

ples, pears, &c. &c. but that scarcely any purchasers could be found for such articles, owing to the panic caused by the threatened approach of the disease. Corn could be purchased at 12 cents per dozen, and only *one cent* was demanded for the same number of cucumbers.

A physician in Edinburgh has recommended electricity as a cure for Cholera, and the fact that the disease in New York began to abate after the thunder storm, may serve to strengthen this theory.

CANADA.—By the Cordelia, we obtain Quebec dates to July 31, and Montreal to August 1. At these dates the Cholera at Quebec had 5 cases, and 1 death; at Montreal 23 cases, 27 deaths. The mortality at the latter place is surprising and melancholy, and, we understand, is in a great degree occasioned by want of proper care in cleansing apartments, and, awful as the fact is, by increased intemperance in the use of ardent spirits!

THE BRITISH AMERICAN,

AUGUST 25, 1832.

We have received no later dates from Europe, than those already laid before the public.

Our dates from the United States are from New York to the 15th inst., Philadelphia to the 5th, and Boston to the 9th. The Cholera accounts are of a very alarming nature; a great many towns and villages have been visited with this dreadful scourge, and in some of them it has made dreadful havoc.

The Steam-Boat POCAMONTAS, instead of arriving with the mail, only left this port yesterday. This delay no doubt prevents us from giving in our columns later European intelligence.

LONDON, July 5.

PARIS, July 3.—The *Quotidienne*, the *National* and *Tribune*, were yesterday seized at the Post-office.

Seventy persons holding subaltern situations at the palace of the Tuilleries have just been dismissed.—*Message des Chambres.*

Considerable sensation has been excited at Vienna by a report that the French Government has resolved to take adverse measures to effect the evacuation of Antwerp.

IRELAND.—Ireland has obtained some important concessions during the past week, by an unexpected extension of the franchise under the reform Bill. In the counties the original proposition was to limit the right of voting to 10*l.* freeholders and upwards. This not satisfying the people of Ireland, ministers have so far improved the bill by allowing persons to vote who have an interest to the value of 10*l.* annually, arising from a lease of 20 years.

INDIA.—It is stated on undoubted authority that the Earl of Munster is about to be appointed Governor-General of India.

Nothing certain was known of the Duchess of Berri; she is said to be at Paul St. Leon, where are many Carlists.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.—At the date of the last accounts from Vienna the death of young Napoleon was hourly expected.

Dissolution of Parliament.—Parliament expected to rise the first week in August; but the dissolution, under the new order of things, it is said cannot take place before the beginning of November.

Ministers are making extensive reductions in the Excise Department, and have discharged three Commissioners, Lord Lifford, Col. Campbell, and W. Parish, Esq. A great saving will also be made in the Customs.

Sir James M'Donald, the newly appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, died on Friday morning at Spring Gardens, after a few days illness.

Birmingham Political Union.—At the late meeting of the Political Union, the following letter from the Prince of Moskowa, son of Marshal Ney to the Chairman, was read:—

"Sir,—It was with feelings of the strongest emotion that my family read the solemn Declaration of the Birmingham Political Union. I feel strongly the necessity which compels me to record my sentiments on the subject. In holding up to the deepest abhorrence the public conduct of one who contributed so cruelly to our misfortunes, you, Gentlemen, bind us to the strongest gratitude. The more we wish to gratify a bloody thirst of vengeance (against him who always fought according to the noblest laws of warfare), could refuse to save my father, when he lay in his power, from his murderers, must be unworthy of the confidence of every generous people. Honour be to the sentiments of the independent members of Birmingham, who have secured to themselves the sympathy and admiration of all nations. Their efforts, crowned with success in this solemn victory of England over the enemies of her liberties, are a certain guarantee for the success of the noblest cause could not perish if confided to such defenders. I request the Hon. Secretary of the Political Union to record from this the expression of my sincerest sentiments of cordiality and regard, to make them known to the subscribers of the solemn Declaration of the friends of Birmingham.

"Le Prince de la MOSKOWA.

"Paris, 24 June, 1832."

