

STATE OF FRANCE.

Along with the reign of Louis Napoleon, the reign of *mouchards* has been inaugurated. Denunciation is the order of the day. Day after day families are ordered to close their *salons*, or receive hints that they are to be allowed to receive company only on condition of not allowing political conversation. A gentleman, who a few days ago was about to give a party, thought it prudent to give notice of his intention to the police, upon which he was informed that some agents would be sent. He remonstrated on having spies on his friends in his house, upon which he was ordered to give in a list of his guests. He did so, upon which the commissary of police said it was all right, for he found that three of his secret agents were among them. Such is the system under which we live.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

The R. M. S. America arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening last, after a fine passage of eleven and a quarter days from the Mersey. She brings the unexpected resignation of the Russel Cabinet, in consequence of being defeated by Lord Palmerston's amendment to the Premier's Militia Bill—136 to 125. The amendment makes the force to be raised preambulatory, and liable to serve in any part of the three kingdoms. On a question being asked, the Premier said that having lost the confidence of the house, he would place his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty. It is said that other causes have been at work to bring this result about, and that Lord John's Reform Bill gave satisfaction to nobody. Who will succeed in the ministry is a difficult question to answer. Lord Palmerston, it is asserted, stands no chance of forming a cabinet, and the choice lies between Lord Derby and Sir James Graham. There is a possibility, however, that Russell, calculating on the weakness of his antagonists, is playing the same game which so successfully strengthened his position in the early part of last year. A few days would test the nature of his tactics.

The feeling of uneasiness in the public mind, respecting the national defences, has found a loud echo in the house of Commons. The provisions of the new Militia Bill, in one of the details of which the Ministry has suffered defeat, stipulates that the first year the force will amount to 80,000, in the second year to 100,000, in the third year to 120,000 and in subsequent years it is not intended to be enlarged, except some special emergency should arise. A fifth of the number balloted for will be enrolled. The period of service is to be four years, with an extension to five years in case of necessity. During each year the drilling will extend from 14 to 28 days.

Provision is also made to enable persons to volunteer, and for the number thus drafted into the regular army the district will be called to raise the deficiency for the militia. Instead of the officers of the new force being appointed as in former times by the Lord Lieutenants of counties, the crown, under the new arrangement, will nominate a third and the Lord Lieutenants two thirds of the officers. The object is to secure many half-pay officers, who, like the war horse, at the trumpet's sound, will be too happy to renew, at the cost of the country, the military excitement of early years.

A formidable bill of indictment against Lord Clarendon has been preferred in the Commons, for his connection with the proprietor of a Dublin newspaper, but it appears to have been a very miserable and pettifogging affair.

The subject of stamped receipts has been brought to the notice of Parliament in such a manner, as leads one to suppose that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir C. Wood, is the Jonas of the Whig Cabinet.

The recent fearful loss of life at Lagos, coast of Africa, has been the subject of severe animadversion in Parliament, and it is pretty generally conceded that the British naval force had no business interfering in the matter.

The Paris Correspondents of the London journals write that the 22nd ult. was to be a great day in the history of France. The general belief was that on that day a fresh *coup d'etat* was to take place at Lyons, under the auspices of Gen. Castellan. Every body believed that on that day Louis Napoleon would declare himself Emperor. The Times states that the Emperor of Russia, hitherto deemed favorable to the Prince President's imperial and despotic designs, has intimated his displeasure at several of the decrees that have recently been issued. The substitution of the imperial eagle for the Gallic cock on the standards of the republic, the prince's effigy on the coinage, and the transfer of presidential residence to the Tuilleries have been commented upon in a formal diplomatic note in a vein of disapproval; the Emperor of Russia being, it seems, willing that Louis Napoleon should be the instrument to strike down democracy, but the re-establishment of the constitution of the year VIII, and the proximate danger of an avowed imperial dynasty, are more than the Emperor of Russia relishes.

As Belgium and England have increased their armaments, the Bonapartist organs in Paris are most vehement in their declarations that Louis Napoleon will not go to war as an aggressor, but, they add, "he will not recoil from anything that the national interests require." We do not think it will be very difficult for him, when he is prepared, to find some pretence which he will call a *casus belli*. We all remember too well the assurances

which Napoleon gave so frequently that he had no design against the Assembly or the Republic, and the perfidy which he has shown throughout is a sure indication of his future conduct. The law of the Press has been issued this week, and its provisions place the whole Press completely at the mercy of the government. Political newspapers published abroad will not be allowed to circulate in France, and will be subject to stamp duty, unless exempted under a diplomatic convention. As no paper can exist without the authority of the government, revocable at will, all the minor details are of no consequence. The publication of the names of the writers of the articles which appear is no longer required, but what with the caution money, the stamp, and the severe penalties of the law, the liberty of the press is at an end. We have constant reports of a new ministerial crisis, and it is universally credited that General St. Arnaud is in disgrace; at any rate the General is sent to Algeria, and during his absence the ministry of war will be conducted by Admiral Vaillant.

