

THE GLEANER.

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER, AND RESTIGOUCHE
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Old Series.]

NEC ARANEARUM SANE TEXTUS IDEO MELIOR. QUIA EX SE FILA GIGNUNT, NEC NOSTER VILIOR QUIA EX ALIENIS LIBAMUS UT APES.

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NEW SERIES.]

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1856.

[VOL. XV.]

Legislative News.

Extracts from the Journals.

Fredericton, April 16.

RESTIGOUCHE BYE ROADS.

- £18 From the School House, flat lands, to Glenlivet.
- 18 From Glenlivet settlement towards Kierstead's.
- 12 On the road leading in at Thomas Murray's to M'Laughlin's.
- 6 10 On the road to Parker's lake, south side Sugar Loaf.
- 6 10 On the road between Malcom Patterson's and Widow Mair's.
- 12 On the road to Lily Lake.
- 15 For the road from Henry Hughes' to Loch Broom.
- 15 On the road leading in at John Campbell's to the rear.
- 10 From Crawford's to Dundee Settlement.
- 18 From Duncan M'Donald's to fourth concession.
- 17 On the breast road through Dundee and Colebrooke settlements to Lily Lake.
- 6 10 On the breast road east side Michael Ackinson's lot to fourth concession.
- 17 From Alexander Lang's to Hoar's mill.
- 13 From Hoar's mill to forks of Eel River.
- 26 From Eel River forks past Lubie's towards River Charlo.
- 17 10 From Eel River road to Dundon's.
- 4 From Perrott's up north side Eel river past Connelly's.
- 17 10 On the road from John Currie's to settlement in rear.
- 6 10 On the road between Malcom and Blair's to rear.
- 10 From Peter Salus' to third concession.
- 6 10 On the road leading in past Murdoch's to the Bakers'.
- 13 On the road to the third concession past Nicholas Lacey's.
- 6 10 On the road between John Cook's and John M'Intyre's.
- 9 On the road leading in to David M'Connell's.
- 10 For the road on Heron Island.
- 4 For road from the Mile Post leading up Eelriver.
- 4 On the road from Porrier's to the settlement in rear Eelriver.
- 4 From the great road to the shore past Benjamin mills.
- 10 From the highway to the shore on the line between M'Donald's and John M'Neil's.
- 6 10 On the line between William and Francis Gouden.
- 10 For the road between Allen and Alex. Dickie's to rear.
- 6 10 For the breast road from Doyle's towards Jaquet river.
- 13 From Doyle's settlement towards Mc-Nair's mill.
- 6 10 Approach to Pride's mill.
- 6 10 On the Road to back settlement between Connacher's and Falls.
- 13 On the road between Rority's and Russell's.
- 10 On the road west side Armstrong's brook to settlement in rear.
- 10 On the road between Ultican's and Quin's.
- 4 On the Road to Vaughan's mill.
- 4 On the Road between O'Neil's and Coughlin's.
- 3 On the road to the shore past John Coughlin's.
- 13 On the road past Nathaniel M'Nair's from Black and Archibald's line.
- 6 10 On the road between Ultican's and Lawler's.
- 13 For the Breast road, second concession, rear of Dickie's.
- 6 10 On the road between Charles and Richard Carney's.
- 4 To repair the road to the shore at John M'Intosh's.
- 5 From Paul Deveraux's store, along the bank to Rotten Cove.
- 15 From the Breast road leading in past Peter Murchie's to the mill south branch River Charlo.
- 10 On the Road between M'Millan's and Widow Cook's.
- 4 On the road to the shore at Alexander Cook's.
- 4 To clear out a brook at the great road at Neil Cook's.
- 10 On the road to Glenburnie mills near David M'Intosh's.
- 10 To open a road to the shore between Barclay's and Widow Gollet's.
- 10 For a bridge over the south branch Eel river.

- 10 For Ramsay's road in rear of Dalhousie.
- 20 To open a road from Glenburnie mills south side of river Charlo to James Hamilton's.
- 3 On Breast road at Angus Ure's.

SPECIAL GRANTS.

- £90 To explore and open a road from Cox's landing towards Tom Keswick.
- 20 On the road leading in at river Benjamin to the block of land laid off for settlements by Sadler.
- 20 To extend the road west through the settlement on the block of land laid off by Deputy Sadler, leading from Eel river towards Upsalquitch.
- 20 For the road to the shore on the line between John Hamilton and Angus M'Lean.
- 20 On the Breast road in rear of third concession for the settlers west James M'Donald's, towards Eel river.
- 100 On the road from Messrs Keddle's to the rafting ground above Grog Island.
- 15 On the road north side Sugar Loaf mountain, between first and second concession.

April 17.

Mr Dibbie informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Mutual Insurance Company: Without making any amendment thereto.

