

for the production of consular certificates remain uncanceled, and the time for producing them has expired, the parties are to be notified in writing, to pay the amount of such uncanceled bonds; and on a failure to do so within thirty days after such notice, they will be immediately put into suit.

Should there be any of these cases where the Collector thinks, from peculiar circumstances, further time should be granted for the production of the certificate, the Department on a presentation of the facts of the case, will take such cases into consideration, and, if the circumstances will warrant it, will grant the additional time required under such terms and conditions as it may think advisable and just to exact.

You will use every diligence to prevent the entry of merchandise as the property of residents where it may be for foreign account, and whenever you may detect a deception or fraud in entering goods, without the oath of the real owners, you will enforce the utmost penalty of the law against the offending parties.

The Consuls and Commercial Agents will be requested hereafter either to make their certificate upon the invoice itself, or to give such details, where it is attached as a separate document, as to the names of the shippers, consignees, vessels, and captains, the nature of the merchandise, and the total amount, as will fully identify the invoice annexed; instead of giving, as heretofore, their certificates in such general terms as to admit of the deception, which the Department is informed has been practised, of substituting another invoice in place of the one for which the certificate was originally issued.

By the habit, which has so generally prevailed, of virtually dispensing with the oath of the non resident owners of foreign merchandise, these latter have possessed an undue advantage over the resident importers of the United States. A just regard for the rights and interests of the latter, as well as for the more faithful collection of the revenue, has governed the action of the department in establishing the rules laid down in the same circular.

The Department will embrace the occasion to observe that bonds which are taken in connection with the business of the Customs, of a similar nature to those for the consular certificates, are too frequently considered by the parties executing them as mere matters of form; but it is the intention of the Department hereafter to make them realities, in obedience to the law, and you are, in consequence, requested and instructed to enforce the penalty of any such bonds as they may become due and forfeited.

WM. L. HODGE,  
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

**Frighful Mortality.**—One of the saddest spectacles ever witnessed was seen this morning at No. 91, Hospital Street, the residence of Dr Vigne. The bodies of his wife, his son Jules, aged nine, Louis, aged seven, and another still younger, all lay shrouded in the habiliments of death. Yesterday they were in perfect health—to day they are all dead! victims of that inexorable monster, cholera. God pity the unhappy father.

Only last week a similar visitation fell upon another family of this city. Mr Valetton, auctioneer, went with his family to Pass Christian, carrying with him the seeds of the disease. In two days he and his children, his uncle (Mr Cucullu) and a servant girl, all perished of cholera. This is indeed terrible.

**P.S.**—A post mortem examination of the bodies of Mrs Vigne and her four children, by an eminent physician, traces their untimely death to poisoning, from a copper pot used for cooking.—*New Orleans Courier.*

**Marriage of Jenny Lind.**—The London Sun, of July 11th, makes the following announcement:

"We can state on unquestionable authority, that Signor Belletti will be the happy man. Every arrangement has, we believe, been concluded for the nuptials of the loving couple, on their return from Canada, previous to the voyage from New York for England."

**Indian Visit to Jenny Lind.**—At party of six Ojibway Indians called on Jenny Lind at Rochester.—She requested them to sing some of their war songs.—They complied, when she paid them back with the Echo and Bird songs.

**A Mysterious Case.**—Some laborers employed in excavating for a cellar in the lot of ground, No. 9, Mott street, New York, a week or two since, discovered in the bottom of a sink, about 10 feet in depth, a number of human skulls and bones; after cleaning the whole mass, they were found to be the remains of about twenty human beings. They were conveyed to the Station House and examined, when it was found that many of the skulls exhibited marks of violence, but whether they are the remains of murdered persons or not, it is, of course, impossible to determine. It is known, however, that the house which stood on the lot was one of very bad character about ten years since, and it is more than probable that deeds of blood were committed there.

