

This currency question, simple in itself properly considered, has been sadly overlaid by the nostrums of the currency mongers and their abstract disquisitions. Plain people have turned up their eyes in disgust at the complicated phases, until the evil sensibly touched their pockets. The truth is, that the new bank charter has never had to face such a crisis as the present, owing to the recent heavy speculations in corn, cotton, and railway stock. To these causes combined but especially the first may be traced the painful position in which the Bank of England is placed. Whether the Government will interere is another question. To do so, would be to admit past error, the last thing that a Government is willing or likely to do. Meanwhile trade in every branch suffers; the manufacturers are stopping their mills and discharging their hands; the capacity of merchants for carrying on their affairs legitimately is paralyzed; and the shopkeepers, living by the healthy condition of the operatives, are distressed. Pauperism threatens, like a pall, to cover the land with mourning and sorrow. Altogether the general feeling is gloomy and desponding. The weather, too, which is not without its effects on men's spirits as well as their purses, is cold, equally, and uncomfortable for the time of the year; and the first month of summer opens so us as cheerless as misery can desire.

The timely relief which the Americans have sent to the starving Irish has been the universal theme of eulogy in Ireland, and of warm and generous sympathy in England.

The education scheme of the Government has passed its most critical stage, the second reading, with an ease which has surprised many who looked to the asperity with which it was opposed out of doors. Three nights' debate ended in giving a majority to Ministers of 325. The occasion called up the ablest men in the House; and as the subject is, it was enlivened by an eloquence, and sustained on each side with a degree of ability, highly complimentary to the talent of the House of commons.

Poor O'Connell, is sinking daily. The accounts which came to hand, through the medium of the French papers, show that his earthly career is drawing to a close. Like Warwick, who created and deposed kings, the man that made and unmade cabinets, is physically powerless as a babe. Such is life—such ambition! The path of glory leads but to the grave. Differences of opinion do and will exist respecting the nature of his influence on society; but all who can contemplate mental powers through eyes less jaundiced than those of political partisanship, will place him in the category of nobility,—one of these iron nerved souls, "fit to command a world, and rule it when 'tis wildest." The grave softens asperities. We war not with the dying or the dead. Even a brave fallen commands the respect and sympathy of brave men. We stated some months through an exclusive source, that the hand of death was upon O'Connell. He is now, poor fellow, in its embrace. Devout catholic as he is, O'Connell is anxious to reach the eternal city—to be dismissed to his great reckoning, by the head of his church. Whether his aspirations will be realised, is another matter. He has been obliged to tarry at Lyons from sheer inability to bear the fatigues of travelling; and she has been compelled to decline the complimentary addresses and visits of the admiring Frenchmen who thronged his hotel. His sand is run out, but he has seen the number of days allotted to humanity.

Lord Cowley is dead! Who is Lord Cowley? say our transatlantic readers. Brother to the Duke of Wellington, and his junior by four years. Less distinguished than the illustrious Field-Marshal, the conqueror of Napoleon,—less illustrious even than his great brother, the Marquis of Wellesley,—Lord Cowley has done good service to his country in his day, by his diplomatic ability. He was shrewd and sensible, rather than brilliant; and Sir Robert Peel appreciated his worth so much, that he made him representative at the court of the Tuileries. He died in the French capital, where he had so long and ably acted as the *locum tenens* of her Britannic Majesty.

Intelligence from St Petersburg reached London on Friday, in which the important announcement was made, that the Emperor of Russia has, by an Ukase, dated the 12th inst. determined to invest in the foreign funds thirty millions of silver rubles in specie, equal to £4,500,000 sterling, which it is intended should remain as a permanent investment in those securities. It was expected that the greater portion would be invested in the English funds.

The foreign events of the fortnight are not striking. King William of Prussia has responded to the address of the Diet more liberally than was anticipated. He may, it is clear be led, but will not be driven. The concessions which he has made to popular acquirements are certainly not great in themselves, but considering his position, and the opposition he must have encountered from Austria on the one hand, and from Russia on the other, he has done as much perhaps, to advance free institutions, and to promote a love of practical liberty among his subjects, as could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

The Queen of Spain and her husband show symptoms of ending each other, they have appeared together in public, and as the Spaniards are thankful for small blessings, the reconciliation is stated to have given rise to great rejoicings.

