

WHAT THE YANKEES DO.

Our readers will find below some notes from the memorandum book of a very shrewd American friend who has made a pretty extensive tour through the Province within the last few weeks. We have no doubt that his facts are perfectly correct, and that his speculating countrymen have turned a pretty penny by recent transactions with the Canucks. The man with the cash has always an advantage in purchasing, but sometimes he has more than his proper share. It does not last long, however; if the business is very good, there will be competition, and profits will fall. We don't think Jonathan will make quite so good trade, another time, in articles which our correspondent mentions. Our folks will have their eyes skinned by the next time:

At nearly every stopping place I found a Yankee from the States engaged in some speculation. At nine villages there were Yankee hog buyers—the total number bought by all of them up to April 1st, was 6,112. They were mostly store pigs, part of them are already in the States by way of Kingston and Cape Vincent. The balance are waiting the opening of navigation at various points. The price usually paid was 2½ cents per lb., deliverable on a certain day. In the States every one of them is worth five cents a pound, while the cost of food in driving them is paid for by an increased weight.

In the month of January, I was at sixteen villages, where the merchants were buying hogs by the carcass, for Yankees, at from \$2 75 to \$3 25 per cwt. to pack. At the same time, pork was \$7 per cwt. in Boston, \$7 in New York, and \$6 in Buffalo, and \$4 to \$5 in Michigan, Indiana, and the rest. Canadians dare not go into purchase on their own account and bought for the Yankees. Result—Pork that cost the Yankees here, \$10 a barrel, they are now asking us \$16 for.

About the 1st of March, there might have been seen on the Trent River and four places on the banks of Lake Ontario, piles of Beach and Maple cordwood, in all amounting to 14,000 cords. Two Yankees have spent the winter with us, and purchased it of the farmers for \$1 a cord, delivered and packed up for shipment. This same wood was already contracted by the Yankees at Rochester and other places at \$4 a cord—a large portion to the railroad companies, at \$3 50. Arrangements made for freight at \$1 per cord. Here was a hundred and fifty per cent. business of the Yankee, while smoking his segar at a hotel, while hundreds of Canadian farmers were at work for him, at a mere pittance.

At intervals, on the whole Canadian shore of Lakes Ontario and Erie, may be found the delivery of railroad ties, for New York and Ohio railroads. The Yankees are among us, with their contracts in their pockets for them, at 40 to 50 cents each. They are paying our farmers from 10 to 15 cents apiece, delivered for shipment. While the contractors are playing chequers at the village inns, the axe of the Canadian is swinging for them, at a profit of 100 per cent on each tie, and there will be over 100,000 shipped this year.

Railroad bridge timber is another article of export. At four points, over 3,000,000 feet will be shipped to New York and Ohio. Yankees have been among us all winter getting it out; one contractor is said to have made \$20,000.

Potatoes are nearly banished from the Yankees—last year, just no crop at all; every city is suffering for them. Price in Buffalo, \$1 25c. per bushel. This has started many of Brother Jonathan's speculators into Canada. Well, they may have made well for their trouble—at almost all the stopping points on Ontario and Erie, they have been busy. The Farmers had their crops generally buried awaiting spring: for money down in the winter, they have contracted all they did not want for seed the coming season. The result is, not far from 100,000 bushels will be delivered at shipping points by them, at 25 cents to 31 cents per bushel. One farmer in Norfolk County, sold 1000 bushels at 22 cents. The Yankee will net over 100 per cent. on his potato trade—while the farmers have to turn away their neighbors, who are now offering them to 62 cents in silver. All contracted to the Yankees! is the answer.

At a great number of places, I have come across buyers of cows from the United States—the winter has been a long and a hard one, and hundreds of cows parted with, from \$10 to \$15 per head. I last week saw a drove of 800 going to Yankee land, by way of Suspension Bridge. When on the other side \$25 will hardly buy one of them. Beef was never higher in the United States. These cows will be milked the coming summer, and in the fall fattened on the Genesee Valley, and go to Brighton, next January, by railroad.

