

ed, by the destructive fire of the Moors:—On the 17th of October, information was received at Gibraltar that a large number of piratical Moors had captured a Spanish merchant brig on the Riff coast. The Janus steamer, Lieutenant Powell, commander, proceeded to her assistance, and on reaching the spot, found the vessel grounded and bilged, and the pirates taking every moveable thing out of her. Lieutenant Powell saluted them with shells, which did some execution, and on the following morning stood closer in; but, notwithstanding he fired on them with effect, he did not disperse them. On the third day he discovered four of their boats in an adjoining bay, when he landed with the whole ship's company, under cover of his own guns, and destroyed them. The pirates being in great force, and having kept up a continuous fire on the ship's company, eight of them were wounded, Lieut. Powell, and Mr Paynter, master's assistant being of the number. On the return of the Janus to Gibraltar, she showed the marks of about 100 musket balls in her decks and bulwarks. Since this affair the pirates have captured an English brig, and demand 100 dollars each for the ransom of six of the crew they have taken prisoners. It was thought that the mishap of the Janus would be shortly followed by a more effective demonstration against the pirates. It was also understood that reparation would be demanded from the Emperor of Morocco for the aggressions and piracies of his subjects on the Riff coast. A difficulty has also occurred between France and Morocco, arising out of the refusal of the Moorish Government to pay a sum of money claimed by the French consul as compensation for the plunder of some French property.

November 15.

We have written so much about Kossuth, that we hardly know how to treat the events which have taken place this week in Birmingham and Manchester. On both occasions the great Magyar put forth his powers with surpassing effect, and the manner in which he elicited the sympathies of his hearers, is the best proof of his influence over large masses of men. These demonstrations of the national feeling of England cannot be without their uses on our own as well as on the absolute powers of the Continent. So far the manifestations have been spirited without degenerating into rant. A nice circumspection has pervaded the masses which sympathise with the cause of which Kossuth is the type, and the manner in which the Hungarian orator has adapted himself to his various audiences, the fine appreciation he has shown of their several phases of position and character, and the extraordinary variety of illustration which he has thrown into his speeches, proves him to fully possess the transcendent powers which his countrymen claim for him.

Kossuth is about to leave our shores to appear on a new stage. In the United States the warmth of his reception will certainly not be inferior to that which he has received in this country. His antecedents are exactly those which will excite the sympathies of the Americans, and his progress from one extremity of the Union to the other will be an ovation. No man in our time has produced anything like the sensation which Kossuth has done on the different nations of Europe, and the blaze of triumph will follow him from the old to the new world. Surely there is a moral in all this on which despots would do well to ponder.

The events of each successive day in Paris demonstrate the correctness of the views which we have taken throughout of the fearful struggle which threatens to convulse all France. The Assembly, as we stated last week, having refused to suspend the standing orders with regard to the discussion of the Electoral Repeal Bill, the measure is proceeding in its usual course. The committees appointed to consider it in the bureaux were averse to its adoption in the ratio of 13 to 2; and we therefore need scarcely add, that after the usual discussions, it was resolved unanimously to recommend the Chamber to reject the bill, and M. Daru was appointed reporter to draw up the usual report to that effect.—The debate was fixed to commence on Thursday, but the issue can scarcely be doubtful, whatever persevering efforts may be made by the organs of the Elysee to persuade the public that a compromise will be made, in the sense that Louis Napoleon is to override the constitution, and continue his unchecked course until he reaches the imperial throne. That such is his design is flagrant. His tools have brought to Paris some six hundred officers from the departments, and Louis Napoleon has delivered one of his unconstitutional speeches, addressed to them when formally assembled to meet him, in which he congratulates them on the spirit which animates them, "that spirit which was our glory, and is now our security." He then goes on to make a direct appeal to them on the present political crisis, saying, "I demand nothing that is not in accord with my right," and he concludes by boldly telling them, if the day of danger arrives "I will not say to you, March, and I will follow you, but I will say to you, I march, follow me." All this is plain speaking enough. If such barefaced declarations were not dangerous they would be only an absurd mimicry of his uncle. But every man of sense knows that Louis Napoleon will "set his life upon the cast, and stand the hazard of the die." The Assembly instinctively perceives the danger which threatens them, and they are secretly deliberating upon the best means to be adopted to protect themselves and guard the constitution. They

