

New Brunswick. Such are the opinions of the British public upon the treaty settling and defining the North Eastern Boundary.

The recent riots in the manufacturing districts are again about to attract a good deal of the public attention by the opening of a Special Commission for the trial of the poor deluded beings who took part in the outbreak. Two Commissions have been granted, one for the county of Chester, and the other for Lancashire; it is expected the trials will commence on Monday next. Fergus O'Connor and thirteen others of the gang of 'Charter' men were arrested at the close of last week.

The Royal Mail Steam ship Caledonia arrived here on Sunday last in eleven and a half days from Halifax. The news she brought was generally considered of no moment, and had little or no influence upon the London Money Market.

The Trade in the manufacturing districts, and generally throughout the country has not undergone any change of moment since the sailing of the last steamer. During the past week the London Money market has been somewhat more animated than the week which preceded it, and the value of stocks had a tendency to improve. The Corn trade is at present attracting a good deal of attention, from the fact that the operations of the new law is said to have brought about many very extensive failures. The value both of Flour and Wheat of all descriptions has for some time been depreciating, and at the present time it is stated that Canadian flour is selling in this country at a loss of ten shillings per barrel. There have certainly been some heavy failures in the corn trade during the last fortnight, but whether the operation of the new Corn Law is the cause is another question. The Liverpool Cotton Market continues dull and inanimate, with prices much about the same as those of this day fortnight.

From France there has been very little news of interest since our last publication. We have the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday last. The most striking articles of intelligence which they contain refer to deplorable ravages occasioned throughout France by the late rains, which produced in various districts inundations unequalled in extent since the year 1812. In several of the wine districts (those of the Rhone particularly) the vintage had been nearly destroyed. The Courrier de la Gironde publishes a letter from a Bordeaux merchant, complaining that by the new American tariff the duties on French brandies are raised to 250 per cent., and on French wines to 100 per cent., which amounts to an equal prohibition, and will deprive the two departments of the Gironde and the Charente Inferieure, of the sale of 400,000 hectolitres of wine annually, whilst the highest duty by the same tariff on British manufactures is but 40 per cent.

The Courrier Francais concurs with its Parisian and provincial contemporaries in deprecating the American tariff, but advises, that instead of a war of tariffs, France undertake reciprocal trade with Brazil and Egypt, the cottons of which countries were as suitable and as good in quality as the American article, and produced in quantities sufficient for the wants of the French manufacturers. The Journal des Debats strongly recommends the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium, as the only means of preventing the latter from acceding to the German Customs Union. The Debats adds, that the impediment to the conclusion of a perfect treaty of commerce between the two countries is the apprehension entertained that the French iron masters could not compete with those of Belgium. 'This difficulty, however,' says the Debats, 'could be easily obviated by reducing the duty on coal used in the French iron works, and by giving increased facilities for the conveyance of coal by the construction of canals and the improvement of the high roads.'

From Port Natal, Cape of Good Hope, we learn by late advices that the Boers had surrendered to captain Smith, the British commanding officer at that port. We have intelligence from Madrid to the 24th ult. The Ministry had contradicted in the Patriota, the reports of the resignation of M. Zumalacarrqui (Minister of Justice) and of the intended dissolution of the Cortes, previous to their reconvocation. The same Journal likewise declares, that there was no truth in the announcement, that General Zurbana had been superseded in his command, because of the alleged brutal conduct towards M. Lefevre, a French resident at Gerona.

The news from Circassia and Daghestan continues to be unfavourable to the

Russian arms. In the former, the insurgents had gained fresh advantages over the invaders, and possessed themselves of several forts situate along the coast of the Black Sea; and in Daghestan, different tribes of the country had entered into an offensive and defensive league, and defeated the Russians in various encounters.

The Amsterdam Gazette contains a ukase of the Emperor Nicholas, signed at Peterhoff on the fourth of August last, in which His Majesty states that 'whereas the establishment of a railroad communication between St. Petersburg and Moscow would cost between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 of silver roubles, I deem it expedient to contract a loan abroad for its construction.' The portion required for 1843 was at 8,000,000 roubles; and during the following years, the quota was to be proportioned to the probable cost of the works likely to be executed annually. This loan is to be inscribed in the great book of the public debt, under the title of 'Second Loan at 4 per cent.' Debentures of 500 roubles each are to be delivered, which will be divided into 320 series, each of which will comprise 50 inscriptions. These inscriptions will bear an interest of 4 per cent. from the first of August of the present year. The fund set aside for the redemption of loan will amount, in 1843 and 1844, to 75,000 silver roubles annually; and during the following years, after 1845, to 240,000 roubles. The realization of the loan is to the firm of Baron Steiglitz and Co.

The Lepsic Gazette of the 25th ult. states, that the treaty of commerce between Austria and Great Britain, which has been for some time under consideration, is about to be concluded, Prince Metternich having agreed to the principle. The existing duties on the importation of British manufactures are to be considerably reduced. It was likewise expected that Austria would enter into an arrangement with the German Customs Union.

