

The Politician.

UNITED STATES PRESS.

From the Boston Post.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH BRITISH AMERICA.

Can 'any good thing come out of Nazareth?' Truly, it may seem that many people have been brought to think 'yes,' to this question, by the change that has recently taken place with regard to the subject of reciprocal trade with the British Colonies of North America.

A recent telegraph despatch informs the people that Hon. Abbott Lawrence is at Washington, pressing forward reciprocity with all his might; and from conversations with all sorts of people on the subject, we may be pardoned for presuming that the novel but very proper and politic course of the worthy ex-ambassador, is one of the results of a very extensive change of opinion, in this part of the country. For years, and until very lately, the democratic press was almost alone on this question, with its general and unpartisan importance. The whig papers, with some intelligent exceptions, either turned the cold shoulder on the whole matter, or pleased themselves with finding insuperable objections to the measure, denying that any fair reciprocity could be secured, and winding up with the usual orthodox diatribes against free trade. The fact was, they thought the 'thing' came from Nazareth, and could not be 'good,' but as had happened before, and will happen again, doubtless, they made a mistake.

We take pride in thinking that the Boston Post stands among the earliest, most thorough and most strenuous advocates for a measure, which, since it was first opened in congress by a democratic senator and sustained by democratic journals, has received the annual laudations of whig presidents, and which is now deemed so excellent and attainable, that the incoming administration is likely to find the business of reciprocity done to its hand. And we rejoice to again exclaim, "success to the enterprise!" Reciprocity, and a fair reciprocity, can and will be obtained, and if the present negotiators do not bring it, another set will carry it through successfully. It can be made to include the fisheries, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the Canadian canals—it may be done, and done to mutual advantage, providing the United States do not expect the Provinces to abandon the revenue tariff by which they live, and under which this country is already upon a par with Great Britain as respects manufactured fabrics.

The confirmation of a reciprocal treaty would be the greatest triumph this age has witnessed of liberal and natural legislation. It would give us a large and growing market for our manufactures, and consequently for cotton, wool and other raw materials—for our rice and tobacco, and in fine for all articles that we produce and that Canada does not. On the other hand, it would give us ashes, lumber, gypsum, &c., &c., at a lower price than those that now prevail, while it is admitted that our markets need all they can get of these leading articles. Canadian lumber already competes to a heavy extent with our own, and the consumers and not the government should have whatever advantage naturally results from this competition. It will not be many years ere the Canadian ports will be the chief dependence of the Atlantic lumber markets. The fact, we believe, is thoroughly understood in the great lumber State of New York, which is fully in favor of reciprocity. Then again respecting bread stuffs and provisions. Some districts of Canada would unquestionably increase their sales of these products in the American markets; but with a removal of the provincial duties, we should largely extend our exports of the same articles to New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Lower Canada, and to such an extent as to the Provinces, upon the whole far more than we should buy, under the most favorable circumstances. Moreover, our purchases of Canadian wheat and flour would be, chiefly, for export, and this wheat and flour, even now, competes freely with our own, in the foreign markets.

Reciprocity, in fine, would do no section of the country the slightest injury, while it would give an impetus and an aid to many of the most important interests of the whole. It would be a measure, also, which would give to the British Provinces such a start as to make their trade—already large—two times as valuable, within a few years. It would regenerate and vitalise the whole northern country, and add another field for the development of American enterprise and industry. No wonder the Provinces call for reciprocity at almost any price. It would inoculate them with the full spirit of the American character.

We shall not insult our readers by arguing that the advantages of reciprocity to our northern neighbors should make us averse to it; for we have shown that its advantages to us, though not so all essential, are obviously of vast importance. It would give us a good bargain, and if it gave our neighbors, also, a good one, so much the better for them.

And when the great measure of reciprocity is successfully carried through—as carried through it will be—when a man on one side of an imaginary line can barter with a man on the other for a cow or an ox, for wheat or

for oats, without both parties having a heavy tax to pay to the respective governments, hundreds of miles away—we shall feel that a heavy blow has been dealt by common sense and liberality upon that antique, artificial, unjust and oppressive system, that does not allow two people to trade fairly and freely, if they chance to dwell on different banks of the same river.

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Sabine, member of Congress from this state, estimates that the damages which our fishermen sustained the last summer from the interruption of their business by the British fleet sent among them were not less than a quarter of a million of dollars.

Mr. Sabine estimates that the pay received by our fishermen, notwithstanding the extraordinary hardships and hazards they undergo, does not amount to over eighteen dollars a month, gross earnings to a man. This fact is of itself sufficient to account for the great diminution in the quantity of fish caught by New England fishermen during the last few seasons as compared with previous years. He brings forward the census statistics to show that the produce of the cod fishery of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, was, in 1840, 697,128 quintals; while in 1850 it was but 407,814 quintals.—*Boston Chronicle*.

