

not allow us to make profit of prisoners we take in war, we will kill all."

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, April 20.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The state of affairs in Ireland is improving. Matters have reached their worst, and are now in the way of mending. As we have often said before, when the present calamity has exhausted its virulence, better days will dawn on that unhappy land. More attention has been bestowed on its social requirements than previously. Its condition has touched the feelings, and what, perhaps, is of greater consequence, the pockets of the British nation; and as that is a point upon which individuals, as well as communities, are particularly sensitive, a remedy will be found equal to the emergency.

The condition of the Bank of England excites some attention, and, amongst commercial men, no little degree of alarm. The bullion is rapidly disappearing, and to keep it at home the rate of interest is raised, to counteract the state of the foreign exchanges. The Public Securities, like the mercury in a weather glass, are elevated one day and depressed the next. The policy of the Bank is criticised, sometimes in a friendly, oftener in a hostile spirit; and as that great moneyed corporation affects the value of every man's property, by the power it wields, this kind of controversy is natural under the circumstances. Many commercial men do not hesitate to declare the Bank to be a public nuisance, instead of a public benefit. What is its capital of thirty-five millions, they contend, compared with the hundred millions in a day, the estimated business transactions of the empire? Multiply this hundred millions per day by 313, the number of business days in the year, and the capital of the Bank appears as insignificant as a pebble by the side of the pyramids. Making ample allowance for any exaggeration in this estimate, enough remains to show that the circulating medium of the country bears no proportion to the value circulation, properly so called. The currency doctors are busy propounding their nostrums in all directions; but irrespective of these, the shrewd business-men of the country fancy they see breakers ahead. Time will tell.

The accounts which have been published respecting the quarterly and yearly finances show that England, at least, has suffered little in its commercial prosperity, or in the capacity of the people to consume articles which bring "grist" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's mill. These returns have surprised most of those who looked for a far different result. The state of the country, so far as the financial returns afford a clue, is in a healthy, if not a buoyant state, as a glance at them in another column will demonstrate.

The proceedings in Parliament since the sailing of the last steamer possess little interest. Business will be wound up as speedily as possible, in order to prepare for the dissolution which is to follow in June or July, next. Perhaps the history of England for a century and a half does not present a time when less party feeling prevailed. How a "cry" is to be got which will be available on the hustings, it would puzzle a conjuror to conjecture. No person less of a casuist than a Philadelphia lawyer could determine the question.

The bill introduced by Mr. Watson for removing certain disabilities under which the Roman Catholics labour, was thrown out last week on going into committee, principally owing to the opposition of Sir Robert Inglis. The member for Oxford headed the movement; but he did far less injury to the bill than the speech in its favour of the Earl Arundale and Surrey, the heir of the Duke of Norfolk. This young nobleman, in whose veins flow the "blood of all the Howards," which Pope has celebrated, made such a furious, indiscreet pro-Catholic speech, that the orthodox members were shocked, and the bill was lost. Not all the tact and eloquence of Mr. Sheil could remove the impression. One thing is clear—a long line of ancestry is no proof of the possession of brains.

The education crusade continues. The battle between the Church and the Dissenters is fought vigorously. Both parties have buckled on their armour in earnest.

The spring assizes in the counties of England are over, and Easter term will begin immediately. A season of scarcity is always held to be a season of crime; but the late assizes have not shown that crime is more prolific than usual. One feature is unhappily becoming painfully general, and it is so horrible, and has

hitherto been regarded as so un-English, that a feeling of national pride would induce us to avoid allusion to it, if the fact were not patent to the world. We allude to the destruction of life by poisoning.

The Prussian General Diet was opened by a speech from the King at Berlin, on the 11th. The King made an extraordinary speech, and as lengthy as it was novel. The new constitution, and the circumstances likely to arise out of it, formed, of course, the prominent points. The speech is decidedly conservative. His Majesty was anxious to impress upon the nobility and the commons the sacrifices he had made in gaining them the shadow of a constitution; and, fearful that they would abuse privileges that exist rather in name than in reality, impressed upon his own kingly importance, and the respect in which he held his vested rights. Few stranger documents have ever issued from one of "Heaven's anointed." The Prussians will hardly be contented with this sort of treatment. The end is not yet.

In Spain the Constitutional principle has proved triumphant. The obstinate Ministry which held the Queen in fetters has resigned, and another has been appointed, which bids fair to act more discreetly. French influence is said to be on the wane. The Queen, it is clear, has no sympathy for the Sovereign who rules over our neighbours. At his door she lays the misfortunes attending her unhappy marriage, and, judging from the spirit she has recently displayed, she will prove less of a puppet in the hands of others, and more of a Queen than was anticipated. Nevertheless, the condition of Spain is enough to make wise men sorrow, and foolish ones reckless. The country is still on the brink of a volcano, and the most trivial explosion might, under present circumstances, cause a disruption which would annihilate the monarchy and its occupant. The wonder is, how a spirited people, as the Spanish once were, can have so long endured with passive composure the buffets and insults to which they have been so cruelly exposed.