are seeking to surround the Chamber with troops, commanded by a general in whom they may confide. This step widens the breach, and the Elysee organs with unsurpassed effrontery, affect to believe that the power granted by the constitution to the Assembly which gives it the supreme command over the army, was only conferred to enable it to resist the attacks of such men as Barbes and Louis Blanc, and was never intended to be a bulwark against the designs of the Executive. All this is sheer delusive absurdity, and shows to what extent the organs of Louis Napoleon are prepared to go, if he will but give the word "I march follow me." M. Daru's report is written in the strongest terms. Not only does he recommend the unequivocal rejection of the electoral bill, but he expatiates at great length on the necessity of maintaining the guarantees which the law of May had created. The Elysee organs seem yet to be sanguine that the newly proposed law will be carried; but when M. Daru's report urges that it should be thrown out at once, after the first general debate, and not to proceed to a second deliberation, nor even to a discussion of its articles, we cannot understand what grounds there can be to expect such a result, unless the President carries it at the point of the bayonet. The proposition of the Questors having been adopted, by which it is intended to suppress the delegation of the powers of the President of the Assembly to the Questors, as well as the designation of the General, shows that the Assembly will not shrink from vindicating its authority. If the Chamber rejects the electoral bill at once, and does not deign to discuss the articles, it will be the most decisive mark of disapprobation which it is possible to exhibit. We have said sufficient to show that the President and the Assembly are now in a state of almost open antagonism. The slightest spark would kindle the flame of a revolution in France. Louis Napoleon preserves his habitual equanimity; he has recommenced his grand reviews, which taking place at this cold season of the year, are not without their significance.

The position of affairs is eminently critical, and during the struggle almost all other considerations of European policy are nearly forgotten.

From Vienna the reports of the alarming rise of the precious metals, or, to speak more properly, the total depreciation of their paper currency, indicate that some serious financial and perhaps political crisis must soon take place. The Customs' tariff which reduces the rates of protection duties in Austria, has received the sanction of the Emperor; but the period when it will come into operation is not yet fixed; indeed, the deranged state of the exchanges appears to render any immediate adoption of the law almost impossible.

The accounts of the health of the King of Hanover leave little doubt but that he is fast sinking, and a perfect recovery can scarcely be looked for at his advanced age.

The intelligence from Bathurst is highly favorable for the gold-diggings. Two men had procured a hundred and fifty pounds worth of gold in two days. The gold is found in large lumps in the quartz rocks, and immense quantities have arrived at Bathurst.

TRADE.—The improvement of the trade of the manufacturing districts, noticed last week as having happily superseded a very unsatisfactory state of matters, has increased in firmness during the present week, and even an advance of one eighth of a penny per lb. has been made by most spinners, and maintained. The Board of Trade returns for the month ending Oct. 10, 1851, published the other day, although they do not, as compared with the same period in 1850, show the same increase in the amount of British produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom which we have seen in the returns for each of the previous eight months of the year, yet the staple manufactures of the country, especially Cotton, Linen, and Silk goods continue to maintain a most favorable position.

United States News.

There has been a little more "stringency" in money matters the past week, owing in part, probably, to the failure of the houses of Harnden & Co., and Gardner & Bartlett.—These caused a temporary panic, but they are not of a nature to create serious alarm, or effect permanently the money market. The stock market is rather dull, and transactions limited. We think, however, that a better state of things will be felt when the cotton crop has more fully gone forward.—*Boston Daily Mail.*

The Recent Storm.—The gale of Friday night last was severely felt in New York. A despatch to the Boston papers says:

It rained in torrents the whole night, and the wind blew with frightful violence. In the neighborhood of West and Washington streets, the tide rose to an alarming height, flooding the cellars and other portions of the immigrant lodging-houses, and driving their wretched inmates to the police stations and other places of shelter. In many instances the police officers had great difficulty in rescuing the women and children from drowning, so sudden was the inundation. The cellars on the east side of the town were also flooded—through Pearl, South and Water Streets, and the lower end of the cross streets. Men were busily engaged bailing out the wa-

ter, while boxes, casks, bales, trunks, &c., were floating about in great confusion. No marine disasters have as yet been reported, but serious fears are entertained for the safety of vessels approaching the city.

