

past year. During the last quarter the duties received from foreign Corn have continued to maintain the Customs at the same favorable rate as that of the October quarter, making £570,533 increase on the last three months, and £914,062 on the whole year. The Excise, on the last quarter, exhibits a trifling increase of £6279, but on the whole year the increase is no less than £1,101,394. The decrease on Stamps, Property-tax, Post-office, and Crown Lands is, together, £150,390 on the last three months, whilst on the items of taxes and miscellaneous receipts there is a very large increase of £3230 and £9963. The total leaves an increase on the quarter of £686,827, whilst on the year there is an excess of £1,533,957. This satisfactory result is partially accounted for by a sum of £868,047 which has been received during the last quarter from China and Imprest moneys, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has thereby been enabled to meet his payments without the issue of deficiency bills and still retains a surplus in the Exchequer to the amount of £560,543. It is in the next and succeeding quarters which will test to the uttermost the present financial system of the country. The cessation of the Corn duties, and the termination of all remittances from China, will now throw the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the ordinary means of income; and we hope that the recent improvement of trade will bring substantial results into the public treasury, as well as into the pockets of the people, so that any great ill-considered fiscal changes either one way or the other may be avoided at present. In the mean time there is a salutary improvement in the official returns of the Board of Trade. The exports of our manufactures continue to increase upon a comparison with the corresponding month of November 1847, and there can be no doubt the improvement has gone on up to the present moment. During the eleven months of 1848 the total exports are, however, £32,158,194 against £47,345,354 in 1847, which were only about £200,000 less than 1846. It has been the trade with the continent which has most deeply suffered during the last ten months. The imports continue upon the same increased scale as during the whole year, and the consumption of Sugar, Coffee, and Tea, has considerably increased in the last official month. The imports of grain for the eleven months are 5,771,396 quarters (including 2,058,736 quarters of wheat), besides 1,403,884 cwt. of Flour and Meal. All the articles of Provisions which now come in free of duty show a corresponding increase. Upon the whole, the year which has now commenced furnishes enlarged prospects for a very considerable trade in almost every branch of manufacturing industry and foreign produce; and we trust that the hopes generally entertained for a continuance of the present activity in business will be fully realized. The public treasury cannot fail to be correspondingly benefited when trade shall have recovered its former level.

The Indian intelligence, with dates from Bombay to the 3rd December, indicates that Lord Gough would have some sharp work to perform before the Punjab is annexed to the British crown, which it seems, beyond a doubt, has been predetermined. His lordship, having crossed the Ravee at the head of 2000 men with seventy pieces of artillery, reached Ramnagar on the Chenab on the 21st November, in quest of the enemy. It seems doubtful where Chuttur Singh is stationed, but he is said to be near Peshawar. The troops at that station had mutinied, and Major Lawrence, at the imminent danger of his life, made his escape, and is now at Kohat. It is fortunate that the troops at Attock remained faithful, and Captain Abbott maintained his position in the Hazareh. There can be no doubt whatever that the rebellion was of the most extensive character, but as far as we can judge, the insurgent chiefs had organized no combined scheme of action, and Lord Gough being now at the seat of action, it seems scarcely possible for Chuttur Singh and his confederates to accomplish their designs, whatever they may be. At Multan there had been some sharp skirmishing, our troops having suffered very severely from the batteries of the enemy, and one sepoy regiment having gone over to the Mooltan, leaving the British officers in a most critical position, it was determined to make an attack upon the outworks erected; and after a most gallant hand to fight, when the British columns moved up to the rescue, the enemy was beaten at all points, the guns captured, and the glory of our arms amply vindicated. The enemy is supposed to have lost five hundred to one thousand men in all. Major Edwardes' gallant conduct seems still beyond all praise. The troops altogether in the field are already 42,000 men, and will probably amount to 50,000 men when they are all collected. With this force there can be no doubt of the ultimate issue of the war, and the confederacy of the Sikh chief being once broken, care must be taken to prevent a recurrence of this more than Asiatic perfidy: the doubts of the Punjab must henceforth be governed by British authority. Trade seems in a satisfactory state; our commercial report will furnish the latest intelligence of the state of the markets.

The aspect of commercial affairs during the last two weeks has been very encouraging; and, from present appearances, a good trade during the course of the ensuing spring is anticipated. Cotton is in fair request, but compared with our last quotations, prices are not much advanced. The Grain trade is rather dull, and prices continue to recede. The Colonial markets are in a healthy state, and pri-

ces, in most instances, are not only firm, but have an advancing tendency.