In Portugal the junta still keeps the Queen's forces at bay. The insurgents are too powerful and too wealthy to be extinguished by

force, and means are being tried to buy off their hostility. The Queen of Portugal has made a formal application to her sister sovereign in Spain for assistance, and four thousand troops are to pass the frontier to sustain falling legitimacy. A throne which cannot support itself is hardly worth upholding. When respect expires, obedience is a coward's virtue, and the sceptre is falling from the hands that cannot nip rebellion. But they do these things strangely in different countries. What appears to be the height of farcical absurdity in one land seems in another to be solemn cajolery.

From the East we have later advices from Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Singapore, Manila, and Sydney. Details will be found in another column, confined as much as possible to matters of most interest to the American reader, including United States shipping news. The accounts are not encouraging at Canton. Business has been done to a limited amount, attributable to the Chinese new year holidays, which take place in February; and in the failure of two Chinese firms to a large amount. Under these circumstances, prices of goods were with much difficulty sustained.

IRELAND.

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.—The weather has of late undergone a favorable change. Vegetation is making rapid progress. The accounts of the wheat and oat crops are highly encouraging; and even in regard to potatoes very favorable accounts are received. The smaller class of farmers, who have suffered so severely by the destructive failures of last year, are plucking up courage to try their favorite root once more. The early spring sowing of potatoes had been confined to the large farmers and gentry, who could afford to make experiments, but within the last week the small farmers are also venturing. The Newry Telegraph says—"The planting of potatoes is quite general in this part of the country, several of the more extensive farmers having large breadths of land laid down for that purpose. The early planted are exhibiting the most gratifying promise of a large and abundant crop, the young plants coming up strong and vigorous, as in the most favorable seasons." The accounts from other districts are similar. Whether for good or evil, there will be an extensive potato culture this season. Probably the amount sown will be about the fourth part of the crop of ordinary years.

The Revenue.—The tables have been published of the national income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th ult. The total receipts were £54,493,761 19s 10d., and the expenditure £51,708,570 16s 2d., giving an excess over expenditure of £2,785,191 3s 8d. The principal items of receipt, dropping the odd numbers, are—Customs, £21,000,000; excise, nearly £14,000,000; Stamps, £7,000,000; Land and assessed Taxes, £4,257,000; Property Tax, 5,464,000. The total charge of the funded debt on the other side of the account is £27,636,194, and the remaining large items are—Army £6,500,000; Navy, £7,700,000; Ordnance, £2,645,000; Miscellaneous, including £550,000 on account of distress in Ireland Balance £5,459,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—The bill relative to the establishment of regular steam communication between Havre and New York, has received the King's assent, and is now the law of the land. The steamers are called the Christophe Colomb, the Darien, and the Uloa. The company engages to keep up a regular fortnightly communication between Havre and New York to convey the mail, and to render some other services to the Government. The company have long been pushing forward its preparations with great avidity; and it is now advertising that the first voyage to New York will be made between the 20th and 30th May.

Great distress continues to exist: bread is excessively dear: a slight reduction lately took place, but a further advance is expected in a day or two, and it is feared during the months of May and June provisions of all kinds will be dearer than they have hitherto been.

The season continues to be very dull: taken altogether it is the dulllest known since I have resided in Paris, and I have been here a long time.

Germany.—A few days ago no fewer than 2000 emigrants sailed from Hamburg for New York. In some part of this country emigration is carried on almost to an alarming extent. Whole villages go away en masse, and entire districts become depopulated.

France and Algiers.—The rumour of the submission of the Kabyles is confirmed by a telegraphic despatch from Algiers of the date of the 20th of April: the mountaineers acknowledge themselves subjects of France and will pay her an annual tribute, which shall be remitted to Algiers: no enemy to France shall be received in the mountains: all Europeans shall travel in the interior of the country in perfect safety, and the roads shall be kept free and safe by the tribes and their chiefs. On the other hand—so long as these stipulations shall be observed—the Governor General of Algeria engages in the name of France not to march any French troops into the country.