On motion of Mr M'Naughton, ordered, that the House do on Friday next, the 18th day of April instant, go into committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled an Act to regulate the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly."

News of the Week.

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

From English Papers to April 19.
EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE PERSIA AT NEW YORK.

The Cunard Steamship Persia made the run from Liverpool to New York on in 9 days and 12 hours—being the quickest passage on record.

Evacuation of the Crimea.—Although the war may be considered at an end, it is not to be expected that the evacuation of the Crimea will take place for some months. When hostilities are carried on at such distances, to sheathe the sword is even a more laborious operation than to draw it. Transports have to be prepared, and other details of military administration have to be attended to. Besides, it is understood that a large portion of the allied armies will for some time remain in Turkey, and by their presence assist in carrying out the reforms which the old Turkish party would hardly admit to without a struggle, were the bayonets of their gallant allies on the other side of the Dardanelles. It is stated that 15,000 of English and 40,000 French soldiers will be distributed over the Ottoman Empire.

Italy and Austria.—It is reported in Paris that diplomatic movements are on foot respecting Italy. An Austrian ambassador is to go immediately to Rome, on a special mission, and it is rumoured that the mission refers to the Concordat, but Italian Journals say it relates to the general state of Italy.

The Cabinet of Vienna is bent on occupying every corner of Italy, where political excitements can be got up as an excuse for their presence. Events in Italy are daily increasing in interest.

It is quite possible the Duke of Tuscany will again be compelled to demand German troops, and an additional Austrian force is under orders for the Roman states, and the garrison at Lombardy are to be increased. Austria evidently intends to permanently occupy as much of Italy as she can, in order to insult and intrigue against Sardinia. In fact, Austria is at war with Piedmont, although the armies are not face to face, and it is impossible to say what event may bring about a fresh struggle. That struggle cannot long be delayed. Austria, however, will strive to put off the quarrel on the field until the policy and attitude of France and England towards Italy no longer coincide. The work towards a division has already commenced in Paris. M. Boul seems to persuade the Emperor that any change in Italy would end in open revolution.

Great Britain.—The Lord Mayor of London entertained Mr Dallas, the American Minister, on Thursday, at the Mansion House, in honour of his arrival as Minister of the United States. Two hundred guests were present. The Lord Mayor toasted Mr Dallas, prefacing it, and followed with a speech full of generous sentiments toward America, and regretting that any question should ever arise between the two countries

that should threaten the dreadful alternative of war.

In the House of Lords, Lord Pannure, the War Secretary, in reply to Lord Elgin's question touching reports that large bodies of troops and quantities of ammunition were about to be despatched to Canada, said it was true government contemplated doing so, but the impression that they were to be sent there for purpose of aggression was entirely without foundation.—Government intended only to place troops, stores, and ammunitions of war, previously withdrawn for the purpose of the Crimean war.

The British Reserve in Turkey.—The English in General Stork's command are now about 17,600 of all ranks; and the preparations for the campaign is to re-open in April, are pressed on with the utmost vigour. Supplies for 70,000 men are ready at a moment's notice. The troops are very healthy on the Asiatic side; but the French, in and about Constantinople, are suffering very severely. They have upwards of 15,000 sick and convalescent, of whom they are losing from typhus between 50 and 60 daily. The fleet has been ordered to rendezvous at Besika Bay, at the entrance of the Bosphorus. The camp equipage is all sent for from Malta, and vessels continually pass through the Bosphorus laden with drafts for the Crimea. Everything betokens a season of great activity.

Russia.—On the 24th the Emperor Alexander reviewed the troops in garrison at Swenborg, and in the evening was present at a soiree given by General Berg, Governor General of Finland. His Majesty then left for Abo, and on the 19th ult., returned to St. Petersburg.

At the Russian capital the conclusion of peace does not appear to have removed all hostile feelings. The Northern Bee, the Muscovite organ, which has always vigorously rebuked every leaning towards the manners and ideas of other countries, is now hurling its anathema against the anti-national tendency of commercial relations of foreigners. It has just published an article entitled "The Time is Come," in which it exhorts all orthodox Russians to unite their efforts in the development of national industry. Against England the writer's sallies are especially directed. "Albion," he says, "has lost her prestige. The West has shown us what we have to expect from it. Let us profit by the lesson. By its armies, its population, and its geographical position. Russia is the most vigorous of all empires, but its productive forces are not sufficiently developed, and this is why it is poorer than others."

From the Crimea.—The news of the signing of the treaty of peace reached the allied armies on the 2nd instant, and was quickly promulgated throughout the various camps. The intelligence produced scarcely any sensible effect among the soldiers. The army was making preparations to return. The English Artillery and Siege Train have been the first to embark, and are beginning to leave for England. Two English Steamers had appeared off Odessa, and saluted the Russian flag.

