

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17.

The Courier with the British Mail arrived in Chatham last night at 11 o'clock. The dates are to the 29th of October.—The news is important. We refer our readers to the following summary of the news copied from Wallmer and Smith's European Times.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The declaration of the Earl of Clarendon, in answer to the Finbury deputation on the Russo-Turkish question, that there is not the slightest intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government of abandoning the Sultan, is so far satisfactory, and is in accordance with the principle which we were sure all along must be the policy of the English Cabinet. On the morning of the 14th October the English and French fleets entered the straits of the Dardanelles. They anchored under shelter of the Island of Maronora, in the sea of that name, and it is understood that they will not proceed up to the Golden Horn, the Sultan having required that they should not interfere except at his express orders. At Constantinople the people had become somewhat unruly, and the Swedish flag had been insulted. The English Consul's house in the Dardanelles had been pelted with stones, a pretty sure indication of public opinion amongst the Turks of our "on and off attachment" to their cause.

However, Lord Stratford has been more lucky than M. de la Cour, the French ambassador at the Porte, as it is reported that for some unexplained cause he has been recalled. His successor is to be a military man of high rank, and not a civilian, which bodes no other good to Russians. In fact, during the last few days, we have heard of nothing but rumours of a note or manifesto from Count Nesselrode, in which it is said that there are expressions highly offensive to France, but this respectable document has not appeared in print. The Moniteur officially announces that orders have been sent from France and England to the Admirals of their respective fleets to pass the Dardanelles, and the organ of the French Government declares that the Eastern question has entered into a new phase. The Emperor of France is pledged to a peace policy, &c. but "peace would be wanting in an essential principle, if it ceased to be based upon the balance of power necessary to maintain the rights and secure the interests of all." An opinion is then expressed "that so many circumstances united in favour of a cause which is that of all Europe, allow us to regard the ultimate issue with a feeling of security and confidence."

Whatever the "ultimate issue" may be the immediate result seems pretty certain to be war. We have vague and unauthentic reports that the army of Omar Pacha can no longer be kept back, and that it has passed the Danube and beaten the Russians at Olenitza. The Turks, too, it is added, have seized the Russian vessels in the Danube. Of course these tidings are without foundation, but it has been incessantly put forth within these few days that the Turkish General meditated the passage of the Danube, which, under the circumstances, would, we fear, prove a military blunder. At all events the Turks are perfectly prepared to defend their territory, if even they are not ready and willing to assume the offensive. What is going on in the diplomatic world to avert hostilities is an impenetrable secret. The rumoured mediation of Prussia seems absurd after the total failure of Austrian inter-meddling. A Pacha of high rank has been sent to Paris and England with a view to negotiate a large loan, and the Russians must have money to carry on the war. Authimos has been elected for the second time Greek Patriarch in lieu of Germanos. The new dignity is regularly summoned to the Councils of the Sultan, and is said to be most obnoxious to the Russians. A movement is observable amongst the Greeks, who have conceived the idea of raising a kingdom upon the anticipated ruins of the Turkish Empire.

Every hour may bring in the intelligence of a battle between the belligerents, although the public pertinaciously cling to the hope that war will yet be avoided. We perceive that the celebrated Hungarian chief Guyon has been sent to the Asiatic frontier, and Seler Bey, the great Circassian chief, so long kept in confinement at Adrianople, at the instigation of Russia, has proceeded to his native mountains to lead his countrymen against their implacable foes. We know little or nothing about what is going on in Russia, but the Czar has assured the merchants at St. Petersburg that if war broke out they will be allowed time to make arrangements about their property.

From France we have but little authentic news. It now appears that a great number of arrests have taken place in Paris and in the departments. A veil of the deepest secrecy is, however, thrown over these high-handed proceedings, and the Correspondent of the London Journals either knowing nothing of what is going on, or otherwise they studiously suppress the truth.

It is very probable that the critical state of Europe has inspired hopes into the democratic parties, and they would be glad to seize the opportunity again to revolutionise France. These yearnings are stifled at once by the despotic measures of Louis Napoleon, who ruthlessly seizes every suspected person, and sends him to prison without judge or jury. The King of the two Sicilies having made some excuse not to receive the Count de Lespau, who had been sent to Naples to be present at

some military spectacles, Louis Napoleon has taken umbrage at the slight, and a coolness has taken place between the two governments.