Since our last the Administration has lost one of its members by the death of the Earl of Auckland, thus creating a vacancy in the office of Chief Lord of the Admiralty.

The Bank of England accounts continue to be satisfactory, and the augmentation of the circulation indicates an increase of trade. The stock of bullion has slightly decreased during the past week. Money continues abundant, and the dividends being now payable to the public, no material changes likely to occur for some time. Public Securities, it will be seen, have again been on the advance.

We were just enabled to announce, in our last number, the defeat of the new French ministry on the subject of the salt tax; and ever since there has been a sort of Ministerial crisis, with a partial change of ministry, arising from a general weakness of the new administration, from the opposition of the National Assembly, superadded to some premature imperial touches of sovereign authority on the part of Louis Napoleon, which together have again thrown French Politics into the limbo of uncertainty. M. Leon Faucher has been appointed minister of the interior, in the place of M. Leon de Malleville; M. Lacrosse replaces M. Leon Faucher as Minister of Public Works; and M. Buffet supersedes M. Bixio as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. Three months ago we predicted that Louis Napoleon would not tamely consent to be "fattened up like a pig," as Napoleon said to Sieyes. The new President met his ministers, and made use emphatically of the identical expression, that he would not be "un cochon a Péngrais," and the first assertion of his power has signally failed. He demanded, in a high tone, from M. Milleville, the surrender of the official document connected with the Strasbourg and Bologne affairs. The minister demurred, and at length flatly refused; and appealing to his colleagues to support him, they all resigned in a body, and Louis Napoleon was compelled to present himself and promise that he would endeavour to reign under a responsible constitutional ministry for the future.

The festival of Christmas, still observed in almost all the continental courts, has checked for the moment the current of politics, and it is only in Hungary where the actual din of arms is heard. In that distracted country a furious war seems raging. Up to this time the Imperial arms have been successful. Raab and Tyrnau have fallen, and Windischgratz has advanced to within twelve miles of Pesth, fulminating vengeance upon Kosuth and his fellow insurgents, who are all threatened with extermination. While Windischgratz is advancing towards Buda, the other Austrian Generals have taken the fortresses of Arad and Leopoldstadt. In fact, Buda and Pesth seemed to be quite hemmed in by the Austrian troops; and although there will doubtless be a frightful sacrifice of life in reducing Gomorah, little doubt can be entertained of the result of this frightful winter campaign. The Hungarian Parliament have sent a deputation to Windischgratz, but his reply was that nothing but an unconditional surrender could stop the farther effusion of blood. In the meantime the state of siege at Vienna is rigorously maintained. The Diet is about to re-assemble at Kremsier. An Imperial ambassador is forthwith to be despatched to Gaeta on a mission of condolence to the Pope, and we shall not be at all surprised at bearing presently that the Austrians have entered the Legations, on the one side, whilst the Neapolitans advance towards Rome on the south, and, aided by Spain, will make some combined effort for the re-instatement of the Pope upon his throne.

At Berlin tranquillity is still maintained by General Wrangel, who finds it, however, infinitely difficult to reconcile anything like personal liberty with social order. However, under certain restrictions, meetings of the electors are now permitted, and a good deal of activity prevails.

Frankfort still continues the focus of intrigue having for its object the unity of Germany. But the decisive language held by Austria reserving the right of rejecting or amending any constitution which may be framed by the Frankfort body, has wrecked M. Gagern's hopes, and an arrangement is as far off as ever. We shall not be surprised, when Austria and Prussia become more composed, if they both cordially combine to put an end to the Frankfort farce as one effectual means of restoring peace to Germany, although such a step might not be quite conducive to a political freedom.

ism has appeared simultaneously in the province of Ulster. The county of Down exhibits a frequency of these deplorable social afflictions, proving the lamentable state of society in the agricultural districts of Ireland. To such an extent has this crime reached, that Government has been compelled to place a portion of Down County under the provision of the Prevention of Crime Act, and the proclamation took effect from Monday last. This is a most unfortunate state of things, and leads to the conviction that the Government will not remove "the state of siege" in the proclaimed counties in March next, nor relax in any other precautionary measures.