The Conference.—The Paris Moniteur announces that the peace conference closed its sittings on Thursday. The ratifications will be exchanged at the end of the month. Immediately after promulgation of the general treaty, the protocols will be published, and will make known the labours of the congress in detail.

Cnt. Orloff goes to Naples immediately after the exchange of ratifications, to see his son who was wounded in the Crimea.

Horrible Famine in Silesia.—Advices by the Arabia state that the dreadful famine existing in some districts of Silesia has been concealed as long as possible. The German journals (not Prussian) are at last speaking of it. Child murder has become common from sheer starvation.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Terrible Affray at Panama between American Passengers and Natives.—Thirty Americans Killed and Twenty Wounded.—New York, April 19.—The steamer Empire City, arrived this morning, from Havana evening of 24th.

A terrible affray occurred at Panama, April 15, between American transit passengers and the natives, in which the former had thirty killed and twenty wounded. The Empire City brings three of the wounded. A large amount of the passengers' baggage, railroad property, and land property of individuals residing near the railroad station was destroyed, and all the baggage at the freight house rifled.

The affray, terrible and bloody as it was in its results, originated from a comparatively insignificant cause. A drunken rowdy got into a dispute about some trivial matter, and thus applied the spark to combustibles which had

long been gathering. The passions of the natives, once excited, could not be allayed, and a scene of indiscriminate plunder and murder occurred, in which the native police are said to have been the most active participants.

There has been much bad feeling existing between the natives and the California adventurers, which has been aggravated by the injudicious and in one case the ruffianly conduct of lawless men who had crossed the Isthmus. Bickerings and abuse, curses, and blows, and even actual murder have been lavishly dealt out to the natives, who naturally knavish, have learned lessons in brutality from those who ought to have left examples of friendship and honorable dealing. The reckless and abusive conduct of individual adventurers has left wounds which, rankling, have at last come to a head, and produced violence and bloodshed.—Boston Journal.

The Affray at Panama.—The terrible affray at Panama between the American Transit passengers and the natives, began with a dispute between one of the passengers and a native, but soon led to a general fight, in which deadly weapons were used on both sides with fatal effect. The Americans were plundered of their baggage and other valuable property to the amount it is supposed of \$100,000. The property of the Panama Railroad Company, was the object of particular spite on the part of the mob, and sustained great damage at their hands.

Among the names of passengers who were robbed by the natives, we find that J. H. Putman of Lowell lost \$2,250; Samuel Irving, of Boston, \$45; P. W. Sherman, of New Bedford, \$350; J. S. Purrington, of Massachusetts, \$100; and A. A. Payne, of Massachusetts, also \$100.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Steam to Bridgetown.—We learn from the Western News that a steamer called the James Porter has been purchased by a Nova Scotian Steamboat Company, and that she is expected to commence running on the Anapolis River between Digby and Bridgetown, about the 10th May.

Arrangements have been made with John Walker, Esq., of this city owner of the Maid of Erin, and this boat will connect with the former at Digby. Bridgetown will complete her arrangements for steamer accommodation, and do all in her power to stamp the new enterprise with the seal of success.

The Election of Mayor.—Wm. O. Smith, Esq., our present worthy and energetic Mayor, and Isaac Woodward, Esq., the excellent Alderman for Queen's Ward, are Candidates for the Mayorality, during the ensuing year. As they are both honourable men, it seems almost invidious, to make a distinction. All parties however freely accord to Mr Smith, the credit of having performed the duties of his high office, with great energy, tact, and talent; and as a reward for his past very acceptable services as Chief Magistrate, we consider it every way probable that he will be re-elected. As the Prohibitory Law is not to be tested by this Election, and as there is no particular party feeling in the matter, some will be almost ready to vote for both, but then we only want one Mayor. Well, let the ballot decide who is the best man, and then let the Gentleman so elected set himself in good earnest to the discharge of his very important duties; keeping always in view the health, happiness and prosperity of our city. Whilst much has been done during the past few years, very much remains yet to be accomplished as regards the ornamental and the useful.—St. John Observer.

Close of the Session.—The session of the Legislature, which closed on Thursday last, although characterized by much that was unpleasant, in consequence of the constant party bickerings which were kept up until the hour of prorogation, has nevertheless been one of the most important which was ever held in the Province. We shall at our leisure review several of the subject which have been disposed of.

We understand that the members of the Executive Council all remained at Fredericton to complete the Executive business. It is now said to be settled that the Attorney General is to proceed to England in the course of two or three weeks, to make the final arrangement in our Railway affairs. In the meantime, it is said, that the preliminary arrangements will be matured for an early commencement of the work.

Again we have to record an excess of appropriations over the estimates. This is an evil which can only be cured by the introduction of a new system. The House, however having by resolution transferred the initiation to the Executive, it will be their fault if such a discrepancy occurs again.