

North Shore Railway.—It is regarded at last, as a settled fact, that the project of a North Shore Railway is to receive the aid and countenance of the Provincial Government. The Hon. Mr Cauchon has declared from his place in the Legislative Assembly, in reply to some very natural enquiries on the subject, that it was the intention of Government to aid the North shore Railway from Quebec to Lake Huron, by a grant of lands through which the road would pass. We might have been acquainted ere this with some outline of the plan, but Mr Cauchon did not succeed in getting his Bill read a first time for want of due notice. From private despatches we learn that four millions of acres will be granted for Railway purposes, out of which a million and a half will be allowed for the construction of the line between Quebec and Montreal. On this understanding the Ministerial proposals for the relief of the Grand Trunk will not encounter the threatened opposition from the promoters of the North Shore Railway and others, provided that the prolongation of the Grand Trunk line to Trois Pistoles be kept in view, together with some other subsidiary points. But on such minor details and rumored conditions we care not now to dwell, it is of so much more prominent importance to Quebec at length to learn that there is a probability of a North Shore Railway being forthwith constructed between this city and Montreal. Full credit should be given to the representatives of the people of these parts for their persevering determination to secure public aid in behalf of a work so eminently calculated to promote the public welfare of the whole Province; and still greater credit is due to those by whose prudence the exertions of all have been guided to so satisfactory a result. The nature of the proffered aid is not to be despised; the Illinois Central Railroad has been constructed on similar principles, and hitherto with very satisfactory progress, opening up also a valuable back-country on both sides, and connecting roads branching off in all directions. The grant forms a solid guarantee to stockholders from the very commencement; it is something tangible and solid to start with. We are not of the short-sighted opinion, that a line on the North Shore will injure the progressive success of that already constructed on the South; on the contrary, we maintain that the two lines will mutually promote the trade and traffic of each other. Without the North Shore Line Quebec during a greater part of the year, is still a cul-de-sac; and the portion of a railway leading to such, scarcely ever succeeds. Let a circuit be completed by having a line on both sides, embracing, of course, widely different and extensive districts, and one chief cause of stagnation will be removed. The good folks in this quarter have waited long and patiently, but their patience has been at last exhausted; and yet they must not now imagine that their object is attained; there has only occurred a chance of undertaking the work with some hope of success. No Ministry, however, can in future look for assistance from the representatives of the people in this quarter without giving solid proof of their sincerity in forwarding the great favorite enterprise on the Northern Shore of the St. Lawrence; the people will no longer be balked by the fair words of their representatives nor the procrastinating promises of the Executive. Nor is it more than an act of the merest justice; other Railway projects have been favored with the aid and patronage of Government, and some of these have received every indulgence and attention sought for. When therefore they appeared, after all, still soliciting public assistance, it was indeed time that the claims of the North Shore should be efficiently maintained. Fair advantage was taken of the crisis, and the reasonableness of the demand was irresistible.

Invitation to the Queen to visit Canada.—In the House of Assembly, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P. for Toronto, has given notice of motion for an address of Congratulation to the Queen, on the restoration of Peace, and expressive of the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects that she will take an early opportunity of visiting her Provinces in British North America.

Arrival of the Steamship North American.—The Canadian Mail Steamer North American, with dates from Liverpool to the 23rd ult., arrived off this port about 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The news is four days later than was received by the Persia, so that by this arrival the Continent has been put in possession of the latest European intelligence—via the St. Lawrence.

Yesterday morning, the telegraph announced that the North American had passed Kamouraska, and it was expected her advices would be transmitted immediately. This expectation was, unfortunately, disappointed, no provision having been made by the steamer for landing a summary of the news either at Kamouraska or River du Loup—although the B. A. Telegraph Company's operators had made every arrangement to receive and forward a report. We shall not however, for this, attribute remissness to any one connected with the North American. We are thankful to know that the Government has secured the services of a splendid line of steamers, which will hereafter furnish us fortnightly with the latest news from Europe, without any indebtedness to the Americans. Perhaps, had a wharf been built at Bic, this pioneer of the Canadian Mail Steamships would have stopped there, and thus given us her intelligence still earlier.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

UNITED STATES.

