SUMMARY.

The Temple Church.—A very crowded congregation assembled on Sunday afternoon, at the Temple Church, in consequence of an announcement in the newspapers of Saturday, that the Rev. Dr. Warren would occupy the pulpit. The anthem "Plead thou my cause," was sung in exquisite style, and we were much struck with his text from Isaiah ii., 4, "A bruised rood shall he not break, the smoking flax he shall not quench;" from which he preached a most eloquent discourse, which was listened to throughout with profound attention for nearly forty minutes. Dr. Warren's appearance in the pulpit is very striking; his action is chaste and simple, his elocution remarkably distict and emphatic, but perhaps a little too slow. Some portions of the sermon were of a high order of eloquence; and we allude to one in particular, which consisted of a very solemn and feeling appeal to the seated members of the congregation at the Temple Church, against suffering themselves to be so immersed in the absorbing cares of an honorable and exalted profession, and dazzled by the glittering prizes of ambition, as to turn the Creator's choicest gifts into the means of forgetting their giver and his object in bestowing them. Dr. W. was many years an incumbent of All Souls, Manchester, which is within the new diocese of Manchester.

THE ARTIC EXPEDITION.—Last month was the period named by Capt. Sir John Franklin when intelligence might be expected relative to the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror, steam screw-propeller vessels, employed in the Arctic expedition; and captains of vessels may now expect to meet with some of the hermetically sealed tin tubes, containing accounts of the vessels, written in six different languages, which were to be thrown overboard at certain periods, in the hope that some of them might be picked up by vessels navigating the North Seas.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—Yesterday a most revolting case of cruelty and barbarity, on the part of a husband towards his wife, was discovered by Mr. George Campbell, one of the sub-inspectors of the poor of Glasgow. From informations which Mr. Campbell received, he went to the house of a man named George Fay, in South St. Mungo Street, and on examining the premises, he discovered Fay's wife confined in a water closet, where, according to her statement, she had been kept by her husband ever since May last. The dimensions of the closet were only 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 11 inches, and the height 10 feet. The poor creature was in a most wretched condition, being literally covered with filth and vermin, with scarcely an article of clothing upon her person, and in a half famishing state. The inhuman monster was given into custody of the police, as well as a girl named Margaret Hume, the servant, and two lodgers named Alexander Hume and Alexander Holland, who are charged with being accomplices in the offence. Every attention and care was paid to the unfortunate woman by Mr. Campbell, and it is expected she will shortly recover from the effects of her long and close confinement. The affair is undergoing official investigation, but we have not as yet ascertained the cause which induced Fay to act in this way towards his wife, but we trust that all parties concerned will meet with a punishment commensurate with such brutal conduct.—*North British Mail.*

It is generally believed that Mr. Macauley, the late representative of Edinburgh, is about to retire into private life; and report assigns to him the herculean task of writing the modern history of England. So gigantic a work will need retirement, nor can Mr. Macauley forget those historical parallels which resemble his own case too closely to escape comparison. It was during his exile Thucydides wrote his account of the Peloponnesian War. The *History of the Great Rebellion* was the solace of the lonely hours which Clarendon spent in Jersey and Montpellier. *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* would have been confined to the dwarfish limit of three volumes, had not Gibbon been contentto forego "the profuse and philosophic fancy of Burke, and the argumentative vehemence of Fox," for the solitude of Lausanne. The stern law of the historic order allows of no exception; and if Mr. Macauley aspires to be admitted into its ranks, it would be shortsighted selfishness in his generation to compel him to spend all his life in their service.

The tunnel through the great mountain on which stands the town of Wielburgh, in the Duchy of Nassau, formed for improving the bed of the Lahn, has just been terminated after five years' continuous labour. The waters of the Lahn were to be let into the tunnel on the 12th, and 2,000 gas-lamps were to be lighted, and kept burning. The formal inauguration of the gigantic work is to take place on Oct. 15.

There is something in the wind having reference to the Military officers on half Pay. A blank form is being forwarded from the War office to each officer, which he is to fill up with the dates of his several commissions; stating whether obtained by or without purchase; how long he has served upon Full Pay, in what Regiment; when placed on Half Pay; whether he be single or married; what number of children, and what proportion of those able to provide for themselves.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Coadede Montemolin, son of Don Carlos, is secretly distributing commissions in London to applicants who are ever ready for a Carlist expedition, in which case many of the old Anglo Spanish Legion will once more enter the field of action.

Mr. Charles Staunton Cahill, Sir James C. Anderson, and Sir John Milley Doyle recommend the formation of a Volunteer Irish Brigade of 100,000 men to assist his Holiness the Pope in repelling Austrian occupation of his territories by the Austrians!—Modern crusade? Foreign enlistment act sanction this mode?

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 5, 1847.