The garrison at Rome is about to be strengthened by more French troops, and the alarm of war strikes terror into the heart of the Pope and his Government. We have, however, little or no reliance upon any pretended news which reaches us from any part of Italy. The people are, however, greatly suffering from the high prices of food.

The Telegraph announces the arrival of the Indian Mail at Trieste. War was again imminent in Burma our acquisitions being overrun by armed men, who, it was supposed, were instigated by the king of Ava. Col. Mackeson had been assassinated by an Afghan at Pechawur, and Capt. Parder and Ensign Bosworth had been killed in an affair with the Arabs in the Nizam's country.

The revolution in China continued, and the whole country was in a state of anarchy. The imperialists had gained some success at Amoy, but the patriots prevailed in the north. At Hong Kong the Spanish dollar was 6s. 6d.

The accounts from Australia are to the end of July, and the telegraph dates are to the 8th of August from Adelaide. The markets were overstocked with a number of articles, and prices were falling, because of the difficulty of obtaining storage room; but the consumption of goods was immense and the produce of gold highly satisfactory.

The average export for May and June, the winter season, from Melbourne and Geelong was more than £700,000, and the average export from all Australian ports was £1,215,000. A gold escort had been plundered of £4000 in gold, and several of the guards were killed in the affray. A hue-and-cry had been raised upon the robbers, but they were not yet apprehended. They would, if caught, inevitably suffer by Lynch law.

The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope speak of the proposed relinquishment of the Orange River Sovereignty, and the withdrawal of four regiments from British Kaffraria—two steps which will infallibly lead to further difficulties and great discontent at King William's Town. If the Amatoles are again yielded up to the Kafirs a fresh war is inevitable.

The Dublin Exhibition closed on the last day of October.

TRADE.—The various Corn markets have been very steady, and generally advanced rates have been obtained. The accounts from many parts of the country refer in very desponding terms to the serious impediments thus interposed to the sowing of wheat, as was the case at the corresponding period of last year. From the United States the advices state that freights had advanced with the demand for breadstuffs, which had the tendency to check shipments. With rising freights in most parts of the world it is feared that the price of Breadstuffs will be unusually high in this country during the approaching winter.

In Provisions there is little or no change to report. In the Produce markets increased heaviness has prevailed, especially in those articles more immediately connected with manufacturing operations, which may be attributed to the disorganized state of the operatives, and the stoppage of the mills.

LATEST NEWS.

FRANCE.—An article of a warlike character, which appeared in the Moniteur, upon the Turkish question, is stated to have been written by the Emperor himself.

Everything is prepared for a land expedition from France to Constantinople; but no orders will be given for it to leave unless new circumstances should render it necessary. This is not all that has been done at the Ministry of War. The Military cadres have been reformed, and such admirable arrangements have been made that in less than six weeks the standing army of France could be raised to 750,000 men.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—St. Petersburg letters received in Paris, speak of a strong desire for a negotiation on the part of the Count de Nesselrode; and even the St. Petersburg Journal has an article that is decidedly in this sense. It is believed endeavours are still being actively made by the four powers to effect a peaceable solution.

A telegraph despatch from Bucharest states that on the 23d instant two Russian steamers and eight gun-boats forced a passage on the Danube, and encountered a smart fire from the fort of Isactcha, situated on the right borders of the river, between Reni and Ismail. The Colonel commanding the flotilla, along with three officers and 12 men, were killed, and fifty wounded. The Russians assert that they succeeded in setting fire to the fortress of Isactcha.

The reports from the Russian quarters in the Principalities state that 17 hospitals already exist, and that 10 more are about to be opened. The most costly furnished admirably arranged palaces and dwelling houses of the inhabitants are taken without remorse by the Russians for the purpose of accommodating their sick, who multiply so fast on their hands that they have ready adopted expedient of removing such as can bear it further northward.

The report that Prince Paskiewitch has been appointed to command the army on the Danube has been positively contradicted.

CHINA.—In China the rebels were spreading in all directions. A report that Peking had fallen may be premature, but there was no doubt that the event would soon occur.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1853.

