

skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, the return of vessels fitted out in this Province for fishing voyages. Oil—seal, cod, hake, porpoise, palm and rape, plants, shrubs and trees, printing paper, types, printing presses, and printers' ink, rags, old rope, and junk, rock salt, sails and rigging saved from vessels wrecked, salt, soap, grease, wood and lumber of all kinds, (except cedar, spruce, pine and hemlock shingles), block tin, zinc, lead, tin plate, bar and sheet steel, lines and twines for the fisheries.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, March 15.

The political world is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the state of parties is so perplexed that it is impossible to foreshadow what a day may bring forth. The defeat of the Government on the Woods and Forests is a significant intimation that the late patch-up will not be enduring, and that ere long, we may be in the throes of another ministerial crisis. A 'strong' Government, however desirable, is clearly impossible in the present distracted state of public opinion. It was believed when Lord John Russell came back to power that he would be allowed to 'tide over' the session in the best way he could; but already the spirit of forbearance, if it existed at all, has disappeared, and the Russell Cabinet may be blown to atoms at any moment.

This is unfortunate, for if a political truce was ever desirable, it is so at the present moment. We are within six weeks of the opening of the Exhibition, and the excitement which that event must produce will be sufficiently great, without the admission of any party quarrel. It was this belief, probably, which caused the Cabinet to rest on its oars, and to deem any exertion superfluous in this year of grace. The Premier seemed to forget that there are always ambitious men ready to trip up a feeble Minister on any practical question, and that the Woods and Forests was one out of which such a man as Lord Duncan would be sure to make political capital. The success of Mr Locke King's motion seems to have rendered Lord John totally oblivious of future disasters. The Whigs are decidedly bad tacticians; and now when political relations are so complex, instead of dexterously avoiding the ruts on the road by skilful driving, they blunderingly press onward, careless, it would seem, of bringing the state carriage to a stand still.

The odium theologium is the primary element in producing this motley condition of things. The Irish Catholic members hold the fate of the Government in their hands, and to spite the Whigs, they are likely to throw the management of the State into the hands of the Protectionists. Passion rather than prudence seems to influence their proceedings. There is an insane policy which may be described as cutting off the nose to be revenged on the face; and the Irish members may possibly find that, after deposing King Log, they will be made to bow to the supremacy of King Stork.

Hope gleams feebly in the distance. A desperate struggle is impending, into which will be infused all the rancour of religious acrimony, and all the fierceness of rival political creeds. The battle of free-trade will be fought over again. The Whigs, the Whig-Radicals, and the Peelites will be ranged on the side of free imports and exports; the Protectionists will take their stand on helping native industry at the expense of the rest of the community; and the Pope, like a football, will be thrown to the ground, for all the belligerents to kick by way of amusement. A contest in England would probably end in a drawn battle, for the nicely balanced state of parties would prevent the rival forces from claiming a decided victory. The turning point would be Ireland. The calculation is, that under the new electoral law eighty pro-Papists would be returned—a number sufficiently formidable to decide the fortunes of the field. Now this body, acting together, as, doubtless, they would, could dictate terms to any Minister; and if they threw their strength into the hands of the Protectionists, as a set-off for non-action on the Papal question, the whole commercial policy of the last eight years would be reversed, and all that has been gained would be lost—for a time. Such a contingency must have presented itself to the minds of the Peel school of statesmen when they parted company with Lord John Russell about his Strokes Bill, and every one saw in that act a stroke of policy which sacrificed present power for great prospective advantages. If the Peelites could mollify Irish hostility, the Protectionists would be outmanoeuvred, and Sir James Graham would ride into office with extraordinary eclat.