PUBLIC MEETING

W. A. BLACK, Esq., High Sheriff,
Sir,—We request that you will call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of this County, on MONDAY NEXT, at THREE o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the proposed Railroad from Quebec to Halifax, in order that the inhabitants may express their opinion thereon.

- We are, your obedient servants,
R. Hutchinson, Joseph Cunard,
John Porter, John Macdougall,
David Johnstone, John Mackie,
William J. Fraser, Thomas H. Peters,
Alexander Key, Henry Cunard,
Alexander Davidson, J. M. Johnson,
J. T. Williston, M. Samuel,
John Fraser, J. Samuel,
Charles J. Peters, John Hea,
K. B. Forbes, Stafford Benson,
W. Muirhead, Joseph Spratt,
John Noonan, Joseph Russell,
Solomon Samuel, J. M. Johnson, Jun.,
James Fenerty, George H. Russell,
Edward Daley, jun., Alex. Loudoun,
William Loch, Caleb McCulley,
Edward Williston, John Creighton,
William Salter, Wm. Albro Letson,
Shepherd J. Frost, George J. Parker,
William Carman, P. Mitchell, jun.,
Wm. Masson, jun., Thomas C. Allan,
John Beggall.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, at the Court House, in Newcastle, at the time therein specified.
W. A. BLACK, Sheriff.

Gloucester County Agricultural Society.

The Society's Annual Exhibition of GRAIN, and other Agricultural Products, and of Domestic Manufactures, is appointed to be held upon TUESDAY, 13th February, 1849, in the Village, Baihurst. The following Premiums are offered by the Committee:

Articles.	Quantity eligible.	Prize.
For best Wheat,	2 bushels,	£1 0 0
2nd best do.	"	0 15 0
Best Black Oats,	"	0 12 6
2nd best do.	"	0 7 6
Best White Oats,	"	0 12 6
2nd best do.	"	0 7 6
Best Barley,	"	0 15 0
2nd best do.	"	0 10 0
Best Buckwheat,	"	0 10 0
Best Indian Corn,	"	0 12 6
Best Pease,	"	0 15 0
Best White Beans, half a bushel,	"	0 15 0
Best Timothy Seed, one bushel,	"	0 10 0
Best Clover Seed, half a bushel,	"	0 10 0
Best Carrots, one barrel,	"	0 10 0
Best Turnips, Swedish, 1 barrel,	"	0 7 6
Best do. Aberdeen yellow, 1 do.	"	0 5 0
Best bag of Hops, 19 pounds,	"	0 10 0
Best Mangel Wortzel, 1 barrel,	"	0 5 0

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Woolen Cloth,	20 yards,	0 15 0
2nd best do. 20 yards,	"	0 10 0
Best piece of Cotton and Woollen Cloth, 20 yards,	"	0 12 6
2nd best do. 20 yards,	"	0 7 6
Best piece of Woollen Flannel, 20 yds	0 12 6	
Best piece of Cotton and Woollen Flannel, 20 yards,	"	0 10 0
Best Double Mitts, six pairs,	"	0 5 0
Best Men's Socks,	"	0 5 0

DAIRY.

For the best Cheese, 12 pounds,	0 7 6
2nd best do.	0 5 0
Best Butter, 20 pounds,	0 6 0
2nd best do.	0 4 0

It is essential that the above articles be of the produce of the County, and of the growth of 1848. The premiums awarded will be confined to members of the Society. The competition to commence at 10 A. M.
GEO. McDONNELL, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the Court House, on the afternoon of the same day, at 3 o'clock, when the Report of the past year will be read, and the office bearers and committee for the ensuing year appointed.

The Dinner of the members and friends of the Society will take place in Bowser's Hotel, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M. Tickets can be obtained (price 2s. each) at the store of Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin & Co., and at Mr. Bowser's.

CAUTION!

All persons are hereby forbid Trespassing upon the Lots of Land, in the Second Concession in rear of Chatham, formerly owned by Gavin Rainie, and presently by the subscriber. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted as the Law directs.
ALEXANDER RANKIN.
Dated 29th January, 1849.

BANKRUPT SALE.

