

of the fishing treaty, has escaped its merited condemnation by an error made by the Attorney General. The firm of John McDougall, & Co., of Halifax, have failed for between £60,000 and £80,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM BAD ROADS.—On Wednesday last, as James Lockabe was coming from Ryckman's Saw Mill, Anchester, with a load of lumber, the wheels of his waggon got into a deep rut just as he had crossed a small bridge, about half a mile from the mill, causing the load to upset into a creek or swamp. No one saw the accident occurring, but it being near the residence of Capt. Smith, some of the children noticed the waggon going along the road, and afterwards seeing it upset, gave the alarms. Capt. Smith immediately repaired to the spot, when he found the whole of the load on the top of the driver, and the horses struggling violently to extricate themselves. The deceased was at once taken from under the lumber, but life had already flown, and his neck had been dislocated. He had been in the employment of Mr. Ryckman for some time, and had always borne a good character. —[Hamilton Gazette.]

The Schooner *Mechanic* arrived at Windsor on Wednesday morning, with a large and splendid locomotive engine, called the "Simpson," and was landed at the Railroad Wharf, at Moy, for the Great Western Railroad.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:—We learn that a despatch has been received by the engineer, stating that the ten mile submarine cable from Prince Edward Island to New Brunswick, the first link of the great Telegraph line of the Newfoundland Telegraph Co., is now completed, and works well. The line across P. E. I. will be finished by the 25th inst. A force is now employed stretching the land wire across Newfoundland. The 130 mile line from Newfoundland to P. E. I. will be ready to lay down early in the Spring, when the ice breaks up in the St. Lawrence channel.

United States.

LOSS OF THE WESTERN WORLD.

THRILLING DESCRIPTION BY A PASSENGER.

Another of those lamentable accidents which are of such painfully frequent occurrence in these waters, has taken place on the Mississippi.

On Tuesday, the 14 instant, at a quarter before 5 o'clock in the morning, the steamboat *Western World*, on her way down, came in collision at the bend just below Princeton, with the steamboat *P. R. W. Hill*. The concussion was so slight as not in the least to alarm me, though I was lying awake in my berth. In a few seconds, however hasty and frequent cries of "Get up! get up! she's sinking!" resounded through the saloon. With solemn silence and hurried movement each sprang from his bed, and snatching hastily at what was within reach and of value, rushed out.

The *Hill* was alongside. Some first threw their small valuables on her, some, with a stronger impulse for self-preservation, sought only their individual safety. In less than five minutes the *World* caulked partially over. Some persons slid down the columns that support the saloon deck, tumbled in among the cattle on the lower deck, and scrambled on board the *Hill* as best they might. Finding that the *World* did not go over entirely, a gangway plank was run out from the *Hill* to her saloon. A solemn and awful silence reigned except when broken by those on board the *Hill* ordering back the tide of people who rushed to her side to witness the catastrophe.

Scarcely ten minutes had elapsed from the moment the boats came in collision, when a frightful crash was heard, and careening completely over the *Western World* went to pieces the lurid light of torches revealing the death struggles of scores of the unfortunate cattle that had not been cast loose.

But was all human life saved? Who knew? How few cared? One at least could bear better testimony to a sad negative. He stood near the stove, a half naked infant in his arms, two others at his feet. Ten minutes have turned him from a man into an idiot. The wife of his bosom and two of his children are buried in the dark waters of the Mississippi. Others were lost—some twelve or fifteen.

It is said, and truly, there is a great indifference to human life in these regions. I confess it was a painful sight to witness such a total absence of any proper feeling as was exhibited on this melancholy occasion. The bar of the *H. R. W. Hill* was the first place visited by many who had just escaped death, and even while the holy work of rescue was going on, the ribald jest circulated freely among those who sat drinking and smoking around the stove, unchecked even by the sight of the poor idiot and his three children, who standing at the same fire, must have reminded them that though they were saved, others had been hurried but an instant before into eternity.

NEW INVENTION.—An ingenious mechanic of Nashua, N. H., has invented a new method of driving circular saws without an arbor. With a

saw arranged, as he has it, a four foot saw will cut a board three and one-half feet wide, while as now arranged, a four foot saw will hardly cut one and-half feet. It is also arranged so that it will cut when the carriage is going either way, and will at the same time saw nearly twice as fast.