Butter is indispensable with the Yankees—the long winter and late navigation put

them on scent a month ago to traverse Canada, and "try their luck" with our merchants. The whole Upper Province has been canvassed; large quantities in the aggregate has been the result. Villages in mid-winter, as far in the interior as London were visited—the butter was all bought up at 12½ cents per pound on the average; 800 kegs was the prize. Transported to the United States in sleighs, and 25 to 30 cents obtained for it, in the eastern cities and manufacturing districts. I met a gentleman in Hamilton not a month ago, who picked up over 500 kegs there in one day, at 13 cents. Three days more, and it was sold to retailers in New York at a net advance of \$2 a keg. The week following the arrival of the first boat from Rochester at Cobourg, and touching ports from there to Toronto, a Yankee visited each village on the stage route from Toronto to Picton; he bought of the country merchants nearly 700 kegs of butter, from 12 to 13 cents, delivered at the shipping points that the Rochester steamer touched at. Another week and it was in Boston by Railway, and sold at 25 cents.—*Toronto Globe.*

THURSDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.

Five and Loss of Life in New York.—On Saturday morning last, about 4 o'clock a fire broke out in Catherine street, New York, and spread to Cherry street, burning down several buildings. The fire came on so suddenly, and spread so rapidly that some of the inmates found it impossible to escape. The second story of 102 Catherine street, was occupied by Phillip Colgan, a policeman, and his family, consisting of his wife, 5 children, and a servant girl. As the inmates rushed to the bottom of the stairway they found their usual means of egress cut off, and they were driven back by the flames. The servant girl escaped, somewhat burned, by throwing herself upon an awning beneath. Phillip and C. L. Colgan escaped down a narrow stairway into the yard, with being badly burned in their flight. Mrs. Colgan and her two daughters fled to the roof, hoping to escape to the roof of the next building, but the flames overtook them, and they were seen by the crowd falling with the roof, and perishing in the flames. Miss M. Logan, a hat sewer, lived in the same house, but her egress was cut off so suddenly, that she was not able to escape, and her body was afterwards found burned to a crisp. Policeman Colgan was on duty in another ward of the city, and was not aware of the occurrence, until he beheld his house burned to the ground, after arriving from his place of duty.

After the inquest, the dead bodies were placed in handsome coffins, and on Sunday they were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Taxes in Boston.—The amount to be raised by taxation for the support of the city government of Boston this year is \$1,700,000, which is less by \$188,000 than the expenditure of last year. Among the items are—schools \$285,000, fire department \$65,000, streets \$100,000, city debt \$54,000, police \$43,000, advertising \$2,700.

Captain Floyd, of Steamer Washington, from New York for Bremen, while putting into Milford Haven, England, tried to run the vessel on a ledge of rocks, but was prevented by the other officers. He was found to be insane, and is confined in a lunatic asylum.—*Boston Post.*

Crime and Repentance.—Dr. Andrew Plummer was taken into custody in New York city on Friday, charged with eloping from England with a young lady of very good family, named Emma Patterson, carrying off £1900 sterling, belonging to Col. I. A. Howaid. He was arrested, has returned £1600 and been released. The lady, too, has repented, and now intends to return to her friends by the Niagara. Dr. Plummer has a wife and children in England, and the wife wrote a moving appeal to him, upon the disgrace he had inflicted upon his family by his elopement.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Business Prospects.—Accounts from the upper part of the Province lead us to anticipate that most of the timber cut during the past winter will be got out. It was at one time feared that the freshet would be very low but the recent warm weather has started the snow in the woods, which is now melting with great rapidity, and the river is daily rising. The prospects for lumber are good, and there is every reason to believe that the lumbermen will be well rewarded for last season's operations.—*St. John New Brunswicker.*

After a long and dreary winter, summer has come upon us in hot haste, and with scarcely any of the usually intervening Spring. Last week, on Thursday we believe, the thermometer, both in St. John and Fredericton, indicated 82°, and the summer heat still continues. Although there has been little or no rain the heat has been sufficient to melt the snow in the interior, and the freshet on which the success of lumbering operations so much depends, has been an unusually high one, and we believe a large proportion of timber and logs will reach the markets. The season so far has been favorable to Farmers affording an excellent seed-time to all who were forebanded enough to have their plowing done in the fall. For se-

veral days past the smoky atmosphere has shewn that many a "good burn" has been obtained, and as there is now an appearance of genial rain, to be followed, it may be expected, by a warm summer, it is safe to say that the prospects for Farmers are quite cheering.—*St. John Courier.*

The funeral of the late Stipendiary Magistrate, Col. Peters will take place at half past three o'clock, this afternoon.