What may be the ultimate fate of Lord John Russell's bill is of little consequence.—It pleases nobody. All are alike dissatisfied with it. The great speech by which it was introduced looks ridiculous by the side of such a minimum measure. To have shaken his Cabinet to pieces and to have raised the undying ire of the Irish for such an abortion will be a source of bitter regret to the peccant Minister in after times. The connexion which has existed between the Whigs and their Irish allies for so many years, and which kept the late Sir Robert Peel such an intolerably protracted period on the left of the Speaker, has been snapped asunder, never, in our time to be reunited. The result will be a recasting of the parts in the political

drama, from which the Whigs threaten to be altogether excluded. But one thing is certain that if the prejudice of the Irish Liberals against the Whigs is so strong as to obscure their judgment—if they are so weak and foolish as to marshal themselves under the banner of the Protectionists, the punishment which is in store for them will be ample and will be unpitied.

Beyond the intrigues of the various parties contending for power, we have very little important news from France this week. The fusion of the Orleansists and the Heniquinists, which, a few weeks ago, was trumpeted abroad as *un fait accompli*, appears to be again as remote as ever. From some yet unexplained cause the family at Claremont has repulsed all the overtures made by the elder branch of the family, and they now declare that they will not negotiate any further upon the subject, except on the soil of France. Instructions have been issued to the authorities to facilitate the passage of the political refugees expelled from Switzerland through the French territory; so that those who intend to embark for England, or for the United States, may proceed to the nearest port. Napoleon Chancel, a well-known French refugee, had been sent to Genoa in custody of two gens d'armes, with orders to see him embark.

We have still but very questionable news from Dresden and the various States of Germany. Beyond an incessant volley of propositions, emanating from all quarters about the reconstruction of the new Central Power, it really seems to us a perfect waste of time to discuss plans which no party appears to have the smallest intention of carrying into effect. The relations between Austria and Prussia continue to be of a very undecided and precarious character. On the 10th instant the range of buildings fronting the Franzosische Strasse, containing the Hall of Assembly of the Upper Chamber in Berlin took fire, and was burning fiercely when the news left. The conflagration had collected a vast mob, who did not express any regret at a calamity which seemed ominous of a dissolution of an obnoxious part of the legislature. One of the correspondents remarks, that if the Constitution itself was on fire, not a man would hand a bucket to save it.

It is reported from Rome that the Anti-Papal party in the States of the Church are on the increase. Preparations seem to be concerting to provide accommodation for additional Austrian troops, so that in the event of the French army being withdrawn, the Austrians will be able to step in and try to keep his holiness on his throne. It is said that another and more experienced officer than General Gemeau will be sent from Paris to supersede him. The French troops continue to be very unpopular.

The Turin papers state that a camp of 60,000 men is to be formed between the Adda and the Oglio.

COMMERCIAL.—We still experience a want of animation in our markets for foreign and colonial Produce. Nevertheless the various departments of trade keep steady, and altho' the public mind is not altogether satisfied with the precarious state of the Government, a fair quantity of business is going forward.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1.

THE MAIL—FIRST OF APRIL.

On Saturday we obtained a letter from Fredericton, which stated that a telegraphic despatch had been received there, that the Canada had brought news that Mr Howe had succeeded in his mission, and that the British Government had guaranteed the interest of three and a half per cent. on all the money that may be required to build the Railroad from Halifax to Quebec. Another correspondent wrote us to say, that the Government had consented to advance the money at three and a half per cent. Yesterday's mail was consequently anxiously looked for to learn the particulars of a matter in which all our community feel so deep an interest.

We sent to the Post Office this morning, and to our astonishment and annoyance, there was not a Halifax or St. John paper for us. On making further inquiries, we learnt that the Halifax mail had been mis-sent to Pictou; but where the St. John mail had gone, we were not able to ascertain—perhaps to look after the other missing mail. Mistakes, however, will happen, and we have but few to complain of in the Department.

This is the 1st of April, and if the Post Office authorities felt disposed to take a "rise"—as the phrase goes—out of the public, they could not have chosen a more appropriate day, or a time when the mail was more impatiently looked for.

The only additional piece of news we see in the papers received on the all-important subject of Mr Howe's mission, is the following paragraph in the Fredericton Reporter of Friday:

"A Telegraphic Despatch has been received founded on news in advance of the English mail by the Steamship Canada, to the effect, that the English Government propose to guarantee 3 1/2 per cent on the whole line of Railroad from Halifax to Montreal, leaving the Provinces to erect Branch lines wherever they may think proper."