In a struggle respecting the confirmation of the free trade policy of Holland, commenced in 1847, the free trade party has triumphed, and a confirmation of that policy has been carried in the Secoud Chamber by 44 to 10 votes.

The Belgian Government has ordered an increase of 5,000 men to the army; and the Chamber is about to apply for a credit of six millions of francs for the formation of an entrenched camp in the environs of Antwerp, and to put into defence the *Tete de Flandres*.

By the news from India up to the 17th ult, from Bombay, and from Hong Kong to the 30th of Dec., we learn that disputes with the Burmese have ended by the Governor General obtaining complete redress and satisfaction. From the statement made in the House of Lords which the Indian papers did not give, we learn that the origin of our claim was to obtain indemnity for insults and injuries to which British merchants had been subjected at the hands of the Governor of Rangoon.

A serious affair has taken place on the coast of Africa at the port Lagos, in the centre of the Bight of Benin. In consequence of disputes arising out of the slave trade, the British naval forces have attacked the capital of the slave King Kosoko, and destroyed the town of Lagos. In consequence, however, of one of our steamers taking the ground, the batteries fired upon her, and in the fight which ensued, the British loss amounted to 15 killed and 75 others more or less dangerously wounded. The British officers acted with their usual gallantry, but the whole was a sad affair.

RAILWAY DEBATE.

We give below the divisions on the Railway debate, and it is gratifying to perceive that the whole of the Northern members, with the exception of the Leader of the Government, voted as their duty to their constituents dictated, against the measure:

Mr Harding's amendment to embrace the European and North American line, by constructing it to the American frontier, was put and negatived, by 31 to 6. The minority were Messrs. J. M. Johnson, Barberie, Harding, Scoullar, Montgomery and Cutler. The first Resolution submitted by the Government was then carried, 31 to 6. The nays were, Messrs. J. M. Johnson, Harding, Montgomery, Pickard, Cutler, and McPhelim.

Mr Harding's amendment to the second Resolution, in favor of the Northern line, was then put and negatived, 31 to 6. The minority consisted of Messrs. Harding, J. M. Johnson, Montgomery, Barberie, Read and Cutler.

The second resolution was also put and carried, 26 to 11. The Ayes were—the hon. Messrs. Speaker, Street, Partelow, Gray, Wilnot, and Hayward, and Messrs. Wainington, Scoullar, John Johnston, Botsford, Lewis, Rice, Stiles, Godard, Macpherson, Taylor, Hathaway, Ryan, McLeod, Porter, Robinson, Beardsley, English, Fitzgerald, Needham, and Thomson. Nays—Messrs. Barberie, Montgomery, Read, Gordon, J. M. Johnson, Williston, Cutler, McPhelim, Harding, Pickard, and Gilbert.

Mr Hanington's resolution, to the effect that the Government borrow the money, and loan it to a private Company, was negatived—only Messrs. Hanington, Pickard, and Cutler voting for it.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Prometheus arrived at New York on Saturday last, from San Juan, bringing California dates to February 2. She brings \$432,000 in gold and 334 passengers.

A rumor had reached San Francisco on the 1st of February that a revolution had occurred among the Mormons at Great Salt Lake. The Mormons were fortifying and arming themselves, and had published a declaration of independence, in which they asserted their full determination to set up a Republic for themselves.

A gentleman just returned to Portland, Oregon, from Salt Lake, says affairs there were of a threatening aspect. The people freely declare their hatred of the general government, and their willingness to oppose it.

FREDERICTON MAIL.

This Mail, which was due at noon on Saturday, did not arrive until four o'clock on Sunday morning. The heavy state of the travelling no doubt caused the delay.

NOTICE.

To the HIGH SHERIFF of the County of Northumberland:

The Petition of the undersigned resident Freeholders and Householdors, paying Rates in the County of Northumberland, Respectfully Sheweth—

That whereas "An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province, passed 30th of April, 1851," being now in force in this Province, your Petitioners pray that you will call a Public Meeting at the County Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of Incorporating this County. And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c. Miramichi, February 11, 1852.