**A Spunky Bloomer.**—A young lady lately appeared at a ball in a neighboring city, dressed in short skirts and pants. The gentlemen admired her neat and comfortable dress, but several ladies accused her of being immodest. She turned to some of them whose dresses were quite low in the neck, and replied, "if you will pull up your dresses to a proper place about your necks, your skirts will hang no lower than mine do."

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1851.

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Mail Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax, on Monday morning last, in a passage of somewhat less than nine days. The papers she brings are to the 26th of July. The news they furnish is not important. We have copied a number of extracts.

The Europa ran down an American fishing schooner on Sunday night. All the crew, fifteen in number, with the exception of one man, were saved.

The City of Manchester, the new steamer to run in connection with the City of Glasgow, sailed on her first voyage on the 26th, for Philadelphia.

**THE NEW COUNCILLORS.**—In our paper to-day, will be found Mr Gray's Card, explaining to his constituents the reasons why he has joined the Government. Immediately under this article will be found another from Messrs. Simonds, Ritchie, Tilley, and Needham, calling on the inhabitants of St. John, to convene a meeting, to enable them to obtain an expression of public opinion on these appointments, as well as to ascertain if the conduct of the new Councillors in joining the present Government, meets with the approbation of the people.

As might have been expected, several papers are down upon the new Chancellors for the extraordinary step they have taken in attaching themselves to an administration whose conduct they all condemned in their canvass and on the floor of the Legislature. The Morning News commences a long article on the subject as follows:

"Had not the reformers of New Brunswick been men of stout hearts and sound principles, they would have struck to the enemy long before this—for Heaven knows they have had enough political rascality perpetrated upon them during the last twelve months to discourage, if not dishearten, any ordinary man who takes an interest in our country's welfare. It was bad enough when Wilmot and Fisher crouched to the lion they had dared and kept at bay so many years. It was the first fatal blow that reformers received from their friends and leaders; and it came at such an inauspicious moment, when victory was about perching on their banners, that we are suffering still from its direful effects. Nay more, their treachery served and still stands, as an example for every diabolical trickster to imitate; and these worthies have not been slow to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors."

The Editor concludes as follows:

"We regret very much that the offices accepted by Messrs. Gray and Wilmot will not oblige them to go back to their constituents, inasmuch as they are not offices of emolument; for if Mr Gray got into the house of Assembly last year merely by 'the skin of his teeth,' quite certain are we that he would find out this time, that he is after all a very small man in the estimation of the people, notwithstanding he may think himself well seasoned with the best of attic salt. How we should like, too, to try Wilmot's guage about this time. We think there would be common sense enough among his protectionist friends to 'pitch him overboard' for the base trick which he has just played them. There is no danger now of the stars and stripes floating over St John 'in less than five years,' as predicted by Mr Gray, since he is in a fair way for holding on to the British Jack. Had another than Mr G. been raised to the dignity of a Minister of the Crown after making such a speech, we should not have heard the last of it in six years."

"Surely the constituency of St. John are not going to allow such a flagrant breach of faith towards them pass over without having an organized expression of opinion upon it? We call upon Mr Simonds, Ritchie, Tilley and Needham, to come forth and explain their views—for either they or Messrs. Gray and Wilmot must be wrong in the course they pursued last winter in reference to the Government. What is to be done?"

The following extracts are taken from an article in the Freeman:

"So the bargain is made though we suspect not yet completed, and Messrs. Gray and Wilmot have bartered whatever little of political honesty, political honor or public respect they ever possessed for place and power and pay. That Wilmot was throughout an office seeker the whole Province knew; and that his opposition would only continue so long as the existence of the present government is doubtful and he was unpurchased and unpaid for, every discerning man in the community expected. He is a sincere protectionist, we believe; but in the house there is no protectionist tide; Government and opposition were alike composed of men opposed, and those favorable, to this doctrine. On that score there was no reason why he should

refuse the offices his circumstances made so requisite. But he was sent to the House pledged and bound as firmly as pledges could bind him to oppose this Government, and now he casts away every remaining claim he has to credit and respect, defies public opinion, and consigning himself to unutterable, everlasting disgrace, accepts office and becomes one of them."