There is at present exhibiting in Halifax, a child of four years and seven months old, who has attained the very respectable size of four feet seven inches in height.

COMMUNICATION.

"Know'st thou hast touch'd me,  
E'en on the nicest, tenderest point—my honor:  
My honor, which like pow'r disdains being questioned."

MIRAMICHI, March 31st, 1851.

Mr Pierce,

When I addressed you on the 14th instant, I little expected that the equanimity of Mr Charles L. Street, would have been so much disturbed. "There is nothing cutn like the truth." He admits that I have only stated a few facts. Quite enough for my purpose, and such as I wish the public generally to understand, and particularly the "Farmers;" and these your *Fire King* will not have the hardihood to deny—that premium was paid, and a policy issued for the assurance of premises, which premises have since been destroyed, that a claim properly authenticated has been made for the amount and been refused, together with the consolatory information that no LEGAL remedy can be had against the Company in this Province; but, tell it not in New Brunswick. That champion of mutual insurance reminds me of the Ephesian silversmith, when Diana was in jeopardy, he called them together of like occupations, and urged the necessity of resistance to the circulation of the truth, and made use of this forcible argument "For ye know, Sirs, that by this craft we have our wealth."

I have no pretension to a high order of literary attainment, and it is quite probable that my English as well as my French may be offensive to your correspondent, who is sans dout of the *Patrician* order, hating, above all things, mixed society. I would, however, be ungrateful if I did not thank him for his disinterested solicitude for my safety, to avoid the succession of "raps." Whether he means legally or physically, my reply is, "Lay on McDuff," &c. It is possible he might find "a Roland for his Oliver." If he really believes that I have "robbed him of his good name," or LEGALLY endangered the reputation of his principal, he may take the bull by both or either horn he pleases, and let the public have a sample of his prompt, liberal, and fair way of settling LEGAL claims; and as Mister Street is equally conversant with the whole affair with myself, I shall leave him to publish the "FACTS" without the "FLUMMERY," for the edification of the *Farmers*.

Meantime I am, Mr Editor,

Yours truly,

R. HUTCHISON.

Note.—The French proverb should have been printed as follows:—"a nos moutons." [The printer takes the blame.]

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Northumberland Division, No. 37, located in Chatham.—Officers elected for the current quarter—Wm. Mason, Jun., W.P.; Joseph Spratt, W.A.; G. B. Bell, R.S.; S. Burdick, A.R.S.; James Patterson, F.S.; Andrew Mason, T.; John Fifth, C.; Wm. Sinclair, A.C.; Robert L. Thomas, I.S.; Wm. Yorston, O.S. Alexander Loudoun, Esq., takes the chair of the P. W. P.

List of Letters

Received at the Newcastle Post Office, during the month of February, and remaining delivery.

- Fantos Brophy, Bartholomew's River.
  - Susanae Cain, North Esk.
  - Peter Foley, Nelson Village.
  - John Jodry, near Newcastle.
  - Mrs Andrew McCullam, Miramichi.
  - Andrew McCullam, do.
  - James Murphy, Barnaby's River.
  - James Merry, Newcastle.
  - Patrick O'Brien, care of Rev. Mr Egan.
  - Walter Linn, near Newcastle.
  - Jane Woodward, Little South West.
  - Thomas Wheeler, Newcastle.
  - Gilbert Young, do.
- Persons asking for any of the above, will please say Advertis'd

HUGH MORELL, P. M.

Timothy and Clover Seeds, &c.

The Subscriber has on Sale—Timothy and Clover SEED; Yellow, Aberdeen, and Swedish TURNIP SEED. They are of the growth of 1850, and superior articles.

Also—a VEGETABLE CUTTER—an excellent labor-saving machine for farmers.  
WM. MUIRHEAD.  
Chatham, March 24, 1851.

FOR SALE.