TERMS.—New subscribers Fifteen Shillings per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 15s. in advance, or 20s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a saving of 25 per cent., we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

THE SEASON.

It will be seen by the annexed paragraphs copied from our exchanges, that the weather in other parts of the Province, as well as in Nova Scotia, has been very similar to that which we have experienced here the last fortnight. And the American papers state that the weather in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania has been very severe, accompanied with heavy falls of snow.

Since the publication of Saturday's edition, a marked change for the better has taken place. The wind has prevailed from the South and Southwest; the air has been balmy, particularly on Monday, on which day torrents of rain fell. Yesterday was also very mild. This change will be of great service to the farmer, but more particularly to the merchant, as several vessels are now in port loading for Britain, as well as a number of schooners which are taking in cargoes for various places. Messrs. Hawes and Mitchell will also reap advantage from the change, in rigging their new ship, which was launched from their building-yard in Newcastle, about a fortnight ago.

The following paragraphs are copied from the Fredericton Head Quarters of Wednesday last:—

"STATE OF THE WEATHER.—The weather for some time past appears to have baffled the calculations of the weatherwise, and since Sunday evening has taken the most experienced boatmen and raftern altogether by surprise. We are indebted to Mr. Lockwood of the Crown Land Department for the following information as to temperature:—

"On the two last days of October the glass stood at 20 deg.

"On Sunday last the 6th inst., snow fell all day, the glass standing at 16 degrees.

"On Monday the glass stood at 12 degrees.

"Yesterday morning the temperature was 2 deg. below the zero. The river full of ice early in the morning, which sometimes became almost stationary, and some four or five steamers were hastened from their moorings and proceeded down the river to prevent their being frozen up at the wharves.

"This morning (11 o'clock) the weather is soft and rain is falling, but a large amount of property in Timber, Logs, Woodboats, and one Steamboat, are fast in the ice near this City.

The annexed is taken from the New Brunswick of Thursday:—

"THE SEASON AND THE RIVER.—On Sunday last, there was heavy snow along the River St. John, from Gagetown upwards, and on Monday the sleighing was good in the upper country, the river being full of ice, and the thermometer, at Fredericton, only 8 deg. above zero. The steamers which left Indian Town on Tuesday morning had not reached Fredericton yesterday afternoon.—One of these boats succeeded, after struggling several miles through the ice, in getting into Swan Creek, (about twenty miles below Fredericton) and there landed her freight.

"We can scarcely believe that the river will now close for the season. Yesterday we had snow, succeeded by heavy rain, and a strong southerly gale. The rain extended as far as Fredericton."

The Pictou Eastern Chronicle says—

"The fine weather we have enjoyed for near two weeks was suddenly brought to a termination, after two or three frosty days by way of warning, by a smart snow storm last night. The ground in the town and vicinity, is now covered several inches deep with snow, and there is probably a depth of twelve inches on the neighboring hills."

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The Carleton (Woodstock) Sentinel, makes the following judicious remarks on the article which we copied last Saturday from the Fredericton Reporter, which commented on the present rage for speculation—particularly in reference to the Lumber trade—which now so generally prevails in the Province. The Editor cautions his readers, and gives them some wholesome advice, which will be well for them to adopt. We have from time to time similarly cautioned our readers, particularly the farmers, to beware how they embark in this precarious trade; but if we are to judge from the extensive preparations now making in the face of the high price of all the necessaries of life, and the critical affairs of Europe, we have but little prospect that our warning will receive the slightest attention.

We hope our fears will not be realised,

but we have seen so many panics, and witnessed so many sad effects from over-trading in this branch of business, that we are always apprehensive when we see an undue proportion of our labor and capital embarked in it.

"The last number of the Fredericton Reporter contains some excellent remarks, by the Editor, on the rage for speculation in this Province, which we will endeavour to lay before our readers next week, and we think they are as applicable to Carleton as to any part of the Province, and perhaps more so. Lumber of all kinds has been exceedingly high this summer, and the consequence we fear, will be that too many will be induced to enter into the business this winter, thereby glutting the market and causing a great reduction of price and consequent ruin to thousands. Farmers should avoid Lumbering as they would the plague; by attention to their farms they are sure to receive a liberal reward for their labor, but lumbering is a game of chance, and for every one that wins, five will lose."