Prussia.—The King has lately issued a decree, allowing liberty of worship to all people. Hopes are entertained that he also intends to allow liberty to the press.

Italy.—A most diabolical plot to murder the Pope has been discovered. It was first found out by the French ambassador, and he revealed the names of conspirators to the Pope. Their intention was to assassinate him whilst giving audience to one of them who was, by lot, to be appointed to kill him. A Capuchin presented himself for an audience of the Pope,

His Holiness requested his name; this he gave boldly, but before being admitted the Pope looked over the list of the conspirators and found the name of the Capuchin there. He immediately called for and concealed six carabineers, who, on the Capuchin's entrance, seized him, and on searching him found he had a brace of loaded pistols and a poisoned dagger about his person. The Capuchin was conveyed to prison. Many arrests have taken place. This plot is no doubt a concoction.

Holland.—The government feels some inquietude at the daily increasing emigration to the United States. It has caused to be published in its semi-official organs several appeals to the people not to abandon their country; it has set forth letters from Dutchmen established in the United States giving a most awful account of the misery that awaits all emigrants, and has calumniated the American character to the utmost of its power; but it is not likely that all this literary eloquence will have any great effect on the people.

Cape of Good Hope.—The intelligence from the Cape is to the third of March. Sir H. Pottinger had arrived at Port Elizabeth, with the hope of arranging all differences with the native tribes in that locality, after which he would proceed to the eastern frontier on a similar mission. The Kafirs were in considerable force along the Fish River, and had made a fresh irruption into the colony. They were supposed to be Pato's followers, who had followed on the trail of the captured cattle, which there was every reason to think they would attempt to recover. The military and settlers were on the alert. Her Majesty's steamer Thunderbolt had struck on one of the blind rocks in doubling Cape Recife, and was expected to go to pieces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The election for the first district of Queen's County was closed without the Sheriff making a return—one of the candidates demanding a scrutiny. The friends of Mr. Cole paraded the streets of Charlottetown, breaking windows, assaulting individuals, and perpetrating numerous other outrages. The other candidate was Mr. McCallum.

WILLIAM J. FRASER

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

The CARGO

Of the Schooner "HAPPY RETURN" From BOSTON.

—S A Y—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 100 bbls superfine Flour, | 20 boxes Pickles, |
| 40 boxes Tobacco, | 12 boxes Lemon Syrup |
| 40 chests TEA, | 40 dozen Vermifuge, |
| 20 puncheons Molasses, | 20 gross Matches, |
| 20 barrels Pork, | 20 sides Sole Leather, |
| 20 bbls Pitch and Tar, | 24 Calf Skins, |
| 20 dozen Champagne Cider, | 4 dozen lining & binding Shins, |
| 20 boxes Soap, | 1 barrel Whale Oil, |
| 20 boxes Candles, | 12 cans Neats Foot Oil, |
| 50 boxes Raisins, | 50 bags Fine Salt, |
| 20 barrels Onions, | 1 barrel Saleratus, |
| 10 bbls Pease & Beans, | 5 cases palm leaf Hats, |
| 1 cask Currants, | 40 dozen Cora Brooms, |
| 5 bags Nuts, | 20 dozen Pails, |
| 10 boxes Oranges, | 10 dozen Hay Rakes, |
| 30 bags BREAD, | 12 doz Scythe Snaehs, |
| 5 barrels fine Bran, | 10 dozen Hay Rakes, |
| 20 boxes Sugar and Butter Crackers, | 2 Horse Rakes, |
| 1 cask CHEESE, | 2 dozen Manure Forks, |
| 1 cask HAMS, | 2 dozen Gardners' Spades, |
| 20 boxes Castor Oil, | 2 dozen Hoes & Rakes, |
| 1 barrel HONEY, | 6 boxes scythe Stones, |
| 20 boxes Confectious | 12 boxes Axes, |

BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes:

A Handsome Assortment of

Room and Hall Paper Hangings:

FURNITURE, Chairs, Bureaus, Clocks, fancy Work Baskets, Looking Glasses, Pictures and Picture Frames, Accordions, Toys and Books; a good assortment of WRITS, GLASSWARE, Trunks, green painted Blinds, mahogany Blinds, Tortoise shell and other Combs.