A disastrous gale was experienced at New Orleans on the 19th instant. During the blow the steamer J. Swazey, with 1200 bales cotton on board, took fire, and was still burning at last accounts. Steamer St. Charles was also on fire alongside the J. S. but was expected to be saved. It was feared that the gale would prove disastrous to the shipping on the coast.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY, ETC.—The N. Y. Express states that there is no clause in the project of the treaty with Great Britain for granting American registers on tonnage certificates to provincial vessels. The effect of such a provision would be injurious to our navigating interests; nor has it been proposed to allow foreign owners and captains of these vessels to sail them under American licenses. The cost of clipper ships of 1000 tons and upwards, in the principal building districts, is said to be as follows:

New York and Boston,	\$62 per ton.
Portsmouth, N H.,	62 "
Maine,	50 "
New Brunswick,	45 "

The naked cost of a thousand ton ship of the first class in New York, without the ornaments which are so freely lavished on many of them is \$62,000; but in New Brunswick it is only \$45,000—that is to say about thirty per cent less.

Great Britain, we understand, endeavored in the draft of the treaty before the Senate, to bring down the standard of ships to the level of the Provinces, so as to secure free trade in ships. Mr. Everett did not consent to this.

Another claim canvassed but not agreed upon between the negotiators, was that of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the surrender of their alleged possessory rights in Oregon, under the treaty of 1843. The value of these interests, which are yet held by the company, was estimated at \$1,000,000.

FREE COASTING TO FOREIGN SHIPPING.—Our readers will find in our pages, the vote in Congress on Mr. Toombs' motion to admit foreign vessels to a free and full participation in the American coasting trade. We give the yeas and nays, for it is well to note the names in votes of this kind.

OPENING OF THE COASTING TRADE.—The following is the resolution offered by Mr. Toombs of Georgia in the House on Monday:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the navigation laws of the United States, to the extent of throwing open the coasting trade to the free competition of all nations, and that the said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

The question was taken on suspending the rules and decided in the negative, by yeas 93, nays 73—not a two-third vote.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post writes:

The people of the New England states interested in the fisheries will be glad to learn that there will be published by congress thirteen thousand copies of the report of Mr. Sabine, M. C., of the facts and statistics obtained by him in his careful survey of the eastern coasts, in connection with the treasury report, and two thousand extra copies will be circulated in a separate edition. Mr. Sabine takes high American ground, and conclusively proves that the English have not the shadow of a title to the waters they claim from the free bays of the Atlantic Ocean. The facts will abundantly sustain the position taken by the de-

mocratic party, and the fishermen of the east may rest assured that their interests will all be sacredly guarded by the incoming administration.—*Boston International CANADA.*

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—Some six weeks since a posse of Constables were sent on the line of the railroad above Campton, to execute a warrant against certain parties for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty. One of the Constables, Wm. Reed, of this town, was severely beaten, and the party was driven away without having executed the warrant. The subject was brought before the Grand Jury at the present term of the Court, and a Bench Warrant was issued to arrest the offenders. Sheriff Bowen with Constables O'Connor, Taylor, and Moe, proceeded on Tuesday last to execute the warrant. They arrived at Mr. Roland's section in Barnston between six and seven o'clock, where they found one O'Neil, against whom the first warrant was issued, who signified his willingness to accompany them, but requested a little delay to get ready. Soon after a signal bell was rung, and immediately 75 to 100 men were collected.

The Sheriff with Messrs. O'Connor and Taylor (Mr. Moe having made his escape after a blow had been aimed at his head with an axe which grazed his hat) took refuge in a shanty, which was broken into, and they were dreadfully beaten and left for dead—Sheriff Bowen made out to crawl from the shanty, when he was again attacked and left insensible. He soon after came to and attempted to rise, when a boy near him cried out, "here is one who is not dead yet, he moves—finish him." Mr. B. rose and staggered a short distance, and fell, when a man came to him with a club in his hand, whom he begged to spare his life, offering him \$50 to do so. The man left him, when he managed to crawl over a bank, and escaped. He was carried to Compton the same night. His head is badly gashed, and his shoulder bruised by the men jumping upon him, so that on Wednesday night he had no use of his left arm. We understand from Dr. Johnson, who visited him, that he is not considered in a dangerous state. The other two were found in the evening lying on the floor of the shanty, in a helpless condition and conveyed to Mr. Cutting's at Coaticook, where their wounds were dressed.

Mr. Taylor had his head and face dreadfully cut and bruised, there being as many as six severe wounds, and one arm broken. It is doubtful if he can recover. Mr. O'Connor had two ribs broken, and was badly cut upon the head and face, and is considered in a critical condition. O'Neil was also injured. We understand that Mr. Roland had some difficulty with some of his men a large number of whom he had just discharged, and who having plenty of liquor, were ripe for any iniquity.—*Quebec Chronicle, February 21st.*

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT NEW YORK.—New York, February 23.—The Arabia arrived at this port this p. m., and brings 40 passengers, having made the passage in 11 days.

Italy.—The most important news is the account of an insurrection at Milan, on the 6th and 8th of February. The Austrians say that the revolt was quelled with five persons being killed. The Patriots say 300 were killed.

The Patriots attacked the barracks and it is said massacred the garrison. The people rose in three parts of the city at the same time.

