

dressings for wheat, after the soot is spread, as that prevents the evaporation of the ammonia which is the most essential part of the manure. To mix it with lime is most injurious, as that alkali causes the rapid dissipation of the ammonia. Mr Dinmery, of Stinchcombe Farm, in Gloucestershire, uses nothing but soot as a manure for potato crops, which he grows in drills, using soot at the rate of twenty five bushels to the acre.

United States News.

St. John Observer, Dec. 11.

The Postmaster General of the United States will, it is stated recommend in his annual report to Congress, a uniform rate of five cents postage on letters to all parts of the Union. The department is stated to be in a flourishing condition. There was an increase of 558 new Post-offices last year.

United States Treasury.—There was on the 26th of November last in the Treasury of the United States, and the several depositories, and at the mint and its branches, subject to draft, the sum of \$7,966,320 80.

Rochester, Dec. 4.—The City Mills, stored with Wheat, were crushed last night by the heavy pressure. 11,000 bushels floated down the river—a total loss.

There was frost in New Orleans on the 4th inst.

A large fire occurred at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 24th Nov. A number of buildings were destroyed; loss estimated at upwards of \$75,000.

New York Journal of Commerce, Dec. 4.

The storm which commenced on Sunday evening proved a violent North-East. After the snow had covered the ground to the depth of an inch, it commenced raining, and has continued without intermission up to this time. We have not yet heard of any material damage to the shipping from the violence of the wind. The tides are very full, covering all the piers in the lower part of the City. The outer end of Vanderbilt's dock, pier I. E. R., has been lifted up by the tide, but is not seriously damaged.

Crowds of men, boys, and dogs, are amusing themselves along the docks, killing rats, of which a very large quantity have been destroyed.

The storm has interrupted communication by the Telegraph lines East and South.

Halifax Sun, Dec. 12.

Later from California.—The Crescent City steamer with the Mail from San Francisco to Nov. 1, arrived at New York on the 7th inst. We copy the following from a despatch to the evening papers:

The Crescent City has \$800,000 worth of gold dust and 160 passengers. Her dates from San Francisco come down to Nov. 2. She has about \$400,000 on consignment to houses in this city, \$167,000 of which comes to Howland & Aspinwall, \$99,000 to Livingston, Wells & Co., and about \$400,000 to order of private parties. The general news, though much later, is not interesting. Reports of an abundance of gold were still encouraging. Those who have been able to stand the fatigues of digging are getting well rewarded.

The California constitution had been agreed upon, and published. The 18th section of the Bill of Rights prohibits slavery, (except for the punishment of crimes) forever in the state. The right of suffrage is granted to every white male citizen of the United States, or Mexico, after a residence of six months.

The health of the people at the mines was generally good. Average diggings estimated at ten dollars per day for each miner.

Vessels continue to arrive at San Francisco. It was estimated that one hundred British vessels arrived in the month of October.

The town of San Francisco numbered about 30,000 inhabitants. Steamer California arrived at Panama on 22d ult.—She left San Francisco on 2d ult., touched at Mazatlan, received \$72,000 in specie, and \$42,000 at San Blas for England.

The Unicorn arrived at San Francisco on the 27th Oct.

The British mail steamer Equator, arrived at Panama, had 300 passengers, who went over the Isthmus. The country was quite healthy.

Heavy rains had occurred at San Francisco, destroying goods left in exposed situations, to the amount of \$100,000—Considerable sickness was occasioned

thereby, and rents rapidly advanced. A hundred buildings have been put up since.

Halifax Novascotian, Dec. 12.

South Carolina.—The message of the Governor of South Carolina to the Legislature now in Session exhibits a very warlike spirit. His Excellency denounces the "aggression of the north," proclaims the dangers of the Union should the Wilmot Proviso be passed by Congress, and the importance of a Convention of the people in such an emergency; recommends a law, with severe penalties, against the circulation in the State of "incendiary papers," &c. He also recommends effective measures for arming and disciplining the military forces of the State. South Carolina he conceives to be destined, of necessity to become "a military people." The following is the Governor's language:—

"It is perhaps unnecessary to assure you that South Carolina must, hereafter, exist as a military people. The history of our country for the past ten years affords abundant proof that, as long as the union endures, there is to be no peace for the slaveholder. An eternal warfare against his rights of person and property, under the associated influence of the central power, has been solemnly and deliberately decreed. For this reason it is essential, that the community of which he is a member, should be prepared at any moment for every emergency."

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Halifax Novascotian, Dec. 12.

