning reached 40, including 17 from fever. No more daily reports are to be issued.

Mobile, September 24.—The fever here is abating. The interments yesterday were 13.

The yellow fever is still prevailing extensively at Galveston, Texas; over 100 citizens, including several eminent physicians, have already died. It is also ravaging at Houston.

Sept. 26.—The number of deaths for the 24 hours ending last night was 14, including nine from yellow fever.

CALIFORNIA.

Large meetings have been held in San Francisco in favor of the immediate construction of the Pacific Railroad.

Emigration from China and from across the Plains are arriving in great numbers.

Large shipments of quicksilver are being made to China.

The excess of the shipment of gold dust for eight months over 1852, amounts to nearly ten and a quarter millions.

Strikes among the laborers still continue and are generally successful.

Nearly half the town of Sonora has been destroyed by fire.

The business portion of the city is uninjured. Loss \$40,000. The town of Kelsey's Diggins, El Dorado county, was burnt down on the night of the 25th August. Loss \$40,000.

The steamer Oregon, for Panama, sailed on the 1st, with nearly \$1,000,000 in specie.