MORE INHUMANITY.—Scarcely has the excitement ceased, which the public mind has been thrown into by the heartless and inhuman conduct of the Irish Landlords emptying their Lazar Houses on our shores, then another fleet freighted in the same inhuman and barbarous manner, arrives. We have now at the Quarantine ground two other vessels, the *Æolus* and *Richard Watson*, bringing 470 more of the most miserable wretches that horror can picture, a great portion of whom are helpless children and aged decripitude—the whole forming a mass of hunger and degradation scarcely to be conceived; rags, vermin, and loathsome disease forming the principal characteristic, some absolutely in a state of nudity, and all scantily supplied with the means of warding off the inclemency even of the present weather—and what will be the fate of those helpless creatures when the winter sets fairly in it is horrible to contemplate. These unfortunates we learn are from the Estates of Lord Palmerston, one of her Majesty's Ministers, sent forth to perish any place so long as his Lordship's domain is only cleared of the incumbrance. Such conduct, and from such a quarter too, exhibits a degree of infamous barbarity scarcely to be paralleled in the annals of the African Slave trade, as well as being a contumacious insult to the people of this province. They have come to this country at the commencement of a North American winter, a season when if they had come even under the best auspices and well provided with clothing, they would still have much to encounter. Employment, even if they were in health to undertake it, cannot be obtained, add to which these people are penniless, and must as a natural consequence fall a burthen on this already heavily taxed community. Such hordes of human wretchedness, while it will absorb nearly all the Revenues of the country, is carrying death into the abodes of our citizens. Many of our best members of the community have already fallen victims to a loathsome pestilence thus imported, while many more are on the verge of eternity from the same cause. We suggested a short time since the propriety of convening the Legislature for the purpose of devising some prompt measure for staying this sweeping plague. Had that suggestion met with attention, it is probable we should not now have been made the receptacle of the contents of his Lordship's Alms House, and Hospitals.

CARRYING TRADE ON THE RIVER ST. JOHN.

We have read with attention a well written article in the Head Quarters, on the subject above named; some part of which we fully concur in. We allude to that part which speaks of the clearing out of the River Saint John, and we are only sorrowed that a matter of such vital importance has so long been neglected by the Legislature. We have one of the finest rivers on the American Continent flowing through the Province, on the banks of which stands unbounded wealth; and which, in consequence of a few natural obstructions, is either rendered nugatory to the inhabitants, or is brought to market saddled with an expense for transit which absorbs a very considerable portion of the profits of those engaged in the manufacture of the staple production of the country. Our revenue is a very large one, for a country so thinly inhabited as New Brunswick is: and while vast sums are year after year frittered away on objects of minor consequence, this great thoroughfare, through which nearly all the wealth of the Province flows, is wholly neglected. The obviating the impediments which present themselves, would be a task neither difficult nor expensive, when it is taken in connection with the vast benefit it would be to the business of the country: add to which, a great National work, such as we contemplate, would stand as a monument of the patriotism and wisdom of the Legislature. And we sincerely hope and trust, that this much required and long neglected desideratum will engross the attention of the Assembly at its earliest meeting. The inhabitants of Fredericton and Woodstock are especially called upon to bestir themselves in bringing about this great change, as it would in an eminent degree raise their locality in commercial importance.

So far, then, we go with the writer in the Head Quarters; but with respect to allowing the Americans to carry their supplies through our waters, duty free, we are at issue with him. We see in such an arrangement a perfect inundation of all fair trade;—smuggling to an extent that would all but annihilate our revenue, would be carried on throughout all the length and breadth of the land. Add to which, it would be a decided injustice to the British lumberer, whose men would be fed with duty paid pork and flour, while their neighbours, working in their immediate vicinity, would eat their provisions untaxed.—It occurs to us, that the treaty of Ashburton has sufficiently benefited this Province, without our now granting a bounty to the subjects of the United States, to the manifold and direct injury of our own people.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company, held at Fredericton on the 20th of October, the following gentlemen were elected Directors—

James Moran, John Owens, Jas. Smith, Wm. Stevens, Thomas Vaughan, Henry Vaughan, Thomas Allan and James Harris.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. James Harris was chosen President; Mr. Thomas Vaughan, Secretary; and Mr. James Smith, Treasurer.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Mr. Charles Adams has been chosen President of this Association, in place of E. L. Jarvis, Esq. resigned.

DANCING AND ETIQUETTE.—Fond of patronising the accomplishments of the rising generation; we would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. CURRAN's in this impression. It will be seen from their publication that the delightful science of Dancing in all its modern elegant variations, as well as graces, are taught in perfection, and in a comparatively short period—as also the poetry of motion and self defence, by the use of the small and broad swords. As opportunities to the same extent do not frequently occur in this city, we would advise such of our readers, as appreciate the physical graces to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

THE JAVA.—It now appears that the officers and crew of this vessel, (which was noticed in our last as picked up derelect and brought to this Port) arrived safely at Halifax, after having left the ship, which struck on Seal Islands.—Her desertion would appear to have been premature, but we are informed that the crew refused to remain with the vessel, and the captain was reluctantly obliged to follow their example.