It was moved that the letter should be entered upon the records of the Union, and that a silver medal, with the inscription, "Presented by the Birmingham Political Union to the son of Ney," be presented to the writer; also that he be elected a Member of the Birmingham Political Union.

From Bell's Life in London, July 24, 1832.

We referred last week to some of the strong and the most memorable reasons why the people should stoutly avoid electing Members of the Government for their Representatives, and why the inhabitants of the metropolitan boroughs should particularly shun returning the Law Officers of the Crown to parliament. The Solicitor-General has announced himself as a Candidate for Mary-la-bone; and our warning will not, we trust, be wholly useless. Glad indeed are we to say that the general disposition in the metropolitan districts is to elect none but independent men connected with trade. The great principle of the Reform Bill—the only principle which can recommend it to the numerous unrepresented classes—is, that it throws the power of electing the Members into the hands of their industrious brethren. It does not embrace all the industrious classes—it leaves a great deal too much influence in mere wealth; but still it gives a predominant power, never possessed before, into the hands of those who, by some means or other, labour for their bread, and therefore have a common interest with all those who get their living by the same honest means. The majority of 20*l.* and 50*l.* voters, may, we believe, and it is likely they will, desire to keep down combinations of workmen, and desire to keep wages low, for the sake of their masters; but the desire of competition with one another will prevent their accomplishing this, and they never can desire again to place the workmen and themselves bound, hand and foot, at the mercy of

the idle classes. Thus, if the electors now exert common prudence and discretion, they must secure a representation for industry. But industry can only be properly represented by those who are themselves industrious. Idle men of fortune, engaged about public places, all those who live by shifts and intrigues, and venturers of all kinds, speculating politicians, mere literary men, heaven-born poets, and would-be political economists, never can be adequate and proper representatives of the industry of this great empire. Men of broken fortunes and tarnished reputation cannot be relied on. They will only seek to gloss over their errors, or fill their pockets by means of the trust confided in them. Political professions are worth nothing; they can be, and are, made by all men to suit their purposes; but a life of integrity, devoted to improve the condition of mankind, will never deceive the electors. Let them, therefore, study deeds, not words. Let them shut their ears to mere oratory, and look at actions. Let no man whose character is not unimpeached, give favour in their sight. Let no man who has been two or three times a bankrupt, who has been celebrated for dabbling in loans, who is habituated not to pay his debts, be clothed with the privilege of practising frauds with impunity. Moral honesty is the only sure guarantee of political honesty; and let us rather elect men of moderate abilities, whose life is unblemished, than men of splendid talents with a damaged reputation. Undoubtedly numerous adventurers will be anxious to creep into the reformed parliament, and will be forward in making their claims. Let the people, however, make no promises. Their suffrages will be considered an honour; and though the modest and the upright and the disinterested may not be in a hurry to ask these suffrages, the people may be assured that before the day of election such men will come into the field. At present, therefore, the first duty is caution. Let no man pledge his vote, but wait patiently till the time come, and then give his ardent support to the most deserving. The people must all recollect that, to have power over their representatives, they must not suffer them to buy their seats. The main principle of keeping the representative dependant on the people and independent of expense, is to render him to parliament without being obliged to spend one single shilling. The burden of attending to our business in the House of Commons will be quite enough for any man, and we must not add that the burden of ruining his own fortune.

Railway Accidents.—It has been proved in the course of the evidence adduced before the Committee on the London and Birmingham Railway Bill, that though 700,000 persons were conveyed on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in eighteen months, there was but one accident attended with loss of life, while during the last twelve months the Manchester papers have recorded fifteen cases of coaches being upset in the surrounding district, and passengers by them being either killed or seriously wounded.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ENTERED.

Schooner Betsy, Wood, Gato of Canis; Margaret & Sally, M'Fadyen, Miramichi; Elizabeth, St. Pierre's; Mary, Macdonald, Miramichi; Irving, St. Pierre's; True Friend, St. John's; Newfield; Earl Grey, James, Halifax; M. Lane, Arichat.

CLEARED.

Schooner Alert, Nemes, Miramichi; Manfred, Fling, Wagon; Mission, Irving; land; True Friend, M'Donald, St. John's; Felicity, M. Lane, Arichat.