Allan A. Davidson, Harvey Vickery, Oliver Willard, Peter Mitchell, Alex. Ferguson, D. Witherell, Wm. Murray, Patrick Morrissey, John Begnal, Patrick Wheeler, Wm. Falcon; er, George Mersereau, John Brown, Patrick Watt, Wm. M. Doak, Hiram Fish, William Salter, Wm. Parker, Wm. Brown, Edmund Adams, Wm. Matheson, Richard Quigley, Thomas Vanstone, Wm. Masson, Jas. Johnston, John Marlow, John Sweeney, Lawrence Kenna, George J. Parker, Patrick Leary, R. Johnston, jun., John Emmerson, Robert Johnson, James Mitchell, Alex. Atchison, John DeCantillon, George Ingram, M. McFarlane, Alex. Jessamine, E. Driscoll, J. Gifford, D. McGrewar, Jas. Fish, Peter Harris, James Keating, David Cook, Roderick McKenzie, Thomas Maltby, Andrew Ryan, M. M. Sargeant, Michael Hogan, Henry Oldfield, Wm. Taylor, Robinson Crocker, George Kerr, W. J. Fraser, Wm. Kelly, Wm. Muirhead, A. Loudoun, Samuel Thomson, Dr. J. B. Johnston, George H. Russell, James Fenety, Geo. Johnstone, E. Stapledon, J. Samuel, Richard Sutton, Wm. E. Samuel, C. L. Hawboldt, Francis Russell, J. M. Johnson, A. Fraser, C. McCulley, Hugh Bain, Andrew Mason, Thos. Carrigan, Robert Blake, John Green, Ben. Coughlan, C. Cameron, P. Desmond, Peter Moar, Mathew Nowlan, David Armstrong, E. Fernandes, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Patrick Kirby, Asa Perley, John McDonald, D. P. Howe, Andrew Duncan, W. W. Ward, W. McNaught, John Bowey, W. Wilkinson, T. S. Brehaut, B. Miller, James Caie, John Wright, Robert Johnstone, K. B. Forbes, J. Mackie, John Smith, S. J. Frost, P. Delany, J. Kain, John Harrington, Michael Corry, E. Daley, John Noonan, John Bryson, Charles Seaton, Wm. Seaton, John Burke, R. Nicholson, W. Forbes, James White, John Flynn, John Nicholson, Samuel Burdick, Wm. Mills, M. McKendrick, R. B. Wasson, Mark Hanbrook, Patrick Mahoney, John Miller, Geo. Peabody, Patrick Hurley, John Kain, M. Sutherland, J. Legge, Thos. Woods, James Casey, John Matchett, John Wright, jun., Chas. Stewart, Henry Grattan, Michael Murphy, T. Gorman, James Fowler, James Morrell, Thos. C. Cliff, John Shaddick, Alex. Johnston, W. M. Kibber, Robert Wells, John Shaddick, George Hubbard, James Ledden, John Henderson, C. L. McNatt, John H. Campbell, William Stewart, Samuel Adams, John Kelly, John Hickey, John Chalmers, John Wyso, Christopher Wishart, John Sinclair, R. Falconer, R. Robinson, R. T. Miller, Wm. Park, Thos. Alexander, David McLaren, James Biggs, G. Stephens, John Alexander, A. Lamont, Henry Willis, A. McKillop, M. Gillis, C. Marshall, John Troy, Hugh Hunter, James Miller, G. S. K. Anderson, John Anderson, Edward Phee, Alexander Taylor, Alex. Campbell, J. Rennie, J. O'Donnell, P. Lawler, J. Lawler, J. Stohart, John Percival, Thomas Lynch, John J. Astle, George Whitney, E. R. Whitney, John Woodworth, John Russell, John Dennett, Wm. Curtis, John Tozer, P. Caton, E. Godfrey, Louis Dowling, John Menzies, Jared Somers, John Gibbons, Thos. Blackmore, D. Blackmore, J. Blackmore, D. Somers, James Somers, Thomas Crow, Michael Crow, Peter Travis, Moses Travis, Samuel Travis, Oliver Travis, Thomas Doolan, Donald Campbell, Pierre Lang, Ebenezer Travis, D. Mathews, Jacob Siliker, James McAlister, Jas. Holmes, Robert Holmes, Alexander Sutherland, P. Mullins, James Hutchison, Angus Fisher, F. Fisher, A. Fisher, John McTavish, son, Wm. McTavish, D. McTavish, Tavish McTavish, Flson Tozer, Neil Morrison, D. McTavish, jun., Robert P. Whitney, Ebenezer Whitney, James Ledden, jun., Thomas Mollin, Wm. Henderson, Jared Batts, James McKie, David Barron, Wm. Hartt, John Hartt, E. Murphy, Hugh Parker, Rowland Crocker, B. Horsford, David Crocker, Robert Jardine, Geo. Ripple, Coraelias Donovan, jun., H. K. Gearish, H. Ferguson, James Dawson, James Murray, J. Carnalt, Wm. Scott, John Ellis, Peter Montgomery.