Affairs in Portugal are approaching a climax. The tedious and unsatisfactory struggle between the insurgents and the Queen's forces is drawing to a close. The Queen's troops seem unable to meet the emergency, and the protection of Great Britain has been solicited. Fears are entertained that the person of the Queen is not safe. In the capital a rising is anticipated. The representative of her Britannic Majesty has promised her safe protection on board the fleet—nothing more. This is the gist of the last news, and the next arrival will probably bring something decisive. The insurgents have received a reinforcement of arms, ammunition, and money, and everything points to the conclusion that the monarchy is in danger, if not absolutely impotent. The fact of the Queen having been, obliged to apply for protection to the British admiral must have been, it is said, on the part of her Majesty, the more humiliating, as Donna Maria had, only a few days previously, put a slight on him and his officers at a public levee. The monetary state of affairs at Lisbon is most wretched. They can hardly be worse, and any change must be a change for the better.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Mr. O'Connell's Health.**—The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health are very unsatisfactory. *Galignani's Messenger* of Saturdays says, that after his arrival at Lyons, he rapidly recovered the fatigue, and his health had much improved. The *Courier of Lyons* states that he had suffered very severely from his journey, and was unable to proceed without several days' rest, and that it had been found necessary to call in a physician of Lyons to prescribe for him.

**A New Cotton.**—Three hundred and twenty bales of Mastodon cotton are declared for public sale at Liverpool. This cotton is of recent introduction, and its length and strength of staple promise to render it valuable as a substitute for Sea Islands or Brazils.

**Importation of Herrings from New Brunswick.**—The ship *Ina*, arrived in the Commercial Docks, London, from St. John's, New Brunswick, has brought, in addition to an extensive cargo of wood goods, the very large number of 637 boxes of herring in a preserved state, and four firkins of butter, the production of that British province of North America.

**Emigration to Canada.**—Mr. John Mewburn, of Danby-house, Stamford, near the Falls of Niagara, an Englishman, has published a letter in this country, showing the advantages which Canada

possesses over the United States as a point of emigration. He recommends the establishment of a company of gentlemen, possessed of sums from £5000 to £10,000 each as an emigration society. They might purchase one or two townships, he says, bring out their own servants and retainers, and form a society amongst themselves, which would afford advantages, in a pecuniary sense, as regards respectable rising families, whose means, divided amongst a number of children, are limited, that the old country does not possess.

The West India Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have purchased the "Great Western" for £25,000.

M. Ronge is undergoing a month's imprisonment at Breslau, for preaching without permission of the authorities.

The suite has been abolished in the Nizam's dominions; being the second instance of this progressive improvement in a native Indian state.

A squadron has left Toulon under the command of Prince Joinville. The movement is supposed to refer to Eastern, not Spanish affairs.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, Dr. Murphy, died recently, at a very advanced age. His library comprising more than 200,000 volumes, is bequeathed to the citizens of Cork.

Two vessels have arrived in the St. Katherine's Docks, London, from China, with 16,821 bags of sugar, several tierces of grass, and various other articles, the growth or manufacture of China.

The Dutch authorities in India are said to be preparing a fresh expedition against the natives of the Island of Bali, who lately made their submission, but have renewed hostilities.

Several piratical boats have lately been seen in the neighbourhood of Smyrna; and on the 11th ult. a Greek vessel was boarded by them, and plundered of £3,000 piastres in money.

## List of Letters

Remaining in the Newcastle Post Office, April 15, 1847.

Beta Jared	McLennan Archibald
Cramond Miss	Malone Lawrence
Cain Widow	McNamara John
Chaplin Wm	McCollam Thomas
Carman Dennis	McMahon Richard
Clark Jean	McMillan John
Carroll Matthew	McKay Squire
Egan Thomas	Mathews John
Fraser J.	Noble John
Farnell Thomas	O'Brien Edmund
Ferguson Hugh	O'Keefe John
Foreyth Robert	Power Patrick
Handley John	Randles James
Hurly James	Shaddock John
Hamond Hugh	Smythe Jane
Hosford Wm	Tobin Wm
Hogan Wm	Vanderbeck W
Leach Alex	Wheaton John
Lambert James	Williston Rev
Launey Joseph	Winford Jonathan

H. MORELL, P. M.



## Winter Arrangement

FOR THE

FREDERICTON and MIRAMICHI MAIL STAGE.

The Subscriber having entered into a Contract for conveying

Her Majesty's Mails,

Weekly, between Fredericton and Miramichi, via Nashua, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage which he has hitherto received on the Southern route; and he now informs the public, that from and after the Fifth of January next, he will be prepared with comfortable Stages and good Horses, to carry Passengers and Luggage on the Fredericton route, and trusts that by strict attention to the comfort of travellers, the public will extend to him a liberal share of their patronage, on this route. Hours of starting as follows:—

Will leave the Royal Hotel, Chatham, every Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and passing through Douglastown and Newcastle, will arrive in Fredericton on the following morning. Will leave the North American Hotel, Fredericton, every Friday morning at Ten o'clock, A. M., and will arrive in Miramichi on the following morning.