NEW VESSELS.—Last week, a very fine ship of about 1200 tons was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Wright, Courtney Bay; she is called the *David Cannon*, and owned by the builders.

A first class vessel was also launched from the ship yard of Mr. Briggs in Portland.

Another called the *Chancellor*, was towed through the Falls on Saturday, by the steamer New-Brunswick.

Her Majesty's Surveying steamer *Columbia*, arrived in this Harbour on Friday morning, and sailed on Saturday evening for England, touching at Halifax and Newfoundland on her passage.

THE Vestry of Trinity Church have come to a determination to divide the present Parish of Saint John into three Parishes, the lines running east and west through Duke street and Union street, and to build a new Church in the Lower Cove. A Bill is about being prepared for the purpose, which will be brought forward at the next meeting of the Legislature

EMIGRANTS.—The State of New York make a very handsome sum from the Commutation Emigrant Fund received in that state. A report of the Commissioners just published, states the amount received on account of that fund, the present year, to be $101,677, and the disbursements $30,585; making a clear profit from the emigrants of over $71,000.

A report has been in circulation during the week that His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke has been appointed to the Government of one of the West India Colonies, and that Sir Edmund Head was now on his way to this Province, to take the place of Sir William. Well informed parties assure us that this report is not without foundation; but that the change is not likely to take place before next year.

We publish to-day an official notice from the Post-office Department, announcing that after the 16th of November, no letters or newspapers from the United States, upon which the Foreign postage has not been paid, will be received at any of the Post offices in this Province; and we understand that from the same date the British Mails for Canada will be sent by land from Halifax, thro' this Province, as formerly, instead of by way of Boston, as has lately been the practice. These alterations have been adopted in consequence of a misunderstanding between the British and American Governments upon postal matters.

The determination of the Home Government to forward the Canada Mails through this Province, will doubtless be the means of urging forward the much-talked-of Railroad from Halifax to Quebec; and we understand that a report has already been forwarded to England by the Surveyors, as to the practicability of the undertaking. We have not heard with certainty the route recommended, but have reason to believe that it is by the Kempt or Metis road.

We have also learned that at the recent meeting in Montreal of Delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, upon Postage affairs, a rate of three pence per half once when under, and six-pence when over 300 miles, was agreed upon. We believe that there would be no difficulty in so desirable a reduction in Colonial Postage taking place, so far as this Province is concerned, as our Legislature is already pledged to provide any deficiency in the necessary revenue, upon obtaining control of the Department; and we should certainly expect that the Legislatures of the other Provinces will make a similar proposal, and thus secure from the Home Government a most desirable boon.—*Courier.*

We copy the following resolutions, from the "Charlotte Gazette." For the report we have not room this week, but will endeavour to insert it in our next. We congratulate the Directors, on their energy and unanimity:—

RAIL ROAD ROOMS.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held at these Rooms, on the 25th day of October, 1847.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.—President.
Hon. Capt. W. F. W. OWEN, R. N.
Hon. H. HATCH.
Hon. GEORGE S. HILL.
Capt. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N.
R. WALTON, W. HATCH, K. G. ROBINSON, } Esqrs.

The Report of Mr. Laurie, the Engineer, having been Received and adopted.

Resolved,—That the said Report be published in the County Papers, and that the Route No. 1. by the Eastern Bank of Chamcook Lake and Katy's Cove, be adopted for the Road leading into the Town of St. Andrews, being the cheapest and most practicable Route; and further

Resolved,—that the said Road be opened immediately, and that Mr. Lawrie, as Engineer, be directed to carry out the work.

A MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Friday the 15th instant, about noon, two boys came to a most melancholy end on the Island of Grand Manan.

The little fellows were amusing themselves in sailing their tiny boats in the mill-pond, near to the centre of the island, when one of them happened to fall in. His companion immediately went to his rescue, but only to share a similar fate, for in his efforts he also was precipitated into the water. The mother, who lives at the distance of few rods from the pond, hearing the cries of the drowning boys, was drawn to the spot, but was totally unable to render any assistance; and when at length she brought some men from a house, situated some distance below, the poor boys had sunk to rise no more. To recover the bodies, it was found necessary to draw off the water from the pond, and on the following Sunday they were consigned to the tomb. The ill fated boys were the sons of Mr. Daniel Green, and were of the respective ages of 4 and 10 years.—[Charlotte Gazette.