The steamship *Europa*, which left New York last week, is to be removed from the line, and her place filled by one of the new sterners recently constructed by the Cunard company.

FEARFUL INCREASE OF CRIME.—There were no less than three, and perhaps five, murders committed in New York, from Saturday night to Monday morning. Two men were stabbed with knives and one gashed in the head with an axe. All are dead. One or two other cases may end fatally. And at the time these crimes were committed, no less than four men lay in the condemned cells, under sentence of death for deliberate murder. Assuredly New York is obtaining an unenviable notoriety.

American art has lost one of its most distinguished representatives in the person of Horatio Greenough, sculptor. He died at Somerville, Mass., on Saturday morning, from a short but violent attack of the brain fever.

The *Boston Traveller* states that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is about to visit Great Britain, with her husband. She has lately received a letter from Dr. Wardlaw, tendering her, in behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow, an invitation to visit England at their expense. This invitation she has accepted, and she will soon leave for Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, Jan. 2nd, 1853.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 15th ult., and brings dates from London and Paris to the day of sailing.

The Cotton market was a shade higher, and a fair business doing.

Breadstuffs.—The market closed firmer, with moderate business doing.

Trade at Manchester dull, and prices drooping.

ENGLAND.—The debate on the Budget continued to excite a good deal of attention. The English papers were commenting rather severely on the Cuban correspondence sent to Congress by President Fillmore.

The *Times* has a high complement to Captain Nye, of the *Pacific*, for his gallant conduct in rescuing from the sinking wreck of the ship *James Stephens*, bound from Quebec to Glasgow, her crew and passengers.

It is stated that the commercial treaty between France and England has been decided upon, and only waits certain modifications previous to being publicly announced.

FRANCE continued quiet, and the Emperor had been generally recognized by Foreign Courts. The Pope, it was said, would go to Paris to crown Napoleon III.

SPAIN.—The quarrel between the government and the opposition was growing daily more bitter. The Queen had accepted the resignation of Rosas as Vice President of the Council.

AUSTRALIA.—The ship *Roman Emperor*, with dates from Sydney to September 31, had arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ult., with £242,000 in gold.

The news from the mines was rather unsatisfactory.

Mechanics' wages were very high, and still advancing.

New York, Jan. 3.

The steamer *Glasgow* arrived here to-day. She brings London dates to the 16th, one day later than received by the *Pacific*.

The Queen of Siam had thrown off all allegiance to Arva, and an army of 200,000 men with 250 elephants was on the British frontier.

Dost Mahomed had joined Khan Dahar's people.

A destructive fire had occurred at Canton on the 14th October and \$150,000 of silk goods destroyed.

A number of earthquakes had occurred about the China seas.

After an engagement between the insurgents and the Celestial troops, the former put to the sword 500 officers and 1000 people.

The steamer "Georgia," has arrived at New York from Aspinwall, with 200 passengers and \$250,000 in gold dust, and California mails. She brings nothing later from any point except Jamaica. The news from there is unimportant.

In the early part of the present year, the Rev. R. Bickersteth, the Rector of St. Giles-in-the-fields, established a class for Roman Catholic inquirers, the result of which has been so far successful that, up to the present time, upward of thirty persons have publicly abjured the errors of Romanism and joined the Church of England. Two of those persons are now in training to become Scripture-readers, and one has given up a situation of considerable emolument to proceed to Ireland as a Scripture-reader. He left London in the course of last week to enter upon the scene of his future labours.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Yesterday St. Paul's Cathedral was again restored to its religious purposes. Although a considerable portion of the scaffolding remains to be removed, worshippers have again found themselves in the choir—although compelled at present to move through a perfect forest of scaffold poles, and at every step liable to be overthrown by temporary boards and huge leathern pipes. The afternoon service was crowded. The whole of the choir fittings were vested in black, as were the pulpit and altar.

