

man can sometimes defeat the best scheme and compel a whole party to adjourn the fulfilment of their most sacred hopes, ought to be the last to throw the stone before due time for information has elapsed, at well-meaning and determined, though momentarily conquered friends."

Mazzini regrets, but does not disapprove the outbreak. We sadly fear that further troubles will ensue. Treachery has found its way into the strong fortress of Comorn. The Provostmarshal himself was the agent of the political prisoners with those without. We know not the details of the conspiracy, but it must have been of a formidable character if, as it is said, the Provostmarshal was hanged within six hours, hoisted by his own petard, after his guilt came to light. There was a report, also, that the life of Ban Jellachich had been attempted, but this proved groundless. At Agram, at Pesth, and in fact in all Hungary, there seems a disposition to insurrection, but agents who have attempted to seduce the Italian and Hungarian soldiery have been seized by them and handed over to the authorities. Severity appears to be the sole policy and refuge of the Austrian Government. In Italy and Hungary the municipal bodies are plainly told that vengeance will be taken upon their cities if any seditious manifestations take place. Considering that twenty-four soldiers are now in the hospital at Milan, all stabbed in the back the people, on their part, seem equally ruthless. The papers are full of the deplorable distress brought upon the refugees, whose property has all been confiscated by the Austrians. We can scarcely hope that these troubles will end here.

Count Leiningen reports that all the conditions claimed by the Austrian Government of the Porte have been fulfilled. In one word the *status ante bellum* has been agreed upon. The last rumours of renewed hostilities in Montenegro require confirmation. As far as we can judge, France seems to have acted with great moderation, and we earnestly trust that Louis Napoleon will continue to follow up the peaceful policy he has, at any rate, not transgressed.

The treaty of commerce and customs between Austria and Prussia was signed on the 19th inst., and will come into operation on the 1st January, 1854 and will be in force for 12 years. By this treaty a variety of raw materials can be imported in either state reciprocally duty free, whilst other enumerated articles are admissible at a low rate of duty. But at the period when the treaty shall come into force, commissioners will be appointed to promote farther free trade between such of the German States' members of the Zollverein which may be disposed to become parties thereto,—the object being to pave the way for a perfect unity of customs previous to the expiration of the present treaty. The comprehensive character of the treaty is an immense step in the direction of free trade; as besides the improved facilities and reduction in the import, export and transit duties, the internal and coast navigation, railroad traffic, frontier custom-house, and reciprocal protection to the subjects of the contracting powers, the great desiderata of a common coinage and identical weights and measures are now within the scope of probable realization.

From Madrid we learn that the celebrated General Rodil, who distinguished himself so greatly in the defence of Callao, and who was the last officer who yielded to the Patriots in South America, has paid the debt of nature.

The letters by the Indian mail furnish us with little additional news to that which we gave last week. The report of the downfall and dethronement of the King of Ava, and the desertion by its defenders of the town of Yathoo, rests upon a statement given in the *Rangoon Chronicle*, a new paper. No particulars are given, and the report requires confirmation. The emigration of labourers to the West Indies was going on extensively from the neighbouring port of Amoy. The labourers were anxious to leave, and coming from a district of sugar cultivation, their services promised to be very valuable when transferred to our transatlantic colonies.

TRADE.—In consequence of a requisition signed by firms employing more than 5000 looms, a general meeting was held in Manchester, to-day, of the manufacturers of domestic goods, to consider the expediency of diminishing their production, owing to the long continuance of unremunerative prices. We learn by electric telegraph message that a large number of the producers were present, and it was agreed to go on "short time" for a month from the 14th inst., so as to limit the production to two-thirds of the present rate of supply. While the Manchester manufacturers are thus discussing the expediency of diminishing their production, we have incontrovertible evidence before us that, great as was the emigration and the export of manufactures during the last year, we may expect to see these carried on upon a much more imposing scale during the present spring. Immense num-

bers of all classes, including even many of those who are enjoying an easy as well as certain competence at home, have been for the last nine months exerting their best energies and practising the most rigid economy, in order to acquire the means of conveying themselves and families to the modern Land of Promise. But within the last six weeks freights have risen no less than 100 per cent., and are still rapidly advancing; the enormous returns which speculative exporters have realised upon their adventures, tempting hundreds to embark in that branch of trade, who never previously had any idea of becoming consignees of goods. With 80,000 tons of British shipping and 20,000 tons of foreign in our ports for the Australian colonies alone, it would appear surprising that the prevailing high rates of freight will not bring anything like a sufficient quantity of foreign shipping to take part in the trade; but the fact is that the desire to export goods for the Australian markets is not confined to this country, for the United States, Holland, France, Belgium, and other nations are also sending their fabrics thither, and we seem to have drawn already from foreigners nearly as much shipping as we can expect for the present. The main consideration, then which suggests itself in this: Will this general export of goods to the markets of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide overstock them, like the glut which took place in San Francisco? Many prudent men are of opinion that further shipments of goods to Australia should be suspended, or at all events very greatly limited, till the result of those already there and on the way shall be known. The monetary position of the country remains in a sound and healthy state, and now that the exchanges have turned in favour of England there will be less inducements for the exportation of bullion. Although the Bank of England has not raised the rate of discount, a small screw has been applied, namely, the abolition of the customary remission of one half per cent., at which accommodation was afforded during the period when the books were closed, upon deposit of stocks and Exchequer bills. Still, the moderate rates at which mercantile discounts can be effected, the large and regular consumptive demand for foreign and colonial produce which continues to prevail, afford strong indication of a prosperous state of business. There is still a brisk demand for goods in the wollen districts; at Huddersfield the inquiry is fully equal to the supply in all classes of articles, and new patterns, suitable for the home trade, are eagerly bought up. In the article Wool little has been done in the provinces, most of the dealers having been in town at the public sales, but prices are unchanged both for the staple and for Yarns. A steady demand has been experienced on our Corn market, both for Wheat and Flour at nearly the currency prevalent last week; and a more extensive business was done in Indian Corn, at a trifling improvement. The Timber trade are lamenting the very limited state of the stocks especially of Pine, and the impression is general that the present supply will not be sufficient for the wants of builders and contractors until the new arrivals can take place.