Wheat.—From all parts of the country favourable accounts come to us of the prospect of

a good crop of growing wheat. It is true wheat has so many enemies and difficulties to contend with before reaching maturity, that no certain calculation can be made from present appearance; yet the chances of a crop are much better when the fields look green and vigorous early in the season. In some of the Southern States the wheat harvest comes on in May and June.—*New York Tribune.*

The Nicaraguan Minister Recognized.—Padre Vijil presented his credentials as minister from Nicaragua at Washington, on the 14th, and was immediately recognized by the President.

The Pacific.—The New York Herald publishes a letter, dated London, April 22, 1856, written to a person in this country, in which it is stated that a Captain Tucker, of the English ship Swallow, recently arrived from China, saw the Pacific drifting before a terrific gale—he thought disabled in her machinery. No date, latitude or longitude are given. This statement is said to have been made to the English Ministry, before they dispatched steamers in search of the Pacific. Captain Tucker thinks that the missing steamer was drifted upon the coast of Greenland, and does not give her up, although the English searching vessels returned from an examination of the coast without finding her. There is nothing in this statement on which to found a hope of the safety of the Pacific.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A box was received at the office of the European and American Express Co., in New York on the 14th, which contains a portion and perhaps all, of the relics of the unfortunate expedition of Sir John Franklin, and there are nine articles; among them a piece of a boat with the word "Erebus" cut into it. This box was received from the Hudson's Bay House, Lachine, to be forwarded to the Hudson Bay House in London.

The following is a list of the articles:—
1 piece Snow Shoe marked Mr. Stanley (the name is cut into the wood with a pen-knife.)
1 piece of Cane (apparently bamboo.)
1 piece of Wood—part of a boat with copper binding.
1 piece of Wood—part of a boat with the word "Erebus" cut into it.
2 pieces Buntin.
1 piece Cordage.
1 piece Leather—the inside of a backgammon board.
1 piece Metal—the graduated part of a barometer.
1 piece Ivory—part of a mathematical ruler.
1 piece Ivory—apparently part of a mathematical instrument.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

From English Papers to May 10.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.

Britain.—The Money Market continues tight and rates vary 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 per cent.

Flour has advanced 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Wheat 1d. to 2d. per bushel.

Indian Corn 6d. dearer.

Sugar at better rates. Cuba Molasses are reported at 18s. 9d. per cent from the quay.

Tea market continues quiet, but has become rather firmer.

Several of the leading French journals appear to be alarmed at the consequences of seriously grappling with the Italian question, and deprecate intervention.

It appears from a return issued by the Irish Encumbered Estates Court, that the number of conveyances executed by the Commissioners to the late John Sandler amounted to 20.

The Brussels papers already designate the future British Ambassador at St. Petersburg in the person of the Earl of Westmorland.

The launch of the leviathan steam-ship to be called the Great Eastern, now building at Millwall, is fixed to take place on Saturday, the 9th August.

A National Holiday.—Government are about to bring before Parliament a special act, providing that the 29th be observed as a public holiday. The act at present in force limits holidays to days appointed for public thanksgiving and humiliation—neither term applying to simple holidays such as now contemplated.

England and the United States.—The answer of Lord Clarendon, on the part of the Government to the despatch of Mr. Marcy, dated the 28th December last, in which he announced that Mr Crampton had become an unacceptable representative of Her Britannic Majesty, and requested his recall, is among the papers presented to Parliament on the 2nd instant.

The Daily News comments as follows upon the subject:—"That which Mr Crampton did was done openly, and frankly, he announced to the Cabinet at Washington that the Queen's Government would be glad to receive recruits in Halifax for a foreign legion; for months and months he explained all his plans to Mr Marcy, showed Mr Marcy Lord Clarendon's instructions on no account to run any risk of infringing the law of the United States. He remained in the most confidential communication with Mr Marcy on the subject, and as soon as it became apparent that the United States Government were averse to the scheme it was abandoned, and the depot at Halifax was broken up. To ask under such circumstances for the recall of Mr Crampton is really to invite the English Cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement and gratification of the Government of Washington; and we trust that the good sense of the American people will see the matter in this light."

Treaty between England, France, and Austria.