THE RAILWAY.

The following is the comments of the Editor of the Quebec Chronicle on the Letters from Mr. Jackson to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and to Mr. Hincks, which we published in the Gleaner a short time ago. What a tangled web designing and interested men have made of this subject which opened so prosperously for the North American Colonies:

"Mr. Inspector General Hinks, by his impetuosity, when residing at Morley's Hotel, London, knocked the Halifax and Quebec Imperial railway scheme altogether on the head. He was grossly insolent to Sir John Pakington, and was praised by certain parties for his violence on the ground of its being independent. He had, in truth, formed an acquaintance with Mr. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson, Peio, Brassey, and Betts, who had been in correspondence with Earl Grey or the Sub Secretary for the colonies, relative to the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad, with the endorsement of a certain amount of interest by the imperial government. That acquaintance led to an understanding by which negotiations with Sir John on behalf of the colonies were broken off, and the entering into of a railway alliance with Mr. Jackson. Now it appears that the Canadian Grand Trunk scheme has failed, the River du Loup nor the European roads cannot be made, and Mr. Jackson desires that the matter of the imperial guarantee in connection with a line to Halifax, through British territory should be brought under the consideration of the Imperial authorities. We do not know how to characterize the letter to Mr. Hincks from Mr. Jackson, copied below."

COUNTY KENT.

Our Correspondent at Richibucto, in writing to us on the 12th November, communicates the following:—

"Launched on Thursday morning last, from the building yard of Messrs. J. & J. Jardine, the splendid new ship 'Caroline,' 1025 tons, O. M. This vessel has been but a few days over three months in building, and for beauty of model, and substantial workmanship, has not been excelled by any of the fine vessels previously built by her enterprising owners."

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.

A Correspondent of one of the New York Journals, thus speaks of the comfortable and safe manner in which Railway travelling is conducted in France. What a contrast it presents to that pursued in the United States, the papers from which country being constantly filled with the most heart-rending and harrowing accidents, by which hundreds are yearly hurried to a premature grave.

"We turn our backs upon the Engine, locate ourselves in very comfortable seats, and contemplate the prospect. When it is windy, we go inside of course. There is a station upon the route of those who travel west from Paris worth a moment's notice. This is Ansières, four miles from Paris. The lines for Versailles, St. Germain, Havre, Rouen, and Dieppe, start from Paris together, and branch off for their various destinations at this station.—104 trains stop at or pass it, going out every day, and 104 going in. On fete days, when the great waters of Versailles, or St. Cloud play, the number of trains is increased up to 160 each way. Eight thousand people go out and in, every day here, and only one accident ever happened. An engine, some six months ago, blundered into a baggage car and slightly bruised one man. As the Versailles train passes, the switch is turned, and this simple fact is signalled along back to the station in Paris. The St. Germain train, five minutes later, is sure that its path is clear. On all the frequented roads, the passage of the various trains, is signalled from each successive station, back to their point of departure. The overseer of the station at Versailles is thus at once informed of the arrival at Paris of the last train he dispatched, and vice versa.

"The mode of signaling is to cause a large round signboard to present towards the next look-out-man in order, its flat surface instead of its edge. It is turned by wires, running in stakes just emerging from the ground sometimes a distance of a quarter of a mile.

"These cranks and pulleys are never liable to be deranged, as no travellers or li-

traders are allowed on the railroad on any pretence whatsoever. To profane a cemetery would not be half so serious an offence as to trespass on the railroad. This nicety and sense of responsibility carried through the entire system, renders steam conveyance in this country what it is—absolutely secure."

THE MAILS.

The mail Steamer arrived at Halifax on the morning of Friday, just in the nick of time to be too late to be despatched that morning at six, and consequently had to be left over until Monday morning. We learn by telegraph this morning, that this mail has been lying several hours at the Bend, waiting for the arrival of the St. John mail, as our Courier cannot leave until it comes up. The first delay was sufficiently annoying without having another unnecessarily put in the way.

We wish the third weekly mail was dispensed with, and an Express to bring on the British mail immediately on its arrival in Halifax, substituted for it, as we feel satisfied this arrangement would give more satisfaction than the present one.