In the course of his life, Col. Peters held many offices of trust and responsibility, and he discharged the duties of all, we believe, honorably and ably. He was at one time Chief Magistrate of the City, and for some years represented Queen's Ward at the Common Council. He long held a high position in the Provincial Militia, and when training and drill were regarded as of more importance than at present, the corps under his command was remarkable for its superior discipline and efficiency. Our acquaintance with the deceased commenced at the time he was appointed to the office of Police Magistrate, under the amended Charter. Few possessed such opportunities of judging of his conduct and character, and properly estimating his acts and motives during the period that has since elapsed, for in the discharge of our duty we attended almost daily at his office, and watched the proceedings. It is but justice to say, that we always felt convinced of his impartiality, and his earnest desire to do right. We ever regarded him as an upright, just, and impartial magistrate, and an honourable man, and in common with all his fellow citizens we sincerely regret his death. The public regret the loss of one whom they had long respected and esteemed, and sympathise sincerely with his afflicted family.—*Freeman.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

We are gratified to learn that the salmon fishery is better the present season than for some years past. A large catch was made in the early part of the week at Prospect. The high price which the article commands in the American market, renders it an object with our fishermen to secure as large a haul as possible. Anything which adds to the earnings of this large and industrious class of our people we hail with pleasure. The Demon is said to have fled the chamber where the fish of Tobit lay; in like manner the demon of want now flees from the homes of our hardy fishermen, as they haul in the burdened seine.—*Halifax Colonist.*

Some forty barrels of liquor were seized at Bangor on Wednesday, having arrived in the steamer Boston that day, from Boston.—*St. John New Brunswicker.*

SATURDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

The United States Mail steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday evening last, with 69 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 5th of May. The steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool in 10 days and 12 hours, and the steamer South Carolina, from Charleston, on the 5th.

Trade in Manchester had improved. In all branches more activity prevailed.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Derby stated that Government had no present intention of removing the trans-Atlantic American mail steamers from Liverpool to any other port.

Ireland.—Sales of encumbered estates continue to take place. The Pope has approved of the nomination of Dr. Cullen, as Archbishop of Dublin.

France.—The refusals to take the oath to the Constitution and the President were more numerous than was anticipated. In several of the departments, members of the Council General are among the recusants, as well as some of the functionaries of the tribunals of commerce.

Portugal.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Michels, Azores on the 16th April. The north of the island suffered severely, and many lives were lost and houses thrown down.

Fearful Famine in Germany.—We have heretofore had some accounts of a famine prevailing in some parts of Germany. By the Atlantic further advices have been received. A letter in the London Times says: "Poor Southern and Central Germany, still suffering from the recent political convulsions, has now in addition been visited by disease and famine." The places alluded to in the letter are Wurtemberg in Bavaria, Grand Duchy of Baden, Nassau, and the North-east part of the Duchy of Hesse, of which the writer says:—

"In these localities whole villages are being deserted for want of food; their unfortunate inhabitants, who in times of comparative prosperity eke out but a scanty and miserable existence, have been wanting their staple food—potatoes. In other parts trade is standing still; of 15,000 looms, in a single province in Bavaria, almost exclusively inhabited by weavers, not half are at full work. The people are deprived alike of the productions of nature and the fruits of industry; and to consummate wretchedness and despair and an extreme dearth of provisions, whole herds of cattle and sheep are killed by a rapidly spreading disease. All feelings of human nature begin to be more and more perverted and convulsed. The most loathsome food, meat infested by murrain, is eagerly sought after; in some instances dogs have been slaughtered and ravenously devoured by a famishing population."