Kossuth and the New York Press.—A meeting of the members of the editorial profession in New York is called for to-morrow evening, to take suitable measures for welcoming the ex-reporter, ex editor, and ex-Governor of Hungary, Louis Kossuth.

Communications.

THE NORTH.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

In a former letter I hurriedly addressed a few lines to the Editor of the Fredericton Reporter, who believes himself a very wise man, and a very genteel and noble writer. I am not done with that gentleman yet, and would now solicit your kindness to allow me to address him again. He says my former "communication looked as if written by some good old lady who, for the last twenty years, had been revolving on 6 weeks visitations among the respectable firms and families alluded to."

From the above one would infer that I have been writing to please those great families, and firms for their kindness in receiving my "six weeks visitations." That he and I may understand each other on that point, I beg to state that I court not the smiles nor fear the frowns of any man or body of men, and feel under no more obligations to any person than I do to the Editor of the Reporter. I am no sycophant, a poor business to follow in the North, although it might be pursued to good advantage by the Editor himself, or some other sweet-mouthed person, in the capital. But the difference in our writing is this—he deals in the arbitrary and theoretical style boldly calling for "distance, climate, natural facilities," &c., without deigning to offer any himself.

Now, Mr Reporter, by what authority have you become dictator-in-chief, without showing distance, climate, natural resources, or any thing else, that you arrogate to yourself sentiments as that you will hear of the rail road going no other way than by the "Valley of the St. John."

In looking over the Gleaner some weeks ago I saw an extract taken from the Reporter, which said, "amidst the great variety of conflicting opinions both here and in Nova Scotia, in application to colonial politics and colonial railways, there is one which we can assure Mr Archibald, as well as the respective governments concerned, is firmly stereotyped in the minds of a large majority of our House of Assembly, and that is, by no species of political wheedling, or stretch of corrupt power, shall the railway, if made, be driven round the north-eastern coast of this Province. The great interests of the Province forbid that such a sacrifice should be made on the one hand or received on the other. The line must then proceed by a central route from St. John to Canada, uniting with the St. Andrew's line."

Now, "must" may be a very good and convincing argument to the Editor of the Reporter, but he may find there is good sense enough in the Province yet not to be led astray by any such "must" arguments. Verily, it sounds very liberal! He talks of "political wheedling or stretch of corrupt power." He may rest assured the North is quite innocent of any such designs, although often obliged to submit to charges of this nature from such mock pretenders of liberalism and justice. It appears that the railway must be forced across the main St. John, and take the ever-to-be-remembered St. Andrews line on its back, and then be off with itself through American territory to Canada.

Now, Mr Reporter, as you, like many other clever fellows, write and talk about things and places you know nothing about, you will pardon me if I, in my own homely way, attempt to put you right, which I shall do from a thorough knowledge of the country, after an experience of 16 years. The Editor of the Reporter must know that one part of Earl Grey's stipulation was, that the railway should go through British territory. He must be likewise aware that by the Ashburton treaty the line between the British and Americans strikes the River St. John something like three miles above the Grand Falls, thence proceeding up the centre of the stream, until it reaches, if I remember right, the mouth of the St. Francis, a branch striking off to the right, thence up that river until it reaches Boundary Lake, so called, when it takes a direction towards the St. Lawrence. Now by the Reporter's way of it, and showing it to go through British territory, the railway must cross the Tobique stream, and an extremely mountainous country, and several other streams between the Tobique and Grand River. Next comes the upper branches of the Restigouche, heading in among those streams and mountains; then Green River, another branch of the St. John, with its noble mountains running at right angles across the track the railway must go, besides other streams running into the St. John.