Up to this hour no intelligence has been received of the Overland Mail from India.

FRANCE.—The French journals have been principally occupied during the week with the new American Tariff; and as may be supposed, the Federal Government is much vituperated for having increased its Custom's duties. Some of the more reasonable and less violent of these journals, nevertheless, admit that America had no alternative but to increase those duties, which constitute almost her only source of revenue. The Journal des Debats is particularly angry with the Americans, and levels its darts against General Jackson, whom it denominates 'an obstinate and violent soldier,' and to whose imitative policy it traces back the ideas of those who framed the present Tariff. The official organs of the government declare that France has no reason to be dissatisfied with the Tariff, inasmuch as the French minister at Washington has adopted such measures that French goods will ensure an advantageous and permanent sale in the United States. This reasoning is difficult to be understood, because the increase of duties will materially limit interchanges. Alluding to the treaty signed between the United States and England, the Constitutionel, which of course speaks, in this instance, the language of M. Thiers, and represents his unmitigated hostility to England, declares that France is now in the proper position to divest herself of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, inasmuch as the condition of nations being progressive, are liable to those changes which demand a regulation and settlement of their relations upon new grounds. This journal also observes that the treaty relative to the right of search is virtually renewed annually, because the number of cruizers is appointed by the two governments every year; and therefore France may, on any one of those occasions, divest itself of the treaty. But this is not all. The organ of M. Thiers openly declares that France should, without delay, compel England to grant, in a new treaty, the same provisions and advantages which she herself has laid down as the basis of her treaty with the United States. The language of the Constitutionel may be taken as a specimen of the spirit with which M. Thiers will act, should he again succeed to power, and assume the portfolio of the Foreign Office. This statesman appears to think that England is to be bullied into any concession, and that France has only to make her demands, in order to obtain immediate compliance therewith. M. Guizot knows more than this, and is therefore far more tractable and reasonable in his policy with respect to England.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.—Letters from Erzeroum of the 15th of August (received via Constantinople,) announce that a corps of five hundred Persians attacked (about the middle of July,) a detachment of two hundred Turkish cavalry in the environs of Bayazid, the latter, although thus surprised by a superior force, charged their assailants with great impetuosity routed and pursued them a distance of three leagues. The Persians lost thirty men killed, and had many wounded. The Turks lost only five men. After this engagement, the Persians, considering themselves no longer in safety on that of the frontier, made a retrograde movement, abandoning the positions they had held for some time in the neighbourhood of Bayazid. The head quarters of the Ottoman army were then transferred to that town, where 6,000 regular troops of all arms, and as many irregulars, were concentrated at the close of July. The Khurds of the districts of Bayazid, Mousch, and Van, had taken arms in favour of the Turks, and 5,000 Lazes were daily expected from Trebizond. Twelve pieces of artillery forwarded from Constantinople, and intended for the army in Kurdistan, reached Bahout on the 12th. The same letters state that Mustafa Sabri Pasha left Erzeroum on the 13th ult., to assume the command at Bayazid.

TO PASSENGERS.

For Hobart Town, Sydney, New South Wales, and New Zealand.

A NEW Copper fastened Bark, of about 260 Tons Register, will be despatched for the above Ports early in March next, should sufficient encouragement offer. The number of Passengers will be limited. Passage Money—First Cabin, £40 Currency; Second Cabin, £25 Currency; for which sums Passengers will be found in Provisions, Water, and every other necessary, except Spirits and Bedding. The Vessel, which is now building under particular inspection, is of a beautiful model, and great strength, and expected to be an uncommon fast sailer, will be fitted out in a very first style, and commanded by an experienced Seaman.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, and others wishing to emigrate to any of the above place will find this Ship an excellent opportunity. The climate of New Zealand is admitted to be the finest in the world,—every description of Grain and Green Crop may be raised with half the labour required in this Province. Mechanics of all kinds will find plenty of employment, and good wages.

Intending Emigrants will please make early application to the subscriber, (if by letter, post paid,) so as to enable him to give timely notice of the day of sailing.

JAMES MALCOLM,

Agent for the above Vessel. Saint John, N. B. 8th October, 1842.

Post Office Notice.

From and after Tuesday, the 5th instant Her Majesty's SOUTHERN MAILS will be despatched from this Office every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at Eight o'clock, P. M. precisely; and the NORTHERN (or Bay de Chaleur), Newcastle, and Douglstown MAILS, every Friday, soon after the arrival of those from the South.

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

Post Office, Chatham, } 2nd July, 1842. }

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has Removed to the Premises of the late George Henderson, Esq., Newcastle. NEIL McLEAN.

Miramichi, July 22, 1842.

COAL.

Hourly Expected,

To arrive in the Ship Sesostris, McKenzie, Master, from Picton—

120 Tons Round Coal,

Which will be sold, by application to P. WILLISTON & BROTHERS.