The above Petition was received in my Office the 22d day of February, instant, and in accordance with the prayer thereof, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by Act of Assembly therein mentioned, I do hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the County Court House, in Newcastle, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of JUNE next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, A. M., in terms of the said Act, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of Incorporating this County; of which all persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. A. BLACK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, County of Northumberland 24th February, 1852.

CLEARING OUT SALE, At a Great Reduction of Prices.

The Subscriber having determined on closing his business in Newcastle, and wishing to effect the same with all possible dispatch has commenced selling off, at such unusually low prices as cannot fail to ensure a speedy sale,

HIS PRESENT STOCK,

Consisting in part of— Grey and white cottons, striped shirtings, white and blue cotton linen, bed-tick, mole-skin, drill, Flannels, blue, red and white, broadcloths, doeskins, cassimeres, buckskins, cobourghs, cashmeres, Orleans, printed calicoes, shawls, handkerchiefs, gloves, stockings, ribbons, muslin, and laces. Mens' ready made vests, mens' plush, fur-

A general stock of GROCERIES, and a variety of SMALL WARES.

It being the Subscriber's intention to have all business matters brought to a close early in spring, he will continue to sell, at the lowest possible prices, for Cash, wholesale or retail, until the 1st of March next, and anything remaining on hand at that time, will be disposed off at Public Auction.

Wholesale purchasers would do well to call and examine his Stock, and should they be able to make a selection, he will make the prices to please them.

He has also in the Warehouse, in Chatham, 70 Half-chests Tea, 12 3-4 Boxes Tobacco, 50 sides New York Sole Leather, which will be sold by Mr JOHN BRYSON, of the said place.

JOHN BEGNAL, Newcastle, January 24, 1852.

Fall and Winter Goods.

GLASGOW HOUSE, Commercial Building, Chatham, Miramichi.

The Proprietor of this Cheap Store, returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Chatham, and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has received a large and well-selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

per brig Marsden, from Liverpool, which he is determined to sell at unusually low prices.

The Stock consists of—black, brown, blue and other shades of heavy Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS; superfine Broad Cloths; plain, checked and striped double milled Cassimeres and Doeskins; heavy twilled Flannels; red, blue, green, yellow, and printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets, and heavy flannel Quilts, wadded and quilted; mens' and boys' glazed cloth, Tweed, fur, Geneth, plush, Venetian, sable, and seamens' comical leather CAPS; India-rubber and glazed Sou'-westers; plain and figured Orleans, Coburgs, Alpaccas, and Lana Cloths, all shades and colors; black flowered Aprons; 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 quarter wool handkerchiefs and shawls; 7-4, 8-4 long shawls; black Indiana handkerchiefs and shawls; printed calicoes, all prices and patterns; blue and white tiro blues, and blue and orange stout calicoes; heavy Scotch Gingham; apron check; striped and fancy regatta shirting; bed tick, grey and white cottons, long cloths, Scotch holland long lawn, cambrie and muslin handkerchiefs, laces, edgings, blonds, sprig and plain nets, check, medium, mull, book, Swiss, tarleton, striped and flowered window blind Musline; brown and white stays, umbrellas, carpet bags, cashmere and cloth gloves, lambs wool and worsted socks and stockings, childrens Paisley socks and mitts, warm shaded cravats and mufflers, cotton, silk and cotton, and all silk pocket and neck handkerchiefs, satin scarfs, ladies' black straw, colored and grey Manilla Bonnets, cap and bonnet frames, bonnet and cap ribbons, cuffs and victorines, galz and worsted plaids, ladies' made cloaks and cloak materials and trimmings, twilled and plain colored linings, Sileseas, Cashans, black and brown hollands, bleached Irish Linens, plain and check'd drills and moleskins, tailors' trimmings, buttons, threads, silk twist, bindings, black, drab and colored silk and cotton Velvets, black, white and colored cotton spools, pins needles, hooks and eyes, knitting, cotton and worsted tapes, &c

Ready-made Clothing.

Consisting of plain, striped and check doe skin shooting jackets, camel's hair, mixed whitney, brown, beaver, and blue over coats flushing, pilot and beaver reefets, dark valentia, black satin, tweed, and other warm sleeve vests; ladies' and gents' boots, shoes, and slippers; gentlemen's long wollen plaids, &c

Business will be carried on as usual under the fair system of no second price.

M. RYAN, Proprietor. Chatham, October 6, 1851.

N.B.—Having arranged with a first-rate Tailor, to make for the establishment, persons wishing to select the cloth for themselves can get Coats, Vests, and Trowsers made to measure, cheap, and a good fit warranted.

R. M.