"Yet the public feeling, the contempt, scorn, and indignation excited by the course he has pursued is trifling compared to that aroused by the treachery of Mr Gray. The Reformer, the Liberal, the Republican, he whom his friends and admirers held up as a man of unsullied honor and unblemished integrity; who at public meetings denounced, night after night, the Government and their policy: who deliberately and publicly, in the presence of the assembled electors of the county, solemnly pledged himself to oppose them, has now snatched at the bait he has dangled with so long, thus declaring his whole political life a sham, a deception and a lie; the man who in the house when forced to proceed in the ranks of the opposition, taunted

"The tame followers of a shattered administration"

is now himself become the tamest, most degraded and most despicable of those followers. His political reputation, his standing as a public man—for we have nothing to do with him except as such—is gone forever. He is fallen! fallen! fallen!!! He once asked the Attorney General by what chemical process it was that his accession to the Government changed its nature. It required no chemical process to change the nature of Mr Gray or his companion in treachery. They all through as really belonged to the party of selfishness, corruption, high salaries, torism, and misgovernment as they do now that they openly declared themselves. In the opposition they were out of place, and in a totally false position. Now they are attached to the party to which they belong by sympathy, habit, and inclination. They were the weakness and reproach of the opposition, and it is subject of congratulation that it is purged of them; but that they will bring strength to the Government is exceedingly doubtful. Position influence, power in the House they have none, and if the Government think otherwise they will soon discover their error."

"And the Government, sunk in infamy, overwhelmed with odium and public hatred as they were, how immeasurably lower do they sink at every step. Bribery, corruption, meanness, servility are their favorite weapons. In the lowest depths there must be surely a lower still, else they could not continue so long thus to plunge deeper and deeper in degradation."

The Courier as well as the Observer condemns the conduct of Messrs. Gray and Wilmot. The remarks of the Editor of the first named paper we published last week. The New Brunswicker takes a different view of the subject, and concludes a long article as follows:

"We believe that the whole Council is of one mind, and perfectly united, on the great Railway question, the exciting topic of the day. We believe that they have agreed to sink all differences upon other points, in order to carry out, in the most efficient and judicious manner, a well-digested plan for the system of Railways in this Province, to be constructed with funds to be advanced by the Imperial Government at a low rate of interest. We believe that this most desirable object could only be attained fully, effectively, and with due regard to the public weal, by such an union of able and influential men as has now taken place. We trust they will be able to effect the object for which they have united, and place this Province in the proudest possible position, by securing the permanent advancement of its moral, social, agricultural, and great commercial interests."

**MR HOWE'S CIRCULAR.**—The New Brunswicker, in speaking of the ably written and highly satisfactory letter of Mr Howe, dated Amherst, which we published last week, says:

"The Report issued by Mr Howe is an able document, drawn up in the most lucid and precise manner. Yet the writer in the Courier attempts to mystify it with shallow sophistry, and the most obstinate perversion of facts. But it is quite possible, that the matter is beyond his grasp; his want of comprehension may arise from a deficiency of intellect or information."

"The people of New Brunswick are fully able to appreciate the motives of the selfish few, who prefer their own interest and personal aggrandizement, to the advancement of the country and the welfare of the many. It is not true, that an opposition will be organized in the southern and western counties of this Province, against the great National Highway. There are in those Counties men of enlarged minds, and liberal views who can sink their immediate interests for the good of their country—who are not oppressed with unmitigated selfishness and can support wise and judicious measures for the advancement of New Brunswick."

"The course pursued by the Courier on this great Railway question, and its steady opposition to liberal and comprehensive measures, may be forgiven, but will never be forgotten."