It has been notified by the Nova Scotia Mining Company that Mr. Petherick is the mineralogist they have selected to report on the precise nature and probable value of their property, and that he is to proceed to Nova Scotia along with Mr. Sewell, the company's solicitor on the 18th.

INDIA.—The little war in Assam is over. The Thibetian force being awed by the preparations made to receive it, has not ventured on an invasion. Their general has sent a humble message to the commissioner, begging him to forward the head and hands of the defaulting Thibetian that he is in pursuit of, and if that is considered objectionable, that he will at least "report that the defaulter is dead," in order to enable his force and himself to return to Lassa with credit and safety. This request has been, of course, refused; and cholera is said to have broken out among the Thibetian troops.

The north-west frontier is at present tranquil. Sir Henry Lawrence, president of the Punjab board of administration, has been appointed agent for the governor-general in the Rajpootana states, in succession to Colonel Low, transferred to the Nizam's at Hyderabad on the retirement of General Fraser. The Nizam's financial difficulties continue to increase, and every sort of disorder prevails throughout his dominions.

Mr. Wyatt, of the Bengal civil service, and judge of Rungpore, has been suspended for corrupt practices.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—From the Cape of Good Hope we have news to the 24th of January. In accordance with a proclamation previously issued by him, General Cathcart had crossed the Orange river into the country of the Basouta chief Moshesh, to demand compensation for robberies of cattle committed by the chief's people on the

neighbouring boers and some native tribes. The governor's demand having been complied with in part only, the British troops advanced for the purpose of seizing the cattle. The Basoutas resolved to oppose force by force. They gathered together to the number of about 6000 horsemen, and on the 20th of December a long and severe struggle took place at Berea, in the course of which our troops sustained a loss of 38 killed and 15 wounded. Eventually the Kaffirs were dispersed, and 5500 head of cattle were captured. The blow appears to have been a decisive one, for Moshesh immediately sent in his submission. The more exposed parts of the eastern frontier continue to be harassed, nearly as much as at any former period of the war, by prowling parties of Kaffirs and Hottentots.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—Paris, Friday March 4.—A telegraphic despatch from Milan this morning announces the partial removal of the strict blockade; seven gates of the city were opened for the admission and egress of persons provided with regular passports.

By a message from Vienna, we learn that the Emperor has so far recovered as to be able to receive the ambassadors and attend mass. His cousin, the Archduke William, has been appointed Imperial Regent until the Emperor's complete recovery. It is again, and very authoritatively, announced that applications will be made to the English Government for the extradition of Kossuth, Mazzini, and other refugees. In one of the last sittings of the Germanic Diet the representative for the little Austrian principality of Linchtenstein pressed the Federal Assembly to join the other powers in a formal demand to the above effect. Prussia, however, has refused to associate in this proposition against England.

It is fully believed in the best informed circles of Paris, that the Legislative Assembly will be abolished by the Emperor at no distant day. Already the much-vaunted value of the services of the Council of State, especially in financial matters, are looked upon as the note preparatory to this step, by which the last remnant of a Parliamentary Government will disappear.

Four more paper have been seized in Madrid, and everything like freedom of the press is at an end.

Great anxiety is manifested respecting the non arrival of the West India and Pacific mail steamer now fully a week overdue. The Sydney steamer, with the Australian mails, is also anxiously looked for.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1853.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—15s. in advance: 20s. at the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Seven lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d., and 6d. every subsequent publication: from 7 to 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. every insertion afterwards. Longer advertisements in proportion. Advertising by the year as may be agreed upon.

No order except from persons with whom we have an account, will be attended to, except accompanied with the cash.