An excellent assortment of SUMMER CLOTHES and CASSINETTS, for Genis. and Childrens wear. Also—Flour, Indian Corn Meal, Oatmeal and Buckwheat Flour, in small bags, for family use. 100 heavy green salted HIDES, at low prices for prompt payment.

Chatham, 17th May, 1847

Commercial Building, Chatham.

The subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, that they have commenced business in the store in the above named building, recently occupied by John Fraser & Co., where they have now on sale an extensive assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of—plain and striped Lustres, Coburgs, and Orleans; printed Orleans, Coburgs, Delaines and Saxonies; fancy cambric, muslin, and organdie Dresses; ladies' shawls and scarfs, newest styles; fancy handkerchiefs; newest materials for ladies dresses, in great variety, ladies' fashionable bonnets of latest designs, with a splendid assortment of Ribands, lace collars, black lace veils, demi veils, a great variety of muslins, laces, edgings, &c.; gents' fancy silk handkerchiefs and neck ties, a great variety of ready made CLOTHING; white, black and brown thread, a variety of worsted fringes, assorted colours, BOOKS, &c. EDWARD DALEY & SON. Chatham, May 17, 1847.

AUCTIONS.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., a number of convenient

BUILDING LOTS

On the hill in rear of the Ship Yard, a plan of which can be seen at the office of the subscriber. Terms—one third of the purchase money in three months, by good approved notes, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years. If desired, a discount of 5 per cent for prompt payment. Undoubted titles will be given when the purchase money is paid.

J. T. WILLISTON, Auctioneer. Chatham, 14th August, 1847.

Entire Horse "Briton."

That splendid GREY HORSE formerly owned by Mr Justus Adams, and at present owned by the subscriber, will be kept by him during the present season, and will be travelled through the county, stopping at the following places, viz: Newcastle, Douglastown, Chatham, Napas, Nelson, South West, and North Esk. The public would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of obtaining a good breed of horses. Terms—each mare during the season, 25s., 5s. of which to be paid in hand to the groom, and the balance on the 1st of August next.

HENRY COPP, Senior. North Esk, 19th April, 1847.

Rise and Fall of Anti-Christ,

BY THE REV. ROBERT FLEMING (First published in London, January 1, 1701.)

This Work, which contains a valuable exposition of many important prophecies, has been lately republished in this Province, and is now offered for sale, price Two Shillings and sixpence.

Mr THOS. SPRATT is agent for the sale of the above work in Miranicht. Chatham, April 19, 1847.

List of Letters

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

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| Bett's Jared | McLennan Archibald |
| Cramond Miss | Malone Lawrence |
| Cain Widow | McNamara John |
| Chaplin Wm | McCallum Thomas |
| Carman Dennis | McMahon Richard |
| Clark Jean | McMillan John |
| Carrol Matthew | McKay Squire |
| Egan Thomas | Mathews John |
| Fraser J. | Noble John |
| Farrell Thomas | O'Brien Edmund |
| Ferguson Hugh | O'Keefe John |
| Forsyth Robert | Power Patrick |
| Hanley 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.

Sailor's Wanted.

Wanted immediately, Six able Seamen, for the barque MARY JANE, now lying in Richibucto harbour, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at the office of Messrs. J. W. Holderness & Chilton. Richibucto, 4th May, 1847.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has removed from the store lately occupied by Hardow & Loudoun, to the adjoining store recently occupied by Henry C. D. Carman, Esquire, where he will in future carry on business on his own account.

ALEX. LOUDOUN. Chatham, 27th April, 1847.

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.

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at the Gleaner Office: