

ing laid open to the depth of two or three inches, and there being also several deep wounds in other parts of her head and face. The servant had also received similar wounds on the head and face, as also severe blows about her eyes, both of which were black and swollen up. The body of the child (Mrs Hinrichson's eldest child, a girl! about 7 or 8 years old) also presented a most dreadful appearance.— The poor little creature's head seemed to have been beaten to a jelly, and the wonder is that life was not extinct. A man who lodged in the house has been arrested on suspicion; in his bed-room a towel, soiled with blood, has been found, and upon his shoes and trousers, marks of blood are observed. A drawer in Mrs Hinrichson's bed-room had been forced, and the whole of the house had been ransacked.

The Politician.

The British Press.

From Willmer & Smith's European News of April 7.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The Government Navigation Bill has undergone a very material change since our last issue. In order that our readers may understand clearly the exact position of this important measure, we may here repeat that the principle of the Government plan for removing, with the least inconvenience, the present anomalies and restrictions on British Shipping, was based on a reserved right 'to retaliate' upon those foreign nations, which, after the bill was in operation, refused to concede those advantages to our trade which we freely accorded to them. Mr Gladstone, disapproving of this reserved right of retaliation, which he thought would involve our Government in perpetual disputes with foreign nations, had a pet scheme of his own to effect the object which the free-traders sought to accomplish, and the right honourable gentleman has now propounded his views. He proposed to divide the law into two branches; the one to apply to our foreign trade, and the other to embrace our colonial and coasting trade; and to make our bargain with foreign countries 'conditional' upon their granting equivalent advantages to our own. Mr Bouvier had a third plan to secure reciprocity in a way which nearly all parties deemed impracticable—namely, by our restrictions being only removed after a declaration that the British trade was exempt from similar restrictions in any foreign country. The 'most favoured nation' clause rendered this impossible, and only 15 members supported Mr Bouvier's amendment, whilst 132 voted for its rejection. We therefore, dismiss his plan from further consideration; and it will be seen that, after all, the pinch of the question was, what and how much we should give up to the Americans to induce them to make corresponding concessions. It was frankly avowed that if they would 'give up all,' namely, their coasting trade, even in return for our own colonial and inter-colonial and coasting trade together, that in the end we should not be losers. But Mr Gladstone and the free traders have found that they were too sanguine. The last arrival from the United States shows that the Americans are quite averse to the project of giving up their coasting trade, precisely as we have all along intimated in the European Times. They ask us to give up the long voyage, for which they will give us in return the right of sending European and Asiatic produce in British ships to the United States from our shores; but what they propose to give us in return for our colonial trade does not appear. It is easy to anticipate the consequence of the refusal of the cabinet of Washington to ratify the promise held out to us last year by Mr Bancroft, 'if you will do all we will do all,' which we, at the hazard of giving umbrage to many of our readers, stated distinctly would not be sanctioned by Congress. The idea of opening the coasting trade of the United States and the British Islands to each nation respectively, must, therefore, be abandoned for the present. Mr Labouchere, under the plea that the difficulties to which we alluded in our last number—respecting carrying duty-paid tobacco, coastwise for instance—are found to be insuperable in practice, has withdrawn the whole of the clauses having reference to the coasting trade; and the Navigation Bill now stands in much the same position as it did last year as respects its actual provisions, but with a reduced majority in its favour in the House of Commons. Whether Mr Gladstone has been influenced by the reported refusal of the Americans to yield up their coasting trade, which at once demolishes his 'conditional' scheme, or whether he finds it otherwise impracticable, and likely to embarrass the Government if pressed upon the Commons, certain it is, that he has withdrawn his proposition, and, as might have been expected, the Protectionist party have loudly ridiculed the signal failure of both the Government and the 'conditional' plans so far as they have been relinquished. The bill has gone through the committee, and the third reading is fixed for an early day after the Easter recess. Another struggle will then take place. The Peelites, if there is such a party, or at any rate, that body which Mr Gladstone represents on this question, are now in unison with the government; but the Protectionist will muster their whole strength upon the next division, and if they increase or even maintain their large majority, the ultimate fate of the measure in the Upper House

may be easily conjectured, when it is remembered that the opinion of the Lords has been already expressed against the proposed alterations. Whether the Lords will attempt to modify and improve the bill, or whether they will throw it out altogether, will, as we have already said, depend upon the issue of the final contest in the House of Commons.

IRELAND.

No one can reproach the British Parliament for inattention to the state of Ireland. Three-fourths of the time of the House of Commons during the present Session have been devoted to Irish affairs, and the last week has produced from Sir Robert Peel and other members some of the best speeches ever made upon the great problem of regenerating that unhappy country. Mr Bright, by no means a favourite in the House of Commons, has also delivered a masterly and admired oration; but with all this combination of striking talent we seek in vain for any practical plan which is all likely to redress the depressed fortunes of the sister country. Sir Robert Peel has further developed, still in a very vague manner, his plan. He proposes the issuing of a commission from the Crown, to be located on the spot where distress most prevails, and this commission is to undertake the charge of the distressed unions; the commissioners to grant relief by employing labor in the western inaccessible districts, to open roads, erect piers, encourage fisheries, to aid emigration by advances of money, and above all to facilitate the transfer of Land from insolvent to solvent proprietors, giving a parliamentary title to the land, and in fact ousting the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. The workhouse test of 1835 to be restored, making we suppose a labor rate. All these schemes are very plausible; but first, whence are the funds to be derived? and secondly, this commission, is it to be voluntary or compulsory? If voluntary, it is self-evident, that the parties who cling to the land, whether the starving potato growing cottier, or the impoverished and embarrassed landlord, will set at nought any crown commission. In fact, the Crown has not the power, by our Constitution, to do anything more than inquire, and even this right was successfully resisted when assumed by the Municipal Corporation Commission; and if it were proposed to give a parliamentary sanction to such a commission, we ask Sir Robert Peel whether the Parliament, which with the greatest difficulty passed the encumbered Estates Act, would consent to "seize," as Mr Bright acutely said, the land under the denomination of the distressed districts. But we will suppose, that which we deem next to impossible, that Parliament conferred despotic power, and that it was determined to govern Ireland, and arbitrarily dispose of her lands by the most summary process. What is to be done with her people? It is the surplus starving population in many districts which so reduces the value of the land, superadded to the incumbrances of the mortgagees, whose equitable rights must be respected in some degree, that even at a free gift, capitalists would not become saddled with the proprietorship. We are afraid that Mr Bright is but too correct when he says that the project of a commission in its present form is impracticable. How can a parliamentary title exclude the entails on land? No doubt a great deal may be done by simplifying the process of the Court of Chancery; but we do not see how the private rights of real owners are to be set aside. Mr Bright again thinks that there has been emigration enough, and that labor is actually wanted to till the soil in many parts of the country. At any rate, it is known that Government was ready to take the cost of emigration upon themselves, the funds which are now transmitted from America to aid the voluntary emigration going on, would be at once stopped, and the imperial exchequer would be drained of the last farthing to aid the emigration of those whose labor in many districts is absolutely needed to till the soil. Sir Robert Peel's plan also requires an immense outlay of public money; and will Irishmen ever be induced to work industriously in cultivating the land under the supervision of the master, who will have his value of labor for his money, whilst government officials will furnish him with the means of subsistence, with the least possible bodily effort. It is well stated that Ireland requires three things—repose from angry differences and divisions; capital and labor; and thirdly, private individual exertion. Our own opinion is, that the greatest of these is private individual exertion. Legislation may give security; but unless the people of Ireland are stimulated by some means to exert themselves, we shall almost despair of their regeneration in our time. Sir Robert Peel says properly that he dreads the success of the potato sowing during the present season lest it should again lull all parties into a temporary but fatal security in 1851. All classes, however, cling to the potato as their only salvation, and the precariousness arising out of this infatuation is but too dangerous. In the debates the 'rate in aid' was almost lost sight of in the consideration of more important points. A very important step has been taken by the Lords' committee, who have rejected the principle of the 'rate in aid' in a series of resolutions. It is clear that Ministers do not care much in what way the money is raised; and, as we before said, if an income tax in Ireland is preferred, the Government would not object. But we feel quite sure that the people in the towns of Ireland would. The expense alone of collecting an income tax, would exceed the whole 'rate in aid' throughout all Ireland, and the Irish must be taught that the imperial exchequer cannot be farther resorted to. The amendment to throw out the bill was rejected on Tuesday by a majority of 193 to 133, and the Government Bill was read a second time. It

is not improbable that during the recess some modification of the views of ministers may take place; but as it is apparent to every one that thousands in Ireland will not live to see an August sun unless relief is afforded them, the whole contest is to be confined to the question how the money is to be raised. They who now object to the 'rate in aid' will find, we fear, a much greater grievance in an 'inquisitorial' income tax.

New Brunswick, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

[L. S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable of the said County, Greeting: Whereas ARCHIBALD HADDOW, late of Chatham, in the said County, Merchant, lately died Intestate (as it is said), leaving Goods and Chattels in the said county to be administered; and whereas JOHN M. JOHNSON, of Chatham aforesaid, Esquire, hath prayed that Administration may be granted to him on the said Estate; You are therefore required to cite the next of kin of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Chatham, in the said County, on THURSDAY, the twenty sixth day of April next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to show cause why Administration on the said Estate should not be granted to the said Applicant. Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Court, this seventeenth day of March, 1849. THOS. S. PETERS, Surrogate, GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, SS.

In the matter of JAMES FOWLER, of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland, Lumberer, lately carrying on business in partnership with one John Fowler, as Lumberers. Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a further general meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in Chatham, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the estate of the said Bankrupt; at which meeting the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching his estate and dealings; and such other business relating to the said estate will be transacted as may be deemed necessary. And Public Notice is also hereby given, that upon the application of the said James Fowler, I appoint a public sitting to be held on SATURDAY, the twenty eighth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office aforesaid, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said James Fowler, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided; when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate; and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require. Given under my hand, the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine. W. CARMAN, Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts for the county of Northumberland.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY, SS.