Melancholy Casualty.—Two men (colored) named Peter Jenkins and Israel Reid, were, on Sunday morning, 2nd inst. found dead in a boat, on the Pockwock Lake, Preston. They had left home on Saturday to get slaves, and returning in the evening, it is supposed, lost their oars, got bewildered in the darkness, gave up, and died from exposure to the inclemency of the weather. Both these men have left families, in peculiarly distressed circumstances, and the Church Times, from which we glean the above appeals, to a generous public for charity on their behalf.

The Weather.—A great change has come over the spirit of the weather since last week. On Saturday it exhibited itself in a variety of antics. In the morning it smiled like jolly June. Towards mid-day it got out of humour about something, and began to frown. Clouds increased towards the afternoon. In the evening it wept profusely. Noon it began to quarrel with *Aeolus*, and began spitting—snow. But his godship was not to be balked with impunity, and sending his swift and noisy emissary—old Boreas, the whole fraternity were speedily put to flight, leaving the venerable and frosty old gentleman in everything but quiet possession of the field. With resistless force he went careering over land and water, causing the "sentinel" on shore and the "watch" at sea, to seek shelter from his fury. Amid all the mischief he perpetrated on Saturday night, and the following morning, the cruel attack on gentle Flora will not be the least he will have to answer for. For, 'tis said, that not a few of the nurslings of the fair goddess were as stiff as buckram on Sunday. Ah! we very much fear, that many of our fair citizens were in anything but a proper frame of mind for devotion, when the matin bell sounded last sabbath morning.

Since the present week came in we have had alternate snow and rain. A few inches of the former sufficed to set the merry Sleigh bells in tune, and those of our citizens who could afford to sport a whip and bit of Horse flesh, have been making good use of their time.

Halifax Sun, Dec. 12.

The Montreal Pilot contradicts the assertion that Lord Elgin has addressed a letter to the Catholic Bishops of Canada on annexation of the Jesuits estates, and says that *L'Avenir* was just romancing.

New Brunswick.

From the St. John New Brunswicker.

For Havana.—The barque *Amelia*, 192 tons, Holder, master, cleared at the Custom House yesterday, for Havana, with a cargo consisting of 4,100 sugar boxes, valued at about £400 sterling; pickets, boards, shingles, potatoes, dried fish, smoked herrings, soured salmon and trout, sounds and tongues. Value of the cargo about £730 sig. and shipped by Messrs. Allison & Spurr. It is somewhat cheering in these dull times to see

new branches of trade opening to the enterprise of our merchants.

St. John Morning News, Dec. 10.

The *Arabia*, Vroom, Master, of Digby, N. S., has just sailed from this port for California—the following gentlemen went passengers: Messrs. Joseph E. Hartsborn, of Woburn, Mass.; W. T. Choate, of do.; A Jones of Reading, Mass.; W. H. Mills, of Lynn Mass.

Canada.

Quebec Gazette, Dec. 6.

The Elizabeth Branch of the British American League has adopted the following platform:

1. The Extension of the right of suffrage to all Householders, whose names are recorded on the assessment Roll, and who contribute by the payment of taxes to the public income.

2. The Election by the people of the three Branches of the Legislature, and of all Public Officers deriving their salaries and allowances from local sources.

3. The retrenchment of the salaries payable to the higher Departments of the Government, and a reduction in the number of the functionaries who fill them.

4. The fixing, by the Local Municipalities of the proper amount of remuneration to be paid to all County, District, City Town, and Local Officials.

5. A suitable reduction in the number of Judges of the Superior Courts, and in the amount of salaries paid them.

6. The abolition of the present intricate system of legal delays and technicalities, and the reduction of law expenses generally.

7. The abolition of Division Courts, and the substitution of Commissioners, by local election, for the collection of small debts.

8. A Federal Union of all the Provinces of British North America, with a fair and honorable reciprocity with all Countries that will reciprocate, and full protection against all others.