—A treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of Austria, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, was on the 2nd, presented by the Ministers to both Houses of Parliament. The treaty consists of the following articles:—

I. The high contracting parties guarantee jointly and severally, the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire recorded in the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of March, 1846.

II. Any infractions of the stipulations of the said treaty will be considered by the Powers signing the present, treaty as a "casus belli." They will come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte as to the measures which have become necessary, and will, without delay, determine among themselves as to the employment of their military and naval forces.

Diplomatic moves.—Lord Wodehouse will go, not as Ambassador, but as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia. This appointment will vacate the Office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Wodehouse's successor will probably be the Earl of Carnarvon, unless arrangements can be made by which Mr Byng can hold that office consistently with his seat in the House of Commons, where the presence of an Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is at present most required.

A despatch from Warsaw, of the 6th, announces that the state of the Empress Dowager of Russia is getting worse.

UNITED STATES.

Important from Washington.—Mr Crampton not to be Recalled—His Probable Dismissal.—New York, May 18.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says the report of Mr Crampton's suspension is premature, it not being actually true. It had been determined on, and Mr Crampton was to have been notified at 1 o'clock to-day, but the Executive was informed by Count Sartiges that the British express agent arrived this morning, with a reply to Mr Marcy's demand, and the subject was held over till Monday, when it will be again before the Cabinet. This is the true state of the case. It is understood that the British government decline to recall Mr Crampton.

Washington, May 17.—Lord Clarendon's reply to Mr Marcy's despatch, demanding the recall of Mr Crampton, came by the Asia, and was received at the State Department this morning. It is very voluminous, and understood to decline the recall of Mr Crampton. The President, it is believed, is determined to dismiss the British Minister, whose conduct will be commented upon in the Senate, on Monday, by Mr Cass.

The generally believed rumor, that Mr Crampton was officially notified by the Secretary of State that the President had determined to suspend intercourse with him, is untrue. No final action has yet been taken on that subject.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

Halifax, May 20.

The Canada arrived at Halifax at half-past eight o'clock this evening, (Tuesday). Left Liverpool at 1 p.m. on the tenth.

Washington arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 4th. Fulton sailed from Southampton for New York, on the 7th, with about 150 passengers and full cargo. Canadian sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 7th for Quebec, 70 passengers, mails, and large cargo. Cambria arrived at Liverpool shortly after half-past 12 on the 8th. Baltic arrived same day at 5 p.m. Clipper Racer, got ashore on Arklow Bank, probably will be a total wreck. Passengers and crew, over 500, saved.

Britain.—Queen held Court at Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of receiving Addresses on the Peace, from the House of Lords and Commons, and City of London, Deputations came in great state, and numbered nearly 100 persons. Queen's reply briefly acknowledged the address, and expressed satisfaction that the Peace is re-established on a basis that affords security for its permanency.

Both houses of Parliament have recorded vote of thanks to army and navy. Lord Panmure moved the resolution, and was seconded by Earl of Derby, in Lords; and in Commons, Palmerston moved, and D'Israeli seconded.

Lord Granville announced pension of £1,000 for life, is conferred on General Williams, who is also created Baronet, by title of Sir William F. Williams, of Kars.

Lord Elgin postponed his motion of enquiry respecting the troops ordered to North America, till after holiday. Lord Colchester gave notice for 22nd May, requiring Parliament to express disapproval of policy of abandoning Maritime rights long held as Congress of Paris had pledged Britain to do.

The Queen has granted amnesty to all political offenders, consequently Smith O'Brien, Frost, Jones, and others may return home, but special exception is made against those who escaped to the United States. Lord Woodhouse, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is appointed Envoy extraordinary, to St. Petersburg: appointment generally applauded.

Lord Mayor of London gave customary banquet to the Ministry; whole tone of speech was congratulations respecting peace. Count Persigny, French Ambassador said—nothing could sever the alliance of France and England. Pal-

merston replied—reciprocating the sentiment, and complimenting the Ministers present of Sardinia and Turkey. Lord Clarendon then spoke, glorifying the peace, and complimenting Russia. Usual toasts followed, and company separated. American Minister was not present, being engaged at annual dinner of Literary Fund, where he made speech.