A telegraphic despatch from Bellinzona on the evening of the 8th states that the gates of Milan were shut, and it was feared that fighting had again commenced. Proclamations from Mazzini and Kossuth were posted about.

Mazzini had gone to Switzerland to watch events. Kossuth's proclamation, which appears in the London Times, is addressed to the Hungarian soldiers in Italy, in the name of the Hungarian nation. It closes thus:

'From Rome to the land of the Sicilians, from the Sava to the country beyond the Rhine, all the people unite in one cry, shouting amid the clang of millions of arms—Let God be the Judge. Down with the Tyrants. Long live the liberty of the people. Long live our country.'

Brave ones, in this cry your voice will be like Joshua's before which the Jerico of tyrants shall fall. So I order in the name of the nation: Let every one obey. I will shortly be amongst you. *Au revoir. God be with you. Kossuth.*

February, 1853.

Mazzini's proclamation is addressed to the Italian nation. It was posted in Milan and other parts of Italy. It commences thus:—'Italians—Brothers. The mission of the Italian Committee is ended. Your mission began. To-day the last word which your brothers utter to you is insurrection. To-morrow, mingling with the ranks of the peo-

ple, we will aid you to maintain it'—and closes in these words:—'Whenever you are victorious, move forward at once to the aid of those nearest. Let the insurrection grow like an avalanche. Whenever the chance goes against you, run to the gorges of the mountains, the fortresses given you by nature. Everywhere you will find brothers, and strengthened by the victories elsewhere, you will descend into the field again the day after. One only be our flag, the flag of the nation. In pledge of our fraternity write on it 'God and the people.' They alone are powerful to conquer. They alone do not betray. It is the republican flag, which in '48 and '49 saved the honor of Italy. It is the flag of ancient Venice. It is the flag of Rome, Eternal Rome—the sacred metropolis—the temple of Italy, and of the world. Purify yourselves by fighting beneath that flag. Let the people arise, worthy of the God who guides them. Let women be sacred. Let age and childhood be sacred. Let property be sacred; punish the thief as an enemy. Use for insurrection the arms, powder and uniforms taken from foreign soldiers. To arms! to arms! Our last word is the battle cry. Let the men you have chosen to lead you send forth on the morrow the cry of victory.

Aurelio Saffi

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Many arrests proceeded the revolt. Risings are looked for elsewhere. Austria and France are sending troops to Lombardy and Rome.

Telegraphic despatches from London Wednesday, state that a despatch from Milan announces the restoration of tranquility.

More arrests had been made.

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS—DISCUSSION OF THE FISHERY INTERESTS.—Washington, February 22nd.

The consideration of the bill establishing free trade with the British Provinces was resumed.

Mr. Fuller, of Main, continued his speech of a former day. He alluded to the argument of the friends of the bill, that it will promote the interests of manufactures and railroads. He did not deny this, but continued on the other hand, that it would operate injuriously on the interests which he more immediately represents. It was for Congress to determine whether the gain will warrant the sacrifice, and who is to be the victim. The difficulties on the fishing coast he had learned were set on foot for the purpose of annoying the United States and compelling us to enter into reciprocity. He was desirous of settling these questions. As the provinces are not on the basis proposed, he designed to present an amendment which will give them a fair equivalent. The bill, he contended, was called one for reciprocity, but the advantage was all on the side of the Provinces.

Mr. Sabine offered a substitute for the bill under consideration; and to regulate the taking, curing, and selling fish, and obtaining therefrom between the inhabitants of the United States, and the inhabitants of the British Provinces.—He said there would be no measure of reciprocity matured during the few days remaining of the present session, and that he was desirous at least of patching up the fishery difficulty till the new administration could have time to act upon the whole subject.

Mr. Tucker asked gentlemen not to vote against the bill until they had attentively examined it. The first authority in relation to reciprocity came from James K. Polk late President of the United States. The second authority is James Buchanan, who recommended the matter. With respect to the Canadas, it had been fortified by the authority of previous Congresses, and now comes here doubly fortified.—We have an opportunity of accepting the terms generously offered by Great Britain and her colonies upon the subject, and of settling the difficulty arising out of the fishery question. Unless this be adjusted, he feared that there would be danger of bloodshed on the fishery coast next summer. He would meet the question on national, and not on sectional grounds, as was sought by the gentleman who preceded him in debate. That gentleman's proposition was for purpose of defeating, not insuring the passage of the bill under consideration.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

The Mail by the Cambria came to hand last night. We copy below a few paragraphs from the papers, but the news is unimportant.

The Emperor of France, accompanied by his Empress, opened the Legislative Chambers on the 14th instant, and his speech upon the occasion was couched in terms of the most pacific character. We have no desire to impeach the accuracy of these statements, which are interesting to Frenchmen alone.—If they are satisfied, with a vastly increasing floating debt and a diminished revenue, that the capital of their country is increasing to an incalculable amount, we have no wish to dispel the pleasing delusion. The Emperor says that 'he only thinks of governing France and tranquillising Europe.'

We regret, however, to say that in Italy and Lombardy the state of public affairs