INJURIOUS HANDLING OF FIRE ARMS.—On Friday the 15th instant, Frederick Cook, a fisherman, belonging to Campo Bello, while out on a fishing cruise among the islands,—his son, a young lad, his only companion, was shot through the breast, causing instant death, by the incautious handling of his fowling piece. The hammer of the gun was down on the cap, when he laid hold of the muzzle to pull the piece to him, and, coming in contact with the thwart of the boat, it went off, and produced the fatal result we have mentioned.—Ib.

MINING COMPANY.—It will be perceived from our advertizing columns that this company are making preparations to commence operations upon a large scale as early as practicable. They have purchased we understand, a site at Hardscrabble which is said to be well adapted for the construction of a Rail Road, or turnpike, as may be deemed advisable; thus affording every facility for a speedy transit of the ore to the foundry. We shall refer to the subject again.—[Woodstock Telegraph.

WESTMORLAND ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH.

At Sackville, on Wednesday the 20th October, the Members of the Westmorland Agricultural and Emigrant Society held their annual Cattle Show and Ploughing Match. The day proved fine, and much interest was taken in the several Exhibitions, which were highly creditable to the County.

The Show of Cattle of every description elicited the approbation of all, and fully compensate the Society for the money it has appropriated, and the great interest it has ever taken in importing the most approved breeds.

There were numerous samples of prime Westmorland Butter; in awarding the premiums for which, to the several competitors, the judges found much difficulty—all the specimens being of such good quality.

The Society having offered premiums for the best Homespun Cloth, it produced a display of a number of pieces of excellent quality, in which the fair sex had exerted their skill and handiwork, in such a manner as to command the admiration of the men; and although all could not obtain prizes, yet the unsuccessful were fully deserving of them, so superior were all the specimens exhibited. It is expected that our Representatives will appear in their places in Provincial Parliament, dressed in this native production. The contest for the Society's premiums for the best Ploughmen, was very animated, and the result most creditable to the numerous competitors.

At the termination of the proceedings of the day, the Members of the Society, in the good old English custom of our forefathers, partook of an excellent dinner, provided for the occasion by Mr. James Ayer; at which many speeches were made, discussing various subjects relating to Agricultural and general improvement. Several farmers attracted great attention by their sound practical views upon these important subjects, especially Messrs. George Oulton, James Anderson, and James Dixon.

The interest taken in the proceedings of the Society is evidently increasing, as the advantages resulting from its operations are developed. Upon the whole, the Exhibition, and proceedings connected with it, of the present year, have excited more general interest than those of any preceding one; this is as it should be, and is an evidence that our farmers are at length awaking to the importance of mutual assistance, and the application of science to Agriculture, in order to secure an adequate return for their labours, and the full developement of their fine Country.

☞ At the Fair of the American Institute, in N. Y., some time since, a little girl, the daughter of a widow in humble circumstances, put her hand upon a straw cutting machine, which was in operation, and was instantly deprived of all the fingers of her right hand. The managers of the Fair, with a liberality that reflects the highest credit on them, gave the mother of the child the receipts of one day. Doctor Cheesman, who dressed the wounds, has also given a thousand dollars, in city stock, to establish a permanent fund for the little sufferer. The fact reflects immortal honor on Dr Cheesman.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, 31st Oct.

The packet ship Zurich, from Havre, October 5, brings us news a little later from Europe. Accounts from Cologne of the 25th September, say the persons lately arrested for treason had been discharged, except Pigozzi. The Common Council of Bologna had voted £3000 to arm the National Guards. Six Austrian regiments were en route to form a military cordon on the Piedmontese frontier, and had already arrived at Milan. It was supposed that the Sardinian government would take the same measures. It was said that Austria had already 6000 Austrians on the line of the Po, between Piacenza and Ferrara. The Duke of Modena had to entered his dominions with the reigning Duke and the hereditary Prince of Lucca.

The Zurich passed the steamer Philadelphia, latitude 42, longitude 59, making EIGHT MILES an hour.

The steamer James L. Day had arrived at New Orleans, having left Vera Cruz on the 19th of September. There was no news from General Scott. There are some particulars of Santa Anna's attack upon Puebla. He commenced cannonading the American works from three different points on the 27th ult., at 5 o'clock P. M., when the American commenced throwing bombs, cannon shot, &c. into the centre of the city, which suffered severely.

At 8 o'clock the firing ceased. The next day santa Anna put up breastworks of cotton bales and the firing was renewed on both sides, which was continued all day, ceased during the night, but was renewed the next morning, and kept up at intervals till the 30th.

On the 1st inst. santa Anna, at the head of 2000 cavalry and infantry, and three pieces of artillery, sallied out to attack the American trains. He reached Perote on the 4th ult., and soon after all his men except 130 Hussars pronounced against him, accusing him of incapacity, attributing all the late disasters to him.

Santa Anna reached Lepeyhualco with his hussars, when he received orders from Queretaro to repair thither with his forces. He refused to take up the line of march for Oaxaco, to recruit his army and return to combat the enemy.

Gen. Pena y Pena was discharging the functions of President at Queretaro, and refused to recognise the associates appointed by Santa Anna, and proposed that the Congress should elect new ones. A report prevailed at Vera Cruz, that the Texan Rangers sent out to attack the guerillas had all been cut off but two. A difficulty had occurred in the Massachusetts regiment. Gen. Cushing had disarmed sixty-five men. Gen. Lane arrived at Perote on the 4th. Capt. Wells had been honorably acquitted.

Four thousand men, with a heavy train, were about to leave Vera Cruz for the South. Rumour said that Gen Patterson would march against a new state of Mexico, not yet invaded. All was quiet at the National Bridge. The Legislature of the Department of Vera Cruz assembled at Huatascelco on the 27th. The Arco Iris says that Herrera had assembled 10,000 men of the National Guards at Queretaro.

Major Webster has arrived at New Orleans.

The Barbadoes Globe learns upon reliable authority that slavery is soon to be abolished in the Danish and French West Indies.

The Chinese Junk.—This outlandish craft arrived in our harbour on Sunday last from New-York, on her way to Boston. Since her arrival she has been exhibited for several days to the public at 25 cents each, but does not appear to have excited much curiosity, and the number of visiters is said to be small. [Newport Mercury.]

The Secretary of the Treasury has been in New York for a week past, but has now returned to Washington. He has decided, it is rumored, to ask of Congress a loan of $20,000,000 to meet the pressing demands upon the Treasury, calling afterwards for what may be required. It is farther understood that he will, in his communication renew the tariff proposition made at the last session, of a 20 per cent. tax on tea and coffee, and an advance on iron, and that some amendment will be proposed to the Sub Treasury, so as to sanction the present practice of remitting funds to New Orleans; the plan of remitting specie is no more regarded. It is also given out, that if there should be any difficulty in negotiating a loan at six per cent., Treasury Notes bearing no interest, of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars, might be issued with great advantage.—*Philadelphia Messenger.*

FROM THE NEW YORK ALBION.

From a letter which appears in the *Halifax Morning Post* we are led to fear that Sir John Harvey, the Lieut. Governor, has been induced to silence SCRUTATOR, the author of the celebrated letters bearing that signature, to desist from writing on the political affairs of the Province. If this be so, the people of Nova Scotia have lost one of their best and keenest political writers, and loyalty one of the most powerful, most brilliant, and most convincing advocates.

SCRUTATOR being in the military service, his opponents being unable to meet him in the field of argument, have called upon his superiors in authority to put a stop to its discussions by a military order,—tacit admission of their own inferiority and a high compliment to his ability. His arguments, in fact, they never could meet, and they therefore contented themselves with marshalling against him no other forces but those of vulgar personality and abuse.

His two recent letters to the Albion, it may be recollected, were announced by him as his last; but although we were aware that we had lost him as a potent and valuable contributor to our columns, we were not prepared to hear that he was prohibited from, or requested to desist from contribution to any others. SCRUTATOR has been in the habit of addressing us on Colonial affairs for a long series of years, not only in Nova Scotia but in other Provinces; and this, too, without full knowledge and approbation of his superior officers—men renowned for their ability, their personal worth, and their high and chivalrous attachment to their sovereign and their country.

It is the cant of the modern *Liberals*—men who have liberty on their lips and tyranny in their hearts—to say that military men should not be permitted to take part in political discussions. This is their postulate, and they stoutly maintain it, taking care, however, to make special exceptions in favour of those who write on their side. But, under a free government like that of England, we do not see by what right any British subjection be prevented from expressing his political opinions so long as they are expressed fairly and constitutionally. The genious of the government as well as of the people is not adverse to such right, but the contrary, as daily examples prove to us. Military and naval men have seats in Parliament, and they sit there exercising all the rights of British Legislators. They also fill the offices of government, civil, military, and naval. The Duke of Wellington, it will be recollected, for some time filled to first office of the crown—that of *Premier*; and yet a Deputy Inspector of Hospitals at Halifax cannot be permitted to discuss the political affairs of Nova Scotia! The contributors to the burthens of state, or in other words the *tax-payers*, it is generay conceded possess inherent rights to utter freely their opinions. Now the property of military and naval men is taxed equally with that of the civilians; and at the present time their daily pay from the state is subject to the *income tax*, which *Scrutator* as well as others pay; but he can forsooth have no voice in favour of the government which he contributes to support, and of the country which he so honourably serves.

We trust Sir John Harvey has not visited *Scrutator* with a military order; he may perhaps have requested him for the present to discontinue his writings. But even this is depriving an Englishman of one of his dearest rights, and under a Whig and liberal government exhibits a fatal sign of the evil progress of the times.

An "expanding cannon ball" has been invented by Mr Beals, of Boston. It is constructed that immediately on leaving the cannon, four strong and savage looking knife blades extend some six or eight inches from the ball.

BRITISH RAILROADS.

A London letter, published in the National Intelligencer, has the following statistics:—It appears that in May last, there were 3,505 miles of railroad in England and Scotland, completed and in operation, and that on these finished roads there were 1,015 stations. These roads employed 47,218 persons. There were also at that time 6,455 miles of railway in course of construction, employing 256,569 men; making an aggregate of 303,727 persons absolutely employed on railroads. Of these 263,594 were laborers and artificers.

9,021 quarrymen and carters.
8,867 inspectors, porters and police.
5,514 superintendents, foremen, &c.
3,596 engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen.
5,024 plate layers.
5,933 clerks, cashiers, and accountants, and
2,178 secretaries, treasurers, &c.

303,727

A very tolerable army of employees. And when to this number is added the host of butchers, bakers, tailors, &c., who derive an income and living from the expenditure of these 300,000 persons; when we add to these the brick makers carriage builders, iron-workers, bewers of wood, &c., whose labor is employed for the production of the materials consumed in these roads, and again, add in the women and children dependent upon the husbands and fathers employed, we shall find, says the Times, that the number of persons absolutely dependant upon the railroads already completed, and upon those actually in progress, is not less than three millions.

But the entire tale is not yet told. In the session of 1846-7, acts were passed for the construction of 4,618 additional miles of railroad; authorizing calls for £90,238,430, and loans to the amount of £42,318,938; being together, £132,617,368. This amount will probably be spent in about four years, and, if the average earning of each person employed be taken at £40 per annum, it follows that 700,000 persons will be employed, and these will represent, including themselves, an aggregate of at least 3,000,000 of men, women, and children, to derive their support for four years from the construction of the railroads authorized to be constructed by the acts of Parliament, passed during the last session. This aggregate of expense and employment is indeed a large one, but probably considerably within the fact. It is not to be supposed that the whole of these roads will be in the course of formation at one and the same time; but it is pretty evident, if my calculations be correct, and I have derived them from the most authentic sources, that from six to seven millions of the population of Great Britain will derive their support from this source for several years to come, and further, that if the railroad speculation should not lead to their extension a single mile beyond their present authorized length, those at present legalized by Parliament would, when completed, furnish employment and support to at least two millions of persons, so long as that mode of conveyance shall remain in the ascendancy.—The extent of business on working lines may be deduced from the statement that the latest annual return of receipts for—

Passengers on railroad was	£3,976,341
For goods	2,333,373
Together, ...	£6,309,714

I have not at hand a statement of the number of passengers by railroad later than for the last six months of 1845, (the least productive half year, by the-by,) which is stated by Dr. Bowring as having been 16,720,550.

Railroad travelling enables you to get a hundred miles from home between early rising and a late breakfast, and you are among new scenes and a new people with scarcely any expense of time or money, and with very little fatigue. This has led to ten people travelling now where only one travelled before. It is three hundred miles from Sunderland to London, yet such is the perfection of railway travelling, that I have known a lady in delicate health, leave the former place after midday lunch, and be with her friends at the latter place, before 9 o'clock in the evening.

POSTSCRIPT

THE MAIL.

We are again indebted to Capt. W. G. BROWNE, of the steamer *Herald*, (which arrived this day from Windsor,) for Liverpool papers received by the *Caledonia*. Royal Mail steamer, which arrived at Halifax on Wednesday.

The Caledonia brought 116 passengers

The news is truly distressing.

Failures continue all over Europe, but especially in England. *Free trade is doing its work.*

Murders are committed in Ireland in broad day light, and Famine again threatens to stalk through the land.

Queen Christina of Spain has fled to France, and it is expected the new ministerial arrangements will lead to trouble.

Sir Edward Head succeeds Sir Wm. Colebrooke, as Governor of New-Brunswick.

Portugal was still in an unsettled state.

Civil War is daily expected in Switzerland.

Quiet had been restored to Italy by the retirement of the Austrian troops from Ferrara.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times.)

INCREASED COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENT—Forty more Mercantile Failures.—Further Fall in the prices of Cotton, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Coffee, and other articles of Commerce. Unabated Distresss in all the Mercantile and Manufacturing Districts of England, Ireland, & Scotland—Stoppage of the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

If in our last number by the steam ship *Cambria* we had to record a melancholy list of commercial failures, we have, on the present occasion, to announce a fearful augmentation of mercantile distress. Confidence in every branch of trade seems extinct; the proceedings of the Bank of England, in one day offering increased accommodation to the mercantile world, and the next shutting off all relief, has, with other causes, scattered ruin far and wide; and the depreciation of stocks is at the moment we are writing, no less than five per cent. under the lowest prices quoted during the panic of April last. In cotton, wool, sugar, and breadstuffs, the decline has been equally ruinous; and the alarm which such a state of things naturally engenders is aggravated by the uncertainty which hangs over the future, no rational proposition having yet been suggested for the removal of the distress which prevails.

It was only in a small part of our impression of the EUROPEAN TIMES of the 5th instant, that we announced, in a second edition, the failure of Messrs. John Thomas, Son, & Lefevre, Russian merchants, of London. Their liabilities are estimated at about £450,000. The firm was originally established by Mr. John Thomas, a gentleman, now greatly advanced in years; about twenty years ago he took into partnership his son and Mr. Henry Lefevre, brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and now secretary of the Board of Trade. The house made advances on extensive shipments of yarn to Russia, and also on sugar from Cuba, and the result was that the house of de Jersey and Co., of Manchester, who made these shipments of yarn, on Russian account, failed on the following day, with liabilities to the extent of £345,000, but showing assets for £430,000. The house in Russia, John Thomas, & Co., consisting of the elder Thomas and Mr. William Mangy, not having sent forward remittances, was the alleged cause of both failures. The London house acts as bankers for a numerous clientey in the Channel Islands; and their credits were largely executed in Cuba, the United States, and Newfoundland. We refer to the list in another column, of upwards of forty mercantile failures since the 5th. It will only be necessary here to allude to the most considerable. The fashionable warehousemen, Howell & James, of Regent street, have exhibited a balance sheet, showing liabilities to the extent of about £130,000, whilst their assets are stated at 136,192. The estate is to be wound up under inspectors. The firm of Rickards, Little & Co., which stopped on the 9th inst., attracted some, not so much on account of the liabilities, which are only about £45,000, but because Mr. W. Little, the chief partner, is a Director of the Bank of England, having been elected in 1845, although at present out of office by rotation. Mr. Vanzeller's failure, the Portuguese Consul, was much regretted, but his liabilities, as well as those of Mr. M. Soares and Mr. E. Bournouin, are of very limited amount. On the 13th, the house of Batcher Brothers & Co., in the Mauritius trade, suspended payment, with liabilities to the extent of £130,000 at least. The capital of the firm having became locked up in mortgages in the Mauritius, they have been compelled like Gower & Co., and Read, Irving & Co., in the same trade to yield to the pressure of the times. The head of the firm is Mr. David Barclay, M. P. for Sutherland, who formerly was chief of the agency to the Mexican government in 1826, when great liabilities were contracted. The same day disclosed the fact, the rumours respecting the Company of Copper Miners in England originated in their having vainly obtained a loan of £270,000 from the Bank of England, upon security of their vast works at Cwm Avon, and with this aid the Directors feel confident of being able to prosecute their business with great advantage. The stoppage of the works of this company would have produced incalculable distress. Within these two days Messrs. Phillips & Sons, East India merchants, have stopped payment. Their liabilities are understood to amount to £70,000, while their assets are computed at £125,000. A judiciously written circular, announcing their suspension, gives hopes of a satisfactory winding up of their affairs. A small bank at Abingdon, Knapp & Co., failed also for about £30,000.

Perhaps we may take this opportunity of stating that the Oldham Bank, inserted in our list, is a small affair of only £8000; and the Bank holding some of de Jersey & Co's acceptance, has determined to wind up the concern. The failure of Messrs J. & W. Morley, warehousemen, in London, has fallen heavily upon Manchester, with which town they were intimately connected. Mr. Wm. Nash, in the Manchester and woolen trade, whose name stands in our list, was much respected; his liabilities are estimated at £60,000. Yesterday, Frederick Barnes & Co., wholesale hardwaremen, stopped payment. They have branches also at Birmingham and Sheffield. The extent of their liabilities is, however, not large.

In Liverpool, we deeply regret to say that several failures have occured, which from the character and standing of the parties were hardly anticipated. The house of W. Pierce & Co., agents of Barclay, Brothers, & Co., followed the fate of the London firm. Moesata & Sons, a small firm in the La Guayra trade, were also declared to have suspended their payments. Several other respected names will be found in our list, whose suspension calls for no other remark than the expression of our regret and sympathy. Thus far the failures in our town, however severe, were of a private character; and the past week ended gloomily. But, yesterday, the utmost consternation was created by a public notice from the Directors of the Royal Bank of Liverpool to the effect "that owing to the extraordinary pressure of the times, they conceived it to be the interest of all concerned to suspend the operations of the Bank, until the proceedings of a deputation now in London should be ascertained." The above was posted on the Bank, the doors of which were closed. This Bank, which was established in 1837, has a numerous and opulent joint stock proprietary of about 200 persons, holding 1300 one thousand pound shares, of which £500 is paid up, amounting to about £640,000. At the last annual meeting, the concern had a reserve fund of £100,000, and a contingent fund of £30,000. This stoppage has thrown the whole business of the town into confusion; and the Mayor, Mr. Brown, M P., and other gentlemen have proceeded to London, with a view to solicit the Government to interfere for the relief of the entire mercantile and banking community, throughout which the distress has now so powerfully extended. We cannot conceal our fears that this last failure will have serious results, happening at a moment when so many parties were seeking assistance from the Bank, and when numerous clients had collected funds in the hands of the Bank to meet obligations falling due yesterday.

As might be anticipated, a heavy run was made upon some of the Banks here, but they have hitherto stood firm. It is stated that three houses, whose names have been freely mentioned as having had considerable assistance from the Royal Bank, are debtors to the institution to the extent of the whole paid-up capital.

We regret to state that, just as we were going to press, we learnt that the deputation had proceeded to Liverpool, having failed to make a favourable impression on the Directors of the Bank of England.

With regard to Manchester, the principal failures, after the Messrs. de Jersey & Co., have been E. & J. Andrew, calico printers; Geisler, Webber, & Co., German shippers of yarn; and James, Nephew, & Co., merchants.

The affairs of Messrs. Sanderson & Co. are winding up satisfactorily, only £28,000 of bad bills having appeared as yet amongst the assets. £725,000 of bills have run out already, out of £1,725,000. The estate of Messrs. Reid, Irving & Co., is to be wound up under the inspection of Mr. Baring, Mr. Blyth, and Mr. Cahlery, and a hope is held out that a dividend of five shillings in the pound will shortly be declared.

A meeting of the creditors of Lyall, Brothers & Co., has been held; and, taking into view all the probabilities of the house in India meeting their payments, it is expected that the London firm will pay about 10s. in the pound. The creditors of Messrs. Usborne have consented to receive 11s. in the pound, in periodical instalments.

In the above article we have confined ourselves to the mere record of those disastrous failures as they occurred. Our readers at a distance will be able to form therefrom, some conception of the social misery which such extensive ruin has entailed upon hundreds of respectable families. The worst feature is, that no one believes that the mischief is even yet over.

It is rumoured that Lieut. Munro's sentence will be further commuted to six months, and that he will again have a commission in the army.

A St. Petersburg letter states that the amount in value of the corn exported from Russia since the new harvest is 32,891,622 roubles, equaling about £2,000,000.

The whole of Her Majesty's ministers assembled in town on the 12th instant, when a council was held; and it is expected that successive meetings of the cabinet will take place during the next few weeks.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.—The Royal Mail steam-ship Britannia arrived in the Mersey on Saturday, the 30th inst., at a very early hour. She had experienced very rough weather, and a heavy sea, for the greater part of the voyage, which consequently longer than usual.

THE STEAM SHIP WASHINGTON.—The "Washington" arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 19th inst., after a passage of 10½ days. Captain Hewitt informs us that the ship encountered during the passage strong head winds, on many days amounting to a gale.

A deputation from the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company, consisting of Mr. George Pemberton, M. B. Badger, Captain W. D. Pager, R. N., Mr. E. Sharpe, Mr. Herbert Ingram, and Mr. W. Bridges, the Secretary, had an interview with Earl Grey on the 15th instant at the Colonial office, on the subject of the railway intercommunication of British North America.

The report is in circulation that Mr. Herries, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to be put forward as the leader of the Conservative party, in lieu of Lord George Bentick, when the new parliament assembles.

READ THE MOST REMARKABLE CURE EVER RECORDED.

Washboro', Me., July 29, 1845.

Dear Sir:—Having experienced great benefit from your invaluable medicine, I feel it my duty and privilege to let the world know what it has done for me. Possessed of a strong constitution naturally, I had enjoyed perfect health previous to the spring of 1843, when I was troubled with difficulty in my left side, attended with considerable pain. Sometime in July I was violently attacked with a cough, which continued until fall, but was confined to the house eight months, during which time my cough was very severe. I frequently had spells of coughing which lasted two hours, daily raised large quantities of disagreeable matter accompanied with blood. Sometimes I raised a quart of blood at a time. I consulted three physicians, all of whom did their best to restore me, gave me up; said there could be no more for me to do, but must die; it was impossible for me to live but a short time. One of them said my lungs were gone. At this critical moment, when eminent physicians had exhausted their skill, friends despaired of my life, my own hope of recovery at an end, I resorted to

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

When I had taken one and a half bottles the severe spells of coughing were removed. I continued taking the Balsam onto spring, 1844, when I ceased to bleed at the lungs, my health and strength improved so that I left the house, but was not able to work for a year. Now my health is good. I am able to do a day's work every day in my farm.

JAMES COMERY.

Witness, THOMAS BENNER.

For particulars see Dr. Wistar's treatise on Consumption, to be had of the agents.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

NEW YORK ALBION.—Wm L. Avery, Agent, will receive subscriptions and forward subscribers names for this valuable and interesting paper. The beautiful engraving of H. M Queen VICTORIA (26 x 36 inches) which is given with the paper, can be seen at the