Mr Dallas with family, and Secretaries of Legation, also assisted at Queen's state ball and levee.

Crimea.—Board of Enquiry continue sessions, but have lost all interest, Colonel Tulloch being sick.

May 29 to be a holiday throughout Britain to celebrate peace.

Regiment of German Jagers at Plymouth, mutined, ringleaders arrested. They complain of being drilled too severely, and that they only engaged to the end of the war.

The five regiments in the Crimea, under orders for Canada, are the 9th, 7th, 39th, 62nd, and 63rd, infantry, under command of General Airey.

France.—Bill is introduced into Legislature granting 400,000 francs for baptism of Imperial infant in June.

Moniteur publishes monthly account of Bank of France. Balance satisfactory.

Son of King of Sweden, King of Wirtemberg, and Maximilian, mother of Emperor of Austria, are visiting Napoleon.

Count Edgarny, is bearer of Napoleon's letter in reply to the Czar's ratification of his accession.

Count Morney is new Minister to St. Petersburg, and Count Orloff has taken for him the Woronzoff Palace, at least of three years.

Speculation on Paris Bourse has reached a great height, and English commercial papers warn British capitalists against it.

Weather severe during several days past, in France.

Spain.—Arrests of suspected persons continue at Barcelona. Conscriptions passed off quietly throughout the country.

Belgium.—Belgium Senate is convoked for the 14th. Count Walewski demanded to muzzle the Press of Belgium, has created intense excitement. Despatch from Brussels says—In Chambers on Wednesday, the Foreign Minister, in answering interpolation on recent speeches of Walewski's on Press of Belgium, replied—that speech had not been officially communicated to the Government; when that communication shall be made, the answer would be ready, and would be communicated to all Governments, and would formally maintain the rights of a Constitutional, independent country. Was further asked—whether any power had asked for any modification of the laws relating to the Press in Belgium. The Minister said—he would answer, in one word—never. The sitting broke up amidst cheering and enthusiasm.

Holland.—A treaty of commerce and navigation, based on principles of Reciprocity, has just been concluded between Austria and Holland.

Denmark.—The Hanz Towns have refused to adhere to the capitulation proposed by Denmark, in the question of Dues. Considerable excitement is caused by the announcement that an American fleet is on the way to Copenhagen.

Austria.—Synod of Austrian Bishops at Vienna is about adjourning, without having accomplished its objects.

Italy.—It is stated that a collective Note of the Powers who signed the Peace Treaty is about ready to be forwarded to Governments of Naples and Rome, recommending the reforms evidently required by Italian people. Also says, that Pope's legate at Paris, has formally protested against Count Walewski's language in Congress, and that Papal Government is prefacing detailed reply thereto. Still further announced, that Naples anticipates the powers remonstrance by granting amnesty on extensive scale.

Sardinia.—Questions relative to the conference have been put to Count Cavour in Sardinian Chambers. He replied that pending negotiation concerning Italy he cannot speak fully, nevertheless with regard to the Peace Treaty, generally, he believes it ensures moral and material advantages. The Sardinian view of the Italian question was adopted by Congress, whilst that of Austria was rejected.—Hence the question of Italy is, and must continue to be an European matter. He added, that the relations of Austria and Piedmont are not ameliorated by anything that has occurred, and that Sardinian Government rely on the people to meet every emergency.

Latest.—Despatches from Turin says—Memorandum presented by Count de Cavour and the Marquis Devillainairs to the Chambers, shows that Austria having at Conference refused to discuss the condition of Italy, Sardinia is the only state which offers a barrier to revolution, and demands a co-operation of England and France in carrying out reforms. It shows that evils of Austrian occupation are opposed to interests of Italy and Europe, an contrary to treaty, humanity and justice.—Finally, the memorandum calls on England and France to unite with Sardinia in the application of efficacious remedies.

Crimea.—Correspondents from Crimea to April 26, records merely preparations for departure, with drilling and furnishing of men and clothes to make appearance on return. Two regiments English cavalry already embarked at Eupatoria for home.

Turkey.—Disturbances in Turkish Asiatic territories had been excesses near Smyrna. Nothing additional of trouble at Nazareth and Mecca.