The Fredericton Head Quarters speaks in high praise of Mr Howe's labors in promoting

the interest of the Colonies, and the letter alluded to above. We take from it an extract:

"We have much pleasure in copying below the able and final report of the hon. Joseph Howe, on his recent visit to this Province and to Canada, on business connected with the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, and cordially recommend it to the attentive consideration of our readers.—There seems to be no escaping from the conviction that the heart of the Nova Scotia Delegate has been with his work in England and in these Provinces, and no one whose mind is unwarpd by local feelings and local prejudice, can rise from a perusal of the termination of this part of his labors without feeling that Mr Howe has rendered services to the whole of the inhabitants of British North America, the value of which it would be difficult to overestimate. We regret to notice that some of our contemporaries still persist in endeavoring to bring about an antagonism between Mr Howe and the promoters of the European and North American Railway. This appears to us to be highly impolitic, as well as unjust to both parties, for there cannot be a question that, had it not been for the great exertions made by the promoters of the latter, the able advocate of the Great Trunk Railway would have been shorn of one of the most powerful arguments which could be advanced to induce the British Government to aid these Provinces in the erection of this great national undertaking. There is now a strong probability that Mr Howe's scheme will ultimately be carried out, and this being the case, it is surely madness to fall out by the way upon points of mere locality, or attempt to get up an excitement about a few miles of rail more or less, which will be required to be made by one party, in order to secure the concurrence of all British North America in this magnificent project. Nothing but unanimity between the Governments and people of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, can secure for these Provinces the large amount of money which will be necessary to complete the Trunk Railway; but this once completed, tributary branches would soon diverge in every direction, and those now most clamorous for the line passing their own doors, would in a few years be able to avail themselves of its advantages without perilling the success of the undertaking by their selfish opposition."

**CANADA.**—The Montreal Herald of the 2nd inst., contains the following severe, but just comments on the scenes that have been recently enacted in the halls of the Legislature.

"We observe with much satisfaction that the debates of the House of Assembly are henceforward to be conducted with closed doors. The first symptoms of amendment either in individual sinners or corporate delinquents, is a consciousness of the wicked tenor of their ways; and when we behold such signs of repentance on the part of our representatives, surely we shall rejoice. We know that when left to the solitude of their own reflections they will awake to a full sense of the enormity of their transgressions, and we doubt not that in their secret conclaves the first motion that will be carried, Messrs. MacKenzie and Price, constituting a glorious minority of course, will be that we the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, have made Judas of ourselves. We rejoice at this rule of closed doors for the sake of the public, for we feel quite conscious of having been obliged to occupy our columns with a great deal of stuff which possessed no interest for our readers, but which nevertheless we were obliged to record, to show that we were at our post and ready to report every thing that it concerned the public to know. We rejoice at it on our own account, because we shall be spared a great deal of very inconvenient because profitless labor. We rejoice at it on account of the M. P.'s themselves; because we hate to be always finding fault with them, and they have not given us in all this session an opportunity of saying a good word of them. In every respect, then, we rejoice that the rookery at Toronto has resolved to expel all strange birds. We shall lose their speeches, their chattering, their motions, their trimmings, and their tails or tales; but we shall see their bills."

"The only thing that damps our pleasure, and makes us think that our gaudium is premature, is that we fear it is too good to last. There are so many of the members for Upper Canada, particularly, so anxious to be reported that we are afraid they will write their speeches themselves and bring them to us to print; but we warn them in time, we cannot do this—what we report we are responsible for, but we never could trust to a member's account of his own speech. Lord bless them they never know what they say; and in general, they are indebted to the reporters for any little sense that may be found in the debates."

**ST. JOHN.**—A private subscription to the amount of £100 has been raised in this City for the erection of a Fountain in King's Square. The Corporation has voted £50 for the same object.

The Morning News thus notices the weather which has been experienced in the City during the season:—

"The sun shone out brilliantly yesterday afternoon for the first time in a week, and the thermometer raised itself up to 82. This