"On the former was the Duke of Wellington's achievement." The anthem was Mr. Goss's composition for the funeral. "If we believe that Jesus died," &c. The Sermon—a most effective and classical composition—was preached by the Dean. As a work of art, in elegance of language, in choice of diction, and in graceful grouping, as well as condensation of the picture, the Sermon will bear comparison and take rank with the accredited funeral orations; and to say this is very high praise. Dr. Milman has hitherto had but a sorry set of rivals in the Duke's funeral Sermons; but the eulog pronounced yesterday is great on other grounds than that of comparative merit.—*Chronicle.*

THE QUEEN VS. NEWMAN.—LIBEL.—RULE NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.—At the commencement the libel was read, after which Lord Campbell went through the whole of his notes of the evidence. The notes having been gone through, Sir Alexander Cockburn rose, on behalf of Dr. Newman, to move for a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, upon the three following grounds, viz: firstly, that certain evidence had been improperly rejected; secondly, that the judge misdirected the jury; and thirdly, that the verdict was against the evidence. As to the rejection of evidence, there were two points to be urged. The one, as to the question addressed to Dr. Achilli, upon the subject of cases of incontinence alleged to have been committed by him, and not named in the plea of justification, Lord Campbell said that in his notes it was distinctly stated that the learned counsel said he would not press that point at the trial, and that therefore he ought not to bring it forward. Sir A. Cockburn acquiesced. The second point was as to the admissibility in evidence of an article in the *Dublin Review*, which article was the authority upon which the statements in the libel were founded. It was a matter well worthy of consideration when the Court was weighing the question of probability between the one side and the other, to show that Dr. Achilli had submitted, during a long period of time, to the charges made against him. Lord Campbell still retained the opinion formed at the trial, and the other judges concurred in thinking the *Dublin Review* could not be given in evidence. Sir Alexander Cockburn, therefore, went on to the misdirection of the judge. The misdirection had reference to a decree of the Holy Inquisition at Rome. The learned gentleman then addressed himself to the remaining point—that the verdict of the jury was against the evidence. He called attention to the fact that there were produced on the side of Dr. Newman no less than twenty-two witnesses, while on the other, there was only the evidence of Achilli himself and the wife of the tailor of Corfu. The learned judges having considered the matter, Lord Campbell said—"Sir A. Cockburn, you may take a rule on the ground that the verdict was against evidence, and on no other." Rule nisi accordingly.

ATTACK ON CAPT. PACKENHAM IN ITALY.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* states that Capt. Packenham, the zealous friend of the Vaudois, recently got into trouble at a little town on the hill above Spezzia:

Having made a halt at Spezzia on his journey in that direction, he walked to a neighbouring village to get a view of the bay. Seeing some children there he called them around him, and talked with them about Christ and the Apostles and the holy Scriptures, and also read to them from the gospels, gave them several copies of the Epistle to the Ephesians, translated by a worthy monk, and printed at Florence, also several copies of a tract called the *Brasen Serpent* a simple explanation of faith in Christ, promising to come to see them again on his return that way. Returning through Spezzia, he lost no time in climbing up to the village again, with a friend. But no sooner did he make his appearance in the village, than several women rushed towards him and commenced abusing him. The school happened to be let off just at this moment, and the children also all came crowding around him, and it was not long before the whole village turned out to see the heretical intruder. One furious Amazon took the lead in railing accusations against the poor Captain. He tried to argue and pacify, but in vain. No matter if the book was a part of the word of God. "If the Apostle Paul himself should come here," said this woman "and tell us anything contrary to what the priest says we would not listen to him!" The women now commenced burning the tracts and Epistles which he has distributed on his former visit, lighting them with matches and waving them blazing in his face. One woman went so far as to seize hold upon the light summer coat which he wore, and attempted to burn that also!

The Priest now came up with a band of men, and rushing into the crowd, confronted the Captain with the most hectoring air—demanded to know his business there, and how he had dared distribute *bad books* among his people. Captain P. waited very calmly until the priest got through with his first burst of rage and then asked how he dared to call a portion of God's word a *bad book*. An Epistle of Paul a *bad book*. The priest at first attempted to evade the charge by abusing the translation—but there the Captain had the better of him again, as the translation was approved by the Archbishop of Florence! The Priest then fell upon the tract; but here he was worsted also; for he could find nothing in it but faith in a Saviour crucified for our sins!