In the matter of JAMES McNAIR, a Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a further general meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held at my office in Chatham, on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Bankrupt; at which meeting the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching his estate and dealings, and such other business relating to the said estate will be transacted as may be deemed necessary. And Public Notice is also hereby given, that upon the application of the said James McNAIR, I appoint a public sitting to be held on FRIDAY, the twenty seventh day of April, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at my office aforesaid, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said James McNAIR, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided; when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the same will be allowed, unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require. Given under my hand, the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine. W. CARMAN, Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts for the county of Restigouche.

LOST. Some time since, by one of the members of the Chatham Amateur Band, the Mouth Piece of a Trombone. If it has been picked up, the party, on leaving it at the Gleaner Office, will be rewarded. Chatham, April 16, 1849.

County of Northumberland, ss.

In the matter of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, JUNIOR, and ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, JUNIOR, of the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, Lumberers and Co-partners. Public Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the above named Bankrupts, I appoint a Public Sitting to be held on FRIDAY, the twenty fifth day of May next, at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at my office in Chatham, for the allowance of a Certificate of Conformity to the said William Davidson, Junior, and Alexander Davidson, Junior, pursuant to the Acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided; when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupts may be heard against the allowance of such Certificates, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the Justice of the case may require. Given under my hand this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine. W. CARMAN, Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts for the county of Northumberland.

LIST of LETTERS

Received at the Newcastle Post Office during the month of April, and remaining for delivery. Brophy Fenton Flynn John North Esk Bran Patrick Hurly Timothy Dunn Wm Muckly James Barnaby's river O'Neil Mary or Norah Egan Rev Mr Nelson Nelson Ewing Jeremiah Orr Robert NB Persons asking for advertised letters, will please say 'advertised.' HUGH MORELL.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

At a Meeting of the Directors on the 4th instant, it was Resolved—That the Institution be open on Thursday Evenings during the summer months at 8 o'clock, for Lectures and Debates. The Members, and those who have taken season tickets, may attend free of charge. J. M. JOHNSON, Jun., Secretary. Chatham, April 16, 1849.

NOTICE!

In the matter of JAMES McGUIRE and JOHN McGUIRE, Absconding Debtors. We, the Trustees for all the Creditors of the above named JAMES McGUIRE and JOHN McGUIRE, do hereby notify all persons interested, that we will meet at the office of JAMES A. JAMES, Esquire, Attorney at Law, at Richibucto, on MONDAY, the Thirtieth day of April next, at noon, for the purpose of making a Dividend of the estate of the said James McGuire and John McGuire, which has come to our hands, among all such creditors as have duly lodged their claims to our satisfaction, as by law required. Dated the 20th day of March, 1849. JOHN W. HOLDERNESS, WILLIAM LEDDEN, THOS. G. RICHARDSEN.

List of Letters

Remaining for delivery in the Post Office, Chatham, 15th March, 1849. Anderson Mary Jean Jackson Benj Anderson Ruth Kerr Euphemia Miss Boa John care of Kelly John John Fitzpatrick Keating Mary Miss Blanch Michael Lynch Michael Bay du Vin Lane Eleanor Miss Black Wm care of May Mrs Chatham John Graham, Napan Murdock John Brown John Chatham Mason Jane Head Mahoney Dennis Connel John McDonald Angus Combe James McInery Margaret miss Considine John McLean Donl or Owen Cassidy David McGrath Mary Cahill John care of McLean James James Foley lower bay du vin Connonan Thos Napan McCormack James Carr W J black river Dunehan Charles Patterson Alfred Devereaux John Phelan Sarah Donahoe Charles Ryan James Bartiboge Dunphy Michael Stiles Thomas & Ann Flannagan Richard Sweeney Julia care of Gorman James Rev Mr Sweeney Glen John care of M Stevens Wm Rogers Conway, Napan Sparrow Michael Greally Bridget or Ellen Steel John Hickey Patrick Ward Isaac black river Henderson Geo jun JAMES CAIE, P. M. N. B. Persons asking for any of the above Letters, will please say Advertised.

Notice.

EDWARD M. LOWDEN, of the late firm of LOWDEN, FRASER & Co., having assigned over all his Estate, Property and Effects, including also all that of the late Firm, unto the subscribers, in Trust, for the benefit of Creditors; all persons interested will hereby take notice, that we alone are fully authorized to settle and adjust all accounts, and that the Trust Deed is at the office of WM. HAMILTON & Co., at Campbellton, for signature within six months from date (either in person or by authorized agents) of creditors wishing to avail themselves of the benefit thereof. Those indebted to the said estate are required to make payment without delay. A. FERGUSON, JOHN McMILLAN. Campbellton, Restigouche, March 24, 1849.