We should like on the opening of the navigation, to publish TWICE A WEEK, on a sheet somewhat larger than half the size of our paper. To procure a suitable press, and other necessary materials, would involve an expense of about £200. Will our subscribers, who are the parties to be benefitted by the arrangement, make an effort to put us in possession of the necessary funds? A small percentage on what is due by them, would enable us to carry out our wishes.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE Mail by the Canada, was received here on Wednesday evening last. The papers are to the 5th of the month, and we have devoted considerable space to extracts. Under our telegraph head will be found some intelligence received by the American Steamer Atlantic, four days later. We perceive that the British Government have come to the important decision of reducing the postage on letters of half ounce weight to sixpence. We refer our readers to the extracts for a detailed account of the news.

In Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 26th inst., we find a copy of Duncan, Ewing & Co.'s Timber Report for the month, from which we take the following extract, which gives a highly gratifying account of the Timber Trade at that port:

Since the 1st February the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood have been brought in 5 vessels, viz: 4 from St John N. B., and 1 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 4230: during same time last year there arrived 6 vessels, the tonnage being 4717. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this has been 5351 tons. From the north of Europe 1 vessel 300 tons, wood laden, has arrived;

whilst for the like time last year there was no arrival, the average of four years being 83 tons.

Since the date of our annual circular of the 23rd ult., the demand for Timber and Deals has been very active, and prices of both descriptions have advanced, but more especially St. John's yellow Pine, which may be valued at 4d to 5d per foot over the average inches. The early supplies will, no doubt, be considerably curtailed by the scarcity of available tonnage for the conveyance of Wood from the colonies, which has the effect to make holders firm at the present currency.

PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS: two cargoes of St. John's spruce have been sold at £9 17s. to £9 18s. 3d. per standard, and a parcel of good Pine and Spruce mixed at £10 10s. per standard. A parcel of Prince Edward's Island Spruce Deals at £9, and Hemlock at £7 per standard. By Auction a small lot of St. John's stowage Deals brought ££9 15s. per standard.—LATHWOOD has been sold at from £4 to £5 10s. per fathom.—RAILWAY SLEEPERS: The Market is nearly cleared of the old stocks, which leaves an opening for importation. 12 by 6 and 10 by 5 are the dimensions most in request.

The following is taken from a Circular published at Glasgow by Edmister and Mitchell, dated February 28:

The arrivals into Clyde from British North America, during the month, have been by 8 vessels, registering 1,849 tons, comprising 6 from St. John, N. B., and 2 from Windsor, N. S. For the corresponding period last year, the tonnage employed was 1,376.

WHITE PINE.—2 cargoes of St. John, 19 inch, averaged 22½d. and a cargo of Quebec, 60 feet average, brought 18½d. per foot at auction.

BIRCH.—We have no sales to report. DEALS AND BATTENS.—The sales of Spruce Deals and Scantling, in Glasgow, comprise 5 cargoes from St. John, N. B. of 3rd and 4th quality, averaging from 14 1-4d. to 14 3-4d., and a cargo of Windsor at 15d. per cubic foot. St. John Battens bring 1 3-4d. to 1 13-16d. per lineal foot.—A parcel of Quebec Yellow Pine Deals, 3rd quality, brought 16½d. per cubic foot, at auction.

SPRUCE BOARDS.—Bring 1 3-16d. per superficial foot.

A late English paper reports that the price of vessels has advanced nearly a hundred per cent. during the last twelve months, and the supply bears no proportion to the demand. We understand that great difficulty has been experienced by the Agents at home to obtain vessels to bring our supplies of goods to this quarter. If this be the case, how is our lumber, deals, &c., to be conveyed home?

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

A Correspondent at Shippigan, under date of March 19, writes as follows:

"I was anxiously looking for your last Gleaner, expecting to see the report of the late doings in Pokemouche; but was disappointed. Lately a meeting took place there, under the influence and guidance of the Rev. Mr. GAVREAU, P. P., at Tracadie, in forming an *Agricultural Society*. Rules and Regulations were drawn up. Office-bearers appointed, the sum required was collected on the spot, according to law, and I believe the Provincial Grant has been applied for, which I sincerely trust they may get. This is as it ought to be. The Rev. Gentleman mentioned, came to us with high recommendations, which appeared in the columns of the Gleaner, from the Partisners he had left, and this act augurs well for his future usefulness. I trust when he leaves us it will be with the same laurels he earned for himself elsewhere. We want a man like him to head matters of a public nature, calculated to benefit the people. This part of the County will now go ahead in agriculture, and I hope others in his situation, will go and do likewise. I wish the Society every prosperity. "God speed the Plough."

UNITED STATES.

It appears that the Cabinet of the neighbouring Republic is now busily engaged fomenting a quarrel with the British Government. Late papers state that a Cabinet meeting has been held in Washington, and it is said that the Secretary of State has been requested to demand the explanation from the British Government on the subject of recent intelligence received from Honduras. The Secretary of the Navy, it is also reported, has been instructed to report forthwith to the Cabinet the force at his disposal ready for active operations.

MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A late London paper contains the prospectus of a Nova Scotia Mining and Copper Melting Company, with a capital of half a million sterling, to work metals and minerals at a place called Indian Point, on the Bay of Fundy. Our neighbours have shown but little enterprise or desire to develop the resources of their fine Province, and it is a fortunate thing for them that they have friends at a distance ready and willing to come to their assistance.