October 15, 1842.

To Let,

And immediate Possession given. The SHOP and House adjoining, lately occupied by Mr Vary, as a Book Store, situated in the Town of Chatham. The above premises will be let at a reduced rent. Apply at the Gleaner Office. Chatham, October 15, 1842

Notice.

The Subscriber being about to leave Miramichi, hereby informs those persons who have Watches or other articles in his possession, that they may obtain them by applying to Mr John He. CHAS. J. WOLHAUPTER.

Chatham, 6th October 1842.

White Pine Timber!

2,500 TONS NEW WHITE PINE TIMBER, of very superior quality, averaging eighteen inches; For sale by DUNCAN & LOCH. Newcastle, 29th August, 1842:

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC WORK.

ANIMAL CHEMISTRY, OR ORGANIC CHEMISTRY IN ITS APPLICATION TO PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

BY JUSTUS LIEBIG.

This valuable work, it is admitted on all sides, marks the commencement of a new era in physiology. Liebig, by the profound sagacity which enabled him to erect so beautiful a structure on the foundation of facts which others had allowed to remain for so long a time utterly useless, has elicited the admiration of the scientific world. His important discovery of the true source of animal heat would alone immortalize him. The author's object in this work, has been to direct attention to the points of intersection of chemistry with physiology, and to point out those parts in which the sciences become, as it were, mixed up together. The volume contains a collection of problems, such as chemistry at present requires to be resolved,—and a number of conclusions, drawn according to the rules of that science, from close observations and long experience.

This excellent and popular work will be issued in a double Extra New World, on the 1st October, and will be sent to all parts of the United States at newspaper postage on the following

TERMS—Single numbers 25 cents, five copies \$1, eleven copies \$2, twenty five copies for \$4, and in the latter proportion for a larger number. Address

J. WINCHESTER, 30 Ann st N Y.

A New Original Novel,

By that well known and popular Authoress MRS. SEBA SMITH,

ENTITLED THE WESTERN CAPTIVE,

OR

The Times of Tecumseh,

Written expressly for the New World, Will be published on Wednesday, October 20.

The character of this work is almost sufficiently explained by its title. The scenes are laid on the Western Frontier, during the exciting period of the Last War—and those famous battles are introduced which have conferred lasting glory on the names of Harrison and Johnson. The story is vividly picturesque, and the incidents are interwoven with the best skill of the accomplished writer.

We take more than common pleasure in introducing this work to the public; since it is purely American in its character, and cannot fail to be welcomed with cordial good will in every section of our country.

TERMS—For single copies 18¢, six copies \$1, fourteen copies \$2, and \$12 per hundred.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Newcastle Post Office September, 1842.

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| Adam Edmond | McMasters Rev. S. 3 |
| Bannon Michael | Murray James |
| Beal John | McDoggald Anthony 2 |
| Bullock Stephen | Milne James |
| Buggy Patrick | McKenzie John |
| Bran Edward | Mitchell John |
| Bumbury Patrick | McLean John |
| Boyc Wm. | Mitchell Mary |
| Broad, & Co. | Murphy Martin |
| Burk Nathaniel | Murphy Wm. |
| Connors Jeremiah | Murphy Michael |
| Cowie Robert 2 | Murphy John |
| Crowe Michael | McGraw Francis |
| Connors Thomas | Newlan Daniel |
| Campbell Archibald | Newlan John |
| Crooks Thomas 2 | Oldfield Henry |
| Cowie Andrew 2 | Robinson Samuel |
| Cueily Wm. | Ripley Thomas |
| Curtis Wm. | Rawley John |
| Clarke Charles | Sinclair Andrew 3 |
| Dalton Edward 2 | Sinclair Janet |
| Delany Patrick | Sweet John |
| Dillon John | Smart Robert |
| Dinner John 2 | Stewart Angus |
| Furlong Patrick | Sprague Nathaniel |
| Flaherty John | Sturgeon James |
| Gill Richard | Simpson Robert |
| Griffith Charles | Tozer Jared |
| Gillon Thomas | Torairs Samuel 2 |
| Godfrey Elisha | Tozer David 2 |
| Hogan Wm. | Travers Ebenezer 2 |
| Hearn Wm. | Power Robert |
| Homes James | Walls James |
| Henry Robert | Whitney Sarah |
| Kirkland John | Whitney Ebenezer |
| Lynch Thomas | Weaver Richard |
| McKinlay John | Wallace John |
| Mallans Alexander | |

All LETTERS not called for within Three Months from this date, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

HUGH MORELL, P. M.

Wanted.

A TEACHER for the Parish School, Douglstown, capable of communicating instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. Satisfactory testimonials as to moral character will be required.

Wanted also—a Teacher for the Parish School No. 1, in the Town of Newcastle.

Application to be made to JAMES SOUTER, ALEX. GOODFELLOW, CHRISTOPHER WISHART. Trustees. August 26, 1842.