The TWO STORY HOUSE situate on the front street, in Chatham, lately occupied by the subscriber, adjoining the Store of Mr John Bryson. The House is 29 feet by 22 feet, with a Kitchen, Bedroom, and Sitting Room on the first flat, and four good Rooms on the second flat, all well finished. The Cellar is the size of the House, substantially built of stone, and has in it a good well of water. The Premises are in good repair, well calculated for a Boarding House, and could easily be converted into a Store.

If not sold at Private Sale before the first day of May next, the property will be sold at Public Auction, on that day at noon, on the premises. For Terms, and farther particulars apply to

CORNELIUS McCARTHY.

Chatham, 11th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, at Black Brook Mill, a quantity of

Mill Machinery,

—Consisting of—

- 1 METAL GANG FRAME, with its Machinery, viz: Cast Fenders the whole length, brass faced,
  - SLIDES, brass faced, Screw Bolts, for do., Malleable Iron Connecting Rod,
  - Top Pin Band with Brasses,
  - Malleable Iron Crank, Shaft and Pin,
  - Cast Iron FLY WHEEL,
  - Cast Iron tight and loose Drum, bushed,
  - Plumber Blocks, brasses, and screw bolts,
  - CARRIAGE, with cast-iron facings,
  - Carriage Shaft,
  - Carriage Bucking Gear, bushes and down fasts,
  - Cast Iron Bracket, Iron Screw, Iron Crank, bushed, and Levers for framing gear,
  - Also—one metal Gang Frame; two tight and loose pulleys for Circular Spindles; two carriages faced with Cast Iron; two Cog Wheels and Cone for bucking gear; two Carriages; Castings for two Circular Tables.
- The above Machinery is of excellent material, of British manufacture, and can be seen at any time by application to the Subscriber, at Black Brook.

ALEX. FRASER.

Black Brook, March 20, 1851.

Also for Sale—A MACHINE, complete, for cutting Laths, which can be used with one or two saws.

Central Bank Agency.

Notice is hereby given, that GEORGE KERR, Esquire, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, is duly authorized by the President, Directors and Company of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, to manage and conduct an AGENCY for that Institution, in Chatham, from this date.

GEO. BOTSFORD, President.

Fredericton, 18th January, 1851.

CHATHAM STEAM MILL.

The undersigned having got the Mill in perfect order, and in full operation, are prepared to grind, at the shortest notice, Grain of all kinds, to the extent of about 150 bushels of Wheat, and 160 bushels Oats per day; and Pearl and Pot Barley, as much as is generally required. The strictest attention will be paid, and every accommodation given to those who may favor them with their patronage.

The undersigned intending to work the Saw and Grist Mill during the next season, give Notice that they will Saw for the Public, by the thousand or on shares. They are also prepared to purchase Logs.

FROST & BAIN

Chatham, 19th January, 1851.

Notice to the Public.

A Contract has been entered into with Her Majesty's Government, by which the communication between British North America and the West Indies is re-opened. The former arrangement will therefore be resorted to and Letters for the West Indies will hereafter be forwarded via Halifax and Bermuda.

J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.

Gen. Post Office, St. John, March 4, 1851

New Brunswick,

NORTHUMBERLAND, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumb. [L.S.] the said County: Greeting.

Whereas DAVID JOHNSTON and WILLIAM PARK, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JAMES McCULLAM, late of the Parish of Newcastle, in the said County, deceased, have represented to me that the Personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and have prayed that License may issue to authorize them to sell all, or so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the said debts:

You are therefore required to be and appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in the Parish of Chatham, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of April next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why License should not be granted to the said Executors, to sell so much of the said Real Estate of the said deceased as may be requisite and necessary for the purpose of paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executors, and all and every the Creditors, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their Vouchers and Papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said Parties, and the validity or legality of the Debts and Demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate. Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, the Twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty One.

THOS. H. PETERS,

Surrogate.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates }  
for said County.

SURVEYOR'S BONDS.

For sale at the Gleaner Office.