We shall delay issuing our paper to enable us to give some extracts from the British papers, as we learn the news is important.

MARRIAGES.

At Oak Point, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., by Alexander Goodfellow, Esq., one of the commissioners for solemnizing Marriage in the County of Northumberland, Mr. JAMES MORRISON, to Miss HELEN, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Morrison, all of Burnt Church, Parish of Anwick.

On the 3rd instant, by the Rev. B. Scott, Domestic Missionary, Mr. WILLIAM TOZER, to Miss CHARLOTTE PARKER, both of the Parish of Northesk.

DEATHS.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 31st ult., of Fever, in the 67th year of his age, EDMUND WARD, Esq., formerly of this city, and for many years proprietor and publisher of the "Halifax Free Press" and "Temperance Recorder" newspapers, successively. Deceased had reached Bermuda, from New York, but a few days prior to his last illness, on a visit to the family of his only surviving son, Mr. Robert Ward, who had also been attacked by the prevailing epidemic.—Halifax Sun.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED, November 10—schr Phantom, Palmor, P. E. Island.
14—schr Jasper, Pillman, P. E. Island; Howard, Squarebridge, do.; Virgin, Bears, do.; Cserub, Bears, do.; Liberator, M'Kenzie, do.; Mary Jane, Duggan, do.; Ruby, M'Carthy, do.; Mary Jane, Torrio, do.; Vulture, Irvine, Boston; Vitula, Matheson, Quebec.
15—schr Jenny Lind, Lutes, P. E. Island.
16—schr Lazar, Gallant, P. E. Island.
CLEARED—November 9, schr Alphonine, Fournier, Quebec; Elizabeth Ann, Graham, P. E. Island.
11—schr Billow, Hall, Boston; bark Hampton, Bogle, Grange-mouth.
14—schr Liberator, M'Kenzie, P. E. Island.
15—brig Etisow, M'Lean, Cork for orders; bark Lady Campbell, Penarth Roads for orders.
16—brig Nancy Power, Cork for orders.

New Advertisements.

Extensive Stock of FIRST CLASS GOODS.

The Subscriber, having received his Winter Goods from Britain, Quebec, Halifax and Boston, which have been carefully selected in the different Markets; the attention of persons intending to purchase is respectfully invited to his extensive and complete stock.

Haberdashery, &c.

Ladies Dresses,	Ladies Fashionable Cloaks,
Printed Circassians,	Fa honorable Cloaking,
Cold Coburgs,	Galla Plaids,
Fine Alpaca,	Mohair or Lion Cloth,
Winter Ribbons,	Riding Boas,
Flowers,	Victorines,
Chimerezzettes,	Fur Caps,
Figured Orleans,	Fancy Plaids & Shawls,
Fancy Prints,	Black Figured Aprons,
Balmoral & Australian	Pilot Cloth,
Flannel,	Flannels,
Homespun,	Trousing,
Can-da & Yankee	Rubber Boots & Shoes,
Homespun,	Leather Boots & Shoes,
Witney & Canada	Buffalo Robes, &c.
Blankets,	
Cloth Boots,	

Furniture, &c.

Bureaus,	Tables,
Toilet Tables,	Chairs in Variety,
Toilet Glasses,	Bedsteads,
Wash Stands,	Matresses,
Tea Poyes,	Picture and Picture Frames,
Furniture Polish,	Tubs,
Cooking Stoves,	Pails,
Square Stoves,	Washing Powders,
Box Stoves,	Wash Boards,
Stove Pipe,	Nest Measures,
Corn Brooms,	Lanterns,
Trunks,	Sinks, &c., &c.
Valises,	

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Chests of Tea,	Hds. of Sugar,
Boxes of Tea, (12 lbs.)	Refined Sugar,
Raisins,	Push'd Sugar,
Currants,	Powder'd Sugar,
Filberts,	Butter in Tubs and
Soft Shell'd Almonds,	Fiskins,
Flour,	Panchoons Molasses,
Corn Meal,	Herrings,
Confectioners,	Barrels of Pork, &c.

JOHN MACDOUGALL,
Chatham, November 8, 1853.