Each passenger will be entitled to carry with him a Trunk, not exceeding 40 pounds weight, a travelling bag, and hat box; all extra luggage, 2 1-2d per lb. All luggage to be at the risk of the owners. Passengers will please be punctual to the hours of starting.

The Southern route will be carried on by the subscriber as usual; and he will be prepared to forward passengers and luggage on either of the above routes, with extra stages, at all times, at reasonable rates.

WM. KELLY.

Miramichi, 11th December, 1846.

## Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of—

Broad Cloths, in blue, black, brown, invisible green, and olives.

Cashmeres, Beavers, and Pilots.

Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds.

Drills, Gambroons, and fancy Trowerings.

Vestings, in plain and fancy satin.

Valentia, &c. &c; plain and fancy silks.

Shawls, in Paisley, Edinburgh, and plaid wool; do. in satin, thibet & Berlin wool.

Plaid and fancy wool Cloaking.

Orleans, Coburgs, and Merinoes.

Mous de Laine, Alpaca, and Victorines.

French and British garment and furniture Prints, newest patterns.

Ribbons in newest fashions, for caps and bonnets.

Ladies' furred, kid and Berlin Gloves.

Gents' fur, cashmere, and thibet do.

Lambs' wool, cashmere, and cotton hose.

lace, blondes, edgings, plain and fancy Netts.

gimps and fringes, Muslins, in jacket, checked and striped, book and mull; twill'd and plain regatta and mixed linen Shirting.

ginghams, Scotch homespun, apron and furniture checks, Irish linens, diapers & ducks; ticks, oenaburges, and holland; plaid & fancy moleskins, jeans, &c., flannels, in white, red, add yellow, Blankets, in rose, mauve, and

witneys, grey and white cottons, sheetings, and warps, youths' and mens' fur, flueh, and cloth caps; gents' beaver, silk, and glazed hats.

cashmere mufflers in green, blue, and fancy patterns; gents' fancy scarfs, opera ties, and stocks, gents' neck and pocket silk handkerchiefs, youths' and mens' india rubber, worsted and cotton braces, worsted and oil cloth table covers; mens', youths', and children's boots & shoes, in great variety; gents' linen shirts and collars, lambs' wool and flannel shirts, striped cotton and regatta do.; drawers and guernsey frocks, black cloth, valentia, and tabret vests, black cloth, moleskin, and tweed pants, dress and pea drab and blue Jackets; a large assortment of Books and Haberdashery, and tailors' Trimmings, with nearly every article in the GROCERY and LIQUOR TRADE; earthenware, leather, apples, onions, cheese, confectionary, corn brooms, water pails, feathers, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices. To those persons who have so liberally supported him since his commencement in business, he returns his sincere thanks, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure their future confidence.

Any description of merchantable produce taken in exchange.

JOHN NOONAN.

Chatham, 14th December, 1846.

## Notice.

At a General Sessions of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, held in the Court House, at Newcastle, in and for the county of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven.

Ordered, that the undermentioned regulations be in force respecting Tax on Dogs, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, made and passed in the ninth year of her Majesty's reign, entitled an act relating to Dog Tax in the several counties in this province, be in force within the limits of the undermentioned district.

That from and after the first day of May next, there shall be imposed the tax or duty of five shillings yearly and every year, upon each and every dog, which shall or may be owned or kept by any person residing on the front lots in the parish of Newcastle, which lie between the upper line of the farm of John Porter, Esquire, and the lower line of Patrick Hay's farm, in Douglastown, in the parish of Newcastle. That it shall be the duty of all persons residing within the limits above defined, who shall, from and after the said day, own or keep any dog or dogs, to affix a Collar on the neck of each and every such dog, with the name of the owner or keeper plainly and legibly marked thereon.

Extract from the minutes.

T. H. PETERS, Clerk of the Peace.

## Caution.

This is to caution all persons against purchasing Two Promissory Notes, drawn by MICHAEL O'BRIEN in favor of WILLIAM END, Esquire, of Twenty Five Pounds each, dated 23rd November, 1840, which Notes have been paid, and a receipt for the payment given, but the party has refused to give them up.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

Bathurst, April 30, 1847.

## Sheriff's Sale.

On TUESDAY, 20th July next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at Public Auction:—

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand, of JOHN BUOY, in and to that House and LAND situate in the Town of Chatham, opposite the Commercial Building; and also all other the Real Estate situate in this county, the same being seized upon by me to satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court against the said John Buoy.

J. M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Northumberland, } 18th January, 1847.

## John Johnston, Jun.,

A T T O R N E Y A T L A W, &c

Office—second door above the Office of Wm. Carman, Jun., Esq.

Chatham, 11th Feb., 1847.