India.—Despatches by the overland mail from India had come to hand. They furnish

but little further news of interest.—The battle mentioned in the previous telegraphic despatch appears to have been a frontier engagement, in which 100 were killed. The Nizam's finances were so low that his country must soon fall into the hands of the English. Commercial intelligence from Bombay is to March 3rd. Money was easy and business to a fair extent was doing. The Calcutta markets exhibit no marked change.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Small Pox.—We regret to state that there are now twenty-four cases of small pox among the Emigrants at Partridge Island, the disease having spread among the children not vaccinated, as might reasonably be expected. One child 18 months old died yesterday morning of confluent small pox; and there are two other children whose recovery is doubtful—the others are going on favourably. As yet no adults have taken the disease.

We again urge upon heads of families and others in charge of children, the necessity of attending to their vaccination without delay.

New Brunswick Shipping.—It gives us great satisfaction to state that several Ships built at this port have recently been sold in England, at remunerative prices, and that Haccatac Ships of New Brunswick build, are becoming in greater demand, their superiority and fitness for the India and China trade being more manifest. It is believed that the demand for our Ships of Haccatac will be greater the coming season than ever heretofore. This is good news for our Shipbuilders and for the Province generally.—*New Brunswicker.*

No appointment has yet been made to the office of Police Magistrate for the City of St. John, vacant by the death of the late Colonel Peters. It is said that conflicting interests are at work, and that the Executive Council could not agree. Perhaps there may be a few more applicants for the situation before the Council meets again, and thus the Government will be afforded an opportunity to select from them some one who has not before been in nomination, and whose abilities to discharge the duties of the office are equal to those already named.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

UNITED STATES.

Arrival of the Great Britain.—The steamship Great Britain arrived at New York on Friday last, in thirteen days from Liverpool. She brings no later news. The Great Britain has a full cargo and one hundred and sixty passengers.

Destructive Fire.—On Thursday last, French's Hotel in New York, took fire, and was nearly destroyed. One female was burnt to a crisp, and two others were missing. The damage is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$35,000, on which there is an insurance of \$20,000.

Fire in the Woods.—A correspondent of the Woodstock Patriot writes that four thousand acres of woodland in the vicinity of Pascoag Rhode Island, was burned on Friday and Saturday of last week.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

NOVA SCOTIA.

At a meeting held on Monday evening, by the Mechanics of Halifax, it was agreed—

That while we are waiting for the Railroad, something within the power of the Working Classes should be immediately undertaken, and it was stated that there was reason to believe that a Tram Road from the 9 Mile River, near Pier's Mill, along the level to the forests in the vicinity of the Pockwock Lake, and ultimately to be continued on to Windsor could be constructed at a trifling expense when compared with a Railroad, and could scarcely fail to be remunerative. The experiment is worth trying—form a Company—the shares to be £1 each. This will include the humblest classes of the working people—any number of shares may be taken by a subscriber. The present subscription is merely provisional; when a sufficient number of names are on the books, a meeting will be held, when subscribers will be at liberty to withdraw their names if they are not satisfied with the prospects presented.

At a meeting of Mechanics on Monday evening last, it was proposed that the working classes should immediately make an energetic effort to find employment for the people; and it was stated that £50,000 or £60,000 a year might be kept in the country if the Fishermen's Nets were made in the Province.

Let the experiment be tried—the cost will be trifling to commence this important branch of business—it cannot fail to remunerate—let a company be immediately formed—the shares to be five shillings each. Any number of shares to be taken by a subscriber.

Protection Movement.—We believe that the movement already commenced in the meeting on Monday evening has taken effect, and books will be immediately opened to give the views of our mechanics, and other industrial classes, a practical bearing.—*Halifax B. N. American.*

We learn from a reliable source that the new steamer built to ply between this Port and Boston, is to be named the "Sir John Harvey," out of respect for the memory of our late respected Lieutenant-Governor.—This is a graceful tribute: the name cannot fail to be popular in the British Provinces,