Now, as I have been over that part of the country, and on many parts of the line attempted by the explorers, I shall proceed to a description of it without fear of contradiction, so long as I am met by facts. Take it as a whole, there is no part of the Province so miserable and sterile in appearance, and totally unfit for agricultural purposes as the very portion our Southern friends would

force the railway through, abounding in barren plains and blue-berry mountains. The general growth of wood is a low stunted wood, mixed with a little birch and cedar; suffice it to say it is little wonder the commissioners were baffled to find anything like a practicable route; and if our Southern friends had a jaunt through that portion of the Province, and see the route they are advocating, it would very soon cure them of their rabidness. If they do know anything of the country, and believe the railway will go that way, it is really no wonder they should raise the cry of "it won't pay." I for one would be ready to join them in opinion, and would further add that it would be no serious loss to the province to grant a large tract of such land to a company, as there would be no doubt but they would hold undisputed possession of it for an indefinite period.

I remain, yours,

A COLONIST.

Restigouche, Oct. 30, 1851.

Mechanics' Institute.

Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Newcastle and Douglastown Mechanics' Institution, will be held in the Institute Building, in Newcastle, on FRIDAY, the 19th December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to audit the Accounts, and transact other necessary business previous to the annual meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of this Institution will be held at the same place, at 6 o'clock, P. M., the same evening, to receive the Annual Report and elect Office Bearers for the ensuing year, when a full attendance is requested.

The Course of Lectures for the Season will be opened at the same place the same evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and at the School House, Douglastown, on Monday, 22nd December, at the same hour, and continued on these evenings weekly throughout the season, as heretofore. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by J. M. JOHNSON, Jun., Esq., M.P.P.: subject—"Railroads."

Tickets for the Session of '51 and '52 to be had of Messrs. David Johnstone, Alexander Jessamin, and Charles Marshall, Douglastown; and of Messrs. Wm. Loch, James Murray, and Daniel Witherall, Newcastle. Admission will be given at both places to the first Lecture free of expense.

A. MITCHELL, Secretary.
Newcastle, November 29, 1851.

FOR SALE.

All that Valuable FARM and Premises situate near the town of Newcastle, owned and lately occupied by the Hon. J. A. STREET, containing about 200 acres, 60 of which are fenced, cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The premises are well watered, and have a good, comfortable Dwelling House, and the necessary Barns and Outhouses thereon. Also, together with the above, or separately, the Wood Lot, containing 200 acres, situate in rear thereof.

Also, the Lot A, situate on both sides of the Semiwagan River, in the Parish of Nelson, containing 250 acres, granted to Mr Street, and known as the Semiwagan Meadows.

Also, the Lot of Land, containing 295 acres, situate between the Semiwagan and the South West branch of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Nelson, known as Lot No. 1, granted to George McGrigor, deceased.

If the above premises are not disposed of by private bargain on or before the First day of May next, they will on that day, at twelve o'clock, noon, be offered for sale by Public Auction, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle. For terms and particulars apply to the Hon. J. A. Street, Fredericton, or to Messrs. Street & Davidson, Newcastle. If by letter, post paid.

Newcastle, December 1, 1851.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

20 Chests good Congou Tea,

For Sale by

WM. MACFARLANE.

Chatham, December 1, 1851.

List of Letters for October,

Received at the Post Offices in CHATHAM and NEWCASTLE, and remaining for delivery, 15th November, 1851.

CHATHAM.

Burke Joseph	care of John Nicholson
care of W. Whitten	Napan
Bowes Mary Mrs	Kirby Patrick
Chisholm Collin	Lloyd Michael
	care of W. Parrell
Davis Frederick	Moray William
care of Mrs M. Grath	Marchal Mr
Farel James	Nugent Frances
Gainor Lawrence	Neligan Patrick
Glinn John	McConnell John
	McLennon Alex
Gunn Ann Mary Miss	Nowland Simon
Point de Car	McRae Wm
Gower James	care of John Loban
Johnson John	Wallace Mr
Johnson George	Wall Patrick
	Bartibogue

NEWCASTLE

Lynch Rennie James
Rush John
Persons asking for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

JAMES CAIE, P. M.