It is stated in the Toronto Globe, that the new Post Office arrangements cannot be made so early as was anticipated, owing to the New Brunswick Legislature not yet having passed a law for the regulation of their Post Office. Our contemporary trusts that this delay will be very brief, as the New Brunswick legislature will meet early in the year, and Commissioners from that province have already given in their adhesion to the scheme of a uniform rate of 3d. currency for a single letter. He is further assured that there will be no delay on the part of the Canadian government in assuming the management of the Post Office department in this province, on the terms agreed upon.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—Observing in your paper this week, a notice of a rumour being afloat to the effect that one of the Bonded Warehouses in this Town, had been entered at night, which Warehouses are under my charge; I feel myself publicly called upon to state the circumstances. On Wednesday, the 29th ult., I was handed a Bill of Entry for Warehousing for exportation 40 barrels of Flour, and 10 ditto of Pork, from the schooner "Saperb" from Quebec, which entry, duly signed by the Deputy Treasurer, was put into my hands by Mr. W. S. Smith, merchant, of this place. I proceeded to take in a part that day into a Warehouse, duly gazetted as approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Council, which Warehouse is the property of Mr. J. U. Campbell, Harbour Master, and brother-in-law of Mr. Smith. There being only one lock, I retained the key that night, and not seeing Mr. C. The next afternoon I finished the entry about four o'clock. The schooner was laying off in the harbour, and I had to go to and fro on shore, as other merchants had goods landing. About the time I had finished receiving into Warehouse, the schooner suddenly made sail for the opposite shore, with more goods for Canada, which I did not know at the time. Mr. Campbell told me, if I wanted to lock the Warehouse, I must find my own lock, as he said I had not returned him the second lock in the spring. I answered that when the last Bonded goods were removed, he was not at home, and knowing it would not be likely to be used as a Warehouse for some time, as the merchants were applying for their own Warehouses, and his being entirely empty, I returned both keys to a member of his family. I

consequently, on Thursday afternoon, locked the Warehouse in his presence, gave him his key, went and borrowed a lock for the night, which I put on an hour or so afterwards, before I left duty for the evening. Being provided with a lock of my own, the next day (Friday) I had intended to have exchanged locks, but in the morning business prevented me, and in the afternoon found I could not approach the Warehouse on account of an unusual high tide. On Saturday morning I went to exchange locks, when I found the borrowed one hanging loose, on the door, and on examination, completely gutted. Mr Campbell's lock was quite safe. I asked Mr Campbell's boy, who was sawing wood close by, if he knew who had broken the lock and entered. He said his master, Mr Campbell, had done so. I put on my own lock, and took the broken one and reported to the Deputy Treasurer, showing him the damaged lock. He desired me to notify Mr Smith to be prepared to remove his goods to another Warehouse. I went to his store, did so to the Clerk, and returned and reported progress. I heard nothing more that day. On Monday morning I passed to see if my second lock was safe, when I found that forced in a similar manner, and useless. I then reported in writing to the Deputy Treasurer, and put on a third lock, which I found safe on Wednesday morning, when Mr Smith paid the duty, and I took off my lock. The schooner came back on the Thursday night to her old place, and I was unable on Friday to get on board myself, not being able to procure a boat, and it was very stormy. From the proximity of Mr Campbell's Warehouse to the water, and its peculiar location otherwise, it presents particular facilities for nocturnal smuggling; advantages of which I am in possession of abundant proof that he has frequently availed himself this season. Perhaps he may urge that he does not smuggle as Harbour Master, but in the character of *Hûcher*. I cannot but think that as the schooner had more goods on board for a certain person, that there is a likelihood that the Warehouse was used for the purpose of concealment either on Thursday night, or rather on Friday morning, as the tide would not serve to land goods in that place until about the hour of three, A. M.

I am, Sir, yours,

CHARLES LLOYD,

Locker, Searcher, &c.

Port of Dalhousie, December 14, 1846.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1846.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The mail by the steamer Hibernia, was received at our Post-office last evening. The papers that have thus come to hand are to the 1st December, but the intelligence they furnish is not important. We make some selections.

The personal quarrels of the members of the Legislative Assembly, terminating in more than half-a-dozen duels, have occupied the chief attention of the Parisians during the week. M. Pierre Bonaparte has figured as principal in about three or four of these encounters, which have mainly arisen out of the irreconcilable hatred between the *Blancs* and the *Rouges* in the Assembly. These contests, none of which have ended fatally, have increased however, to such a degree, that the Government threatens to put a stop to them, and very stringent laws will probably be passed to check, as far as possible, these rash appeals to arms upon every slight occasion. The recent dismissal of the French ministry has produced corresponding changes in the diplomatic representatives of France abroad, and besides the withdrawal of M. de Corcelles from Rome, M. de Lamoricière at St. Petersburg and M. Gustave de Beaumont at Vienna, have both resigned their posts. The *modus operandi*, of modifying the French constitution is still unceasingly the subject of discussion. It is now suggested that a *coup d'état* is to change the Legislative Assembly into a constituent body, by the addition of 150 members and this new body is to be invested with the power of electing a President, or of extending the term of his office to such a period as may avoid the necessity of a frequent appeal to universal suffrage; but this modification would obviously be as illegal as a total change from Republicanism to Imperialism, and matters are scarcely yet ripe for such an innovation. A Legitimist conspiracy has been discovered, and forty six persons arrested; but from what has transpired the