Finding that he lost ground, and that the Captain was making a favorable impression on some, the priest resorted to abuse, and insisted that the Captain was a minister of the Church of England, and paid for coming here to disseminate heresy. In vain the Captain denied this—in vain the gentleman from Spezzia remonstrated

with the priest for asserting what he knew nothing about. The priest was determined to raise a riot, and set the heathen Captain out of the village by the fanatical people. He got upon some steps, and calling his parishioners to hear, and beating upon his breast each time, shouted, "I swear! I swear! I swear! that this man is a minister of the Church of England, paid to come here and disseminate damnable heresies. The Captain however turned the tables upon him by saying to the now excited men, "My good friends, I am no minister of the Church of England, but an old sailor like many of you, and I take no pay for distributing the word of God among by poor brethren." This caused a division among them, and the priest had no other argument left but violence, to which he endeavored to instigate the people.

The Captain, advised by one of the authorities, now turned to go down to Spezzia, and was followed out of the village by a mob, who hooted and gave him a shower of sticks and stones. At Spezzia he was advised by the governor to leave the place as soon as possible, as the priest was a notoriously malicious person, and would be sure to have revenge in some way. The Captain, whose arrangements were already made to leave the next day, declined to hurry at all; as he insisted that the laws of the country were clearly on his side, and that the priest was the disturber of the peace. That, the Governor told him, was of no account whatever. The religious sentiments of the country were against him, and that was enough. That evening six young men from the village on the hill, called on the Captain, to say that if he would come up there again they and some others would stand by him, and that they could throw stones as well as the other party. The Captain however, declined this resort to carnal weapons, and took the occasion to enlighten his friends upon the nature of the pure gospel, for which they thanked him, and retired very much pleased with their visit. On reaching Genoa, the Captain found that a process had been commenced against him, and his passport was refused him to continue in Switzerland. It may be some time yet before the case is decided.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SEAT OF THE LATE COLONEL GARDINER BY FIRE.—We regret to state that on Saturday afternoon the fine old mansion at Bankton, near Tranent, the reputed residence of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner was totally destroyed by fire. The flames are supposed to have originated from the ignition of a beam of wood communicating with the kitchen vent. In about half an hour after the roof fell in, and the whole interior soon became a mass of flame.

ALLEGED FULFILLMENT OF A DREAM.—A most singular instance of the fulfillment of a dream has transpired at Newent, Gloucestershire. An inquest was held at that place on Monday, before Mr. Lovegrove, one of the Coroners for Gloucestershire, on the body of a man named Mark Lane, who had been found drowned under most remarkable circumstances. The evidence of the deceased's brother was to the following effect:—He was informed on Friday night that his brother Mark was missing; he immediately replied, "Then he is drowned, for I dreamt last night that he was drowned, and that I was up to my armpits in water, endeavouring to get him out." That very same night the man dreamt again that his brother was drowned near the locks at Oxenhall, and that there was a trout by him. Next morning he went to Oxenhall with another brother, and there he saw a trout in the water. He felt convinced that the body of his brother was near; and, in fact, the body was found near to the spot. The deceased, it appeared, was addicted to drinking, and on attempting to pass home along the road, which was flooded, he was carried away by the stream and drowned. The verdict of the Jury was "found drowned."

LORD FRANKFORT.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday, before Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Lord Frankfort was found guilty of having issued a libel upon Lord H. Lennox. In July last a number of disgraceful circulars, signed "Macbeath," were forwarded to a number of respectable families, stating that the writer was prepared to arrange assignations between "peeresses and the daughters of the nobility and gentry," and the names of Lord Henry Lennox, and others were mentioned. Several of these abominable documents were traced to the defendant, against whom proceedings for libel were immediately commenced. The evidence was conclusive: his female servant was detected putting several of the circulars into the post, addressed to Clergymen; the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty;" and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Immediately on his Lordship's arrival he was placed in the cells used for the reception of ordinary prisoners. On Saturday morning his Lordship, having gone through the ceremony of the bath, was clad in the prison apparel, and his own taken from him. He appeared to feel the degradation of his position most acutely. His Lordship not being sentenced to hard labour, will be exempted from the task of the treadmill and oakum picking, provided he pays the sum of 5s. weekly for the cost of his support.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.—It is said that the increase to the army, in *personnel* and *materiel*, will include an addition to the artillery branch of 2,000 men, 1,000 horses and carriages, and ammunition waggons for 200 guns. It is also proposed to add to the present strength of the Royal Marines 1,000 men. Orders have recently been issued to hasten the preparations for commencing the construction of the batteries in the Isle of Wight, and to expediate the works as much as possible.