To be Sold by Public Auction, by order of the Commissioner of Bankrupts, at the residence of JAMES FOWLER, in the Parish of Blackville, county of Northumberland, a Bankrupt, on TUESDAY, the 6th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. viz:

- A Lot of Timber,**
about 106 tons, lying in the woods on the South West branch of the Renous River.
Also—1 Gig and Harness, 1 Pung, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Plough, 1 Harrow, 1 heifer Calf, 1 Pig, 4 Scythes and Sticks, 2 Sickles, 2 Narrow Axes, part of 2 sets of double Harrows, 1 triangle, 2 Whistle-trees, 4 Iron Traces, 1 Goose Neck, 2 Sirengles, 3 Angus, 2 Planes, 1 Drawing Knife, 1 Ox Yoke 2 pairs of Ox Bows, 1 Grindstone, 1 Cheese Press, 1 Clevis and Pin for Ox Sled, 3 Chans, 2 Ox Sled, 1 pair of Iron Gudgeons, 1 Hand-saw, 3 Chisels, 2 Cow Bells, 3 Hay Forks, 3 Rakes, 1 Dung Fork, 1 Shovel, 1 Spade, 3 sets of Picks and Ring, 1 Crotch Chair, 1 Neck Yoke, 2 Salmon Nets, 2 Warps, 2 Boat Hooks, 1 pair Iron Shoes for Bob Sled, 1 Grub Hoe, 3 Field Hoes, 1 Frow, 1 Buttress, 1 Horse Shoe Hammer, 1 pair Stillyards, 1 pair Scales, 1 Lanthorn, 2 pair Hames, 2 five gallon Kegs, 1 ten gallon Keg, 1 Clock, 1 pair Pincers, 2 tons Hay, &c.
WM. SALTER,
Provisional Assignee & Auctioneer.
Newcastle, 29th January, 1849.

Apolonian Circulating Library,

At the office of D. P. HOWE, Bookbinder, Chatham.
This collection of Books is in the joint possession of D. P. HOWE and WM. FORBES. It contains upwards of

300 Volumes,

(independent of expected donations) of heterogeneous literature, of which the printed Catalogues will contain the names.
It may appear outrageous to organize a Lending Library of any stamp, when two preceding Libraries of greater strength existed, and disappeared; from one of which the nucleus of the present Mechanics' Institute Collection is formed, the price of which must offer an excuse to a number, while a class who are hostile to its general objects and arrangements, are also isolated from its advantages. The remains of the second lies entombed in the back office of Wm. Carnan, Jun., Esq., a very convenient place of sepulture to one or a few, but a flagitious attack upon the means of propagating knowledge, and advancing improvement.
Terms—7s. 6d. a year, payable in books.
As its object is to furnish reading for those who have not got the means to resort to them, it is to be hoped on the score of philanthropy, that numbers will subscribe.
Chatham, January 29, 1849.

Wesleyan Missionary Meetings.

The attention of the Friends in town and country, and of the Christian public generally, is respectfully invited to the following announcements:—
CHATHAM, Sunday, February 4—Preaching in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at half-past six in the evening.
On Monday following, February 5, a Missionary Meeting will be held in the same Chapel, the service to commence at 7 o'clock in the evening.
NEWCASTLE, Sunday, February 4—Sermon in the Methodist Chapel, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Tuesday evening, February 6, at 7 o'clock, a Missionary Meeting will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Newcastle.
UPPER NELSON, Wednesday, February 7, at 7 o'clock, P. M., a Missionary Meeting will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel.
A Collection, in aid of the Wesleyan Missions, will be made after each Sermon, and in the course of each public meeting.
29th January, 1849.

Notice of Sale.

In the matter of JAMES M'GUIRE and JOHN M'GUIRE, absconding or concealed debtors. To be Sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House, at Richibucto, in the county of Kent, all that certain Lot of Land, situate in the parish of Weldford, in the said county, on the South side of Bass river, bounded on the North by the said river on the east by lands owned and in possession of Andrew Stewart, on the West by lands owned and in possession of Patrick Walsh, and on the South by lands of the Crown; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of the said James M'Guire and John M'Guire, or either of them, to the said land, and every part thereof, and all buildings and improvements thereon. The same having been seized and attached by the Sheriff of the county of Kent, and come to our hands under and by virtue of proceedings taken against the said James M'Guire and John M'Guire, absconding or concealed debtors.
JOHN W. HOLDENESS,
WILLIAM LEDDEN,
THOS. G. RICHARDSON,
Trustees for all the creditors of the said James M'Guire and John M'Guire.
Richibucto, January 15th, 1849.