

One principal difficulty with which the Government have to contend is the prohibitory law. It cannot be denied that this law is extensively violated, while the loss of revenue is severely felt. One thing is clear—unless the law is carried out during the present year the Legislature of 1857 will be compelled to repeal it.—We speak of it as a Difficulty in the way of the Government, for although they are not responsible for it, the loss of revenue it entails gives them a good deal of trouble; besides, much of the bitter feeling in the House is caused by this law. If its friends can manage to make it work and produce the good they promised it would, we shall rejoice as much as any of them.

**Post Office.**—A discussion took place on the 28th ultimo in the House of Assembly, relative to the Post Office Department, and our special correspondent at Head Quarters, in his letter of that date, states that "it was argued that the Post Master General was not expected to know the proper state of the department throughout the Province, when he did not visit each office; this latter assertion was contradicted, and Mr. J. A. Harding produced a document, showing that Mr Howe's expenses in travelling amounted to upwards of £100 annually, for the last three years."

If Mr Harding has been correctly reported in this instance, he has made a serious mistake in representing that Mr Howe received this large amount for travelling during each of the last three years, as, on enquiry, we find that in 1855, he received nothing at all; in 1854, the sum of £7 10s., and in 1853, £6—making in all £13 10s. for the three years, or an average of £4 10s. per annum, for his travelling expenses, while on the public service for the period named.

The Postmaster General has frequently been under the necessity of sending one of his Clerks on special service, when the exigencies of the case required it, such as accompanying the English Mail to Halifax, after the freshet, when the bridges have been carried away, or on any other occasion, when there was a doubt about the mail reaching its destination in time for the Steamer. The amount of travelling expenses of the Clerks of the department in 1853, was £116; in 1854, £165 15s., and in 1855, £111—making altogether £392 15s. for the three years, or an average of £130 18s. 4d. per annum.

However desirable it might be in a public point of view, that the Head of the Department should periodically visit the different Post Offices in the Province, for the purpose of examining the books and records at the out stations, and keeping up a proper surveillance over the general management, still, under the present arrangement, we believe Mr. Howe could not conveniently be spared from his multifarious duties at the head office in this city. We presume, however, that so soon as the Government see fit to appoint a political Postmaster General, it will be his duty to visit all the post office stations in the Province, and report on each of them at the end of the year, while Mr. Howe's duties will probably be more specially limited to the St. John district.—*St. John Courier.*

The Fredericton Reporter learns from good authority that Her Majesty's 62d Regiment will shortly be quartered in that city, and that St. John will be shortly supplied with a Battery of the Royal Artillery. We know—adds the Reporter—this news will be received with much pleasure both here and throughout the whole country.

**The Weather.**—After a long and dreary winter, the weather is now becoming more favourable to vegetation. We observe that some gardening operations, in the city have already commenced. A few more bright days will prepare the earth generally for receiving the seed; as yet however, the mornings and evenings are too cold for carrying forward Agricultural operations, either in town or country with all the energy which under other circumstances would be desirable.—*St. John Observer.*

The whole number of Bills sent up from the House of Assembly to the Council during the recent session was 80. Passed in the ordinary form 68; with suspending clauses, 3; reserved by his Excellency, 1.

A series of Resolutions introduced in the Council by Hon Mr Odell, were debated on Thursday with a good deal of warmth as well as ability. They resulted from a despatch from the Secretary of the Colonies, approving of the appointment of any future President of the Council being vested in the Crown, and the office being rendered political, as suggested by a minute of the Council directed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The argument of the supporters of the Resolution principally rested upon an assumption that they had a right to be consulted on any point affecting a material alteration in their own body,—that the political character of a President would destroy his independence,—and that such an appointment should be made from the Council alone; while on the part of the Government it was argued that the alteration became necessary for the proper operation of departmental and constitutional government, and that the same system prevailed in England, Canada, and Nova Scotia. The perfect analogy in these cases was denied by the supporters of the Resolution. The division on the question was as follows:

In support of the Resolutions—Hon President, Saunders, Botsford, Odell, Hatch, Harrison—6.

Opposed—Hon. Messrs. Steeves, Kinnear, Hill, Wark, Davidson, Ryan Rice, Seely—8.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

## UNITED STATES.

**British Philanthropy.**—Norfolk, April 20.—Mr James, the British Consul at this port, has received from Lord Clarendon an order to distribute \$1,000 among the benevolent institutions having charge of the widows and orphans of those persons who died during the recent epidemic.

**Markets.**—New York, April 30.—Flour firmer at the close for good brands—Common to State State, \$5.25 to \$5.76; Canadian unchanged—Superfine, \$5.87 to \$6.37. Corn better—mixed, 61 to 62 c.; yellow, 62 to 64 c. Pork unsettled—mess, \$19.50 to \$19.75; prime, \$15.50 to \$16; Western prime mess, \$17.50. Beef—market steady—country mess \$9 to 9.50; prime, \$7 to \$8.

The shipping interest continues in a most unsatisfactory condition. There is very little employment for vessels, and rates tend downward. Last week from £5 to £5 10s. was paid for deals from the British Provinces, while to-day £4 10s. to £4 15s. has been accepted. In other directions there is but little doing.—Tonnage is steadily accumulating, and there is a prospect of a repetition of the dull times of last spring and summer, unless there shall be some unexpected demand to draw off a large number of vessels. The high price of cotton, and the anticipated stimulation of the manufacturing interests in England, may afford employment for a good many of the larger class vessels, but shipowners, generally are making up their minds to witness a dull summer.—Notwithstanding the heavy shipments of Breadstuffs during the winter and spring, many of the packets have actually sunk money, since the corresponding period last year. This is owing partly to the difficulty of procuring return freights part of the time.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

## CANADA.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 22nd March says—that in obedience to orders received by Telegraph from the Military Head Quarters, at Montreal, a salute of 21 guns was fired on the 21st, by the Royal Artillery from Durham Terrace, in honour of the conclusion of peace.

Montreal, April 30.—The new Suspension Bridge over the Falls of Montmorency gave way this morning, and the whole structure, with a man, woman, horse and cart was carried over the Falls. The bodies of the man and woman have not yet been found.

On Thursday night the House resumed the consideration of a motion made on Wednesday that it be "Resolved that the best interests of Upper and Lower Canada would be promoted by a repeal or dissolution of the political or legislative Union now subsisting between those sections of the Province," and also the motion of "the Previous Question," viz., "Shall the question be now put?"

The debate thereon was carried on till past midnight, when the House adjourned without deciding upon it.

Mr Drummond in introducing his Seigniorial Tenure Bill, said he wished to do away with the necessity of a month's residence of a Commissioner in each Seignior to receive complaints, by leaving the matter in the hands of some local agent, and so saving expense.—The Crown Seigniories would also be brought under the operation of the law, and the lods et vente, there abolished from the passing of the law. The right to appeal to England on the part of the Seigniors had lapsed notice not having been given with the time prescribed. The Island of Montreal would remain as at present, excluded from the operation of this Bill, and subject to the old commutation Law.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

## FRIDAY'S MAIL.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**Important from Nicaragua.**—The Empire City brings news of the terrible fight and massacre at Panama, between the natives and foreigners, in which from twenty to thirty of the former were killed and more severely wounded.

The Orizaba brought Nicaragua news, confirming the defeat of Col. Schlessinger at Santa Rosa, and giving a detailed account of a great battle at Rivas, between Walker at the head of 600 troops, and the Costa Ricans, numbering 2000 or more. Walker's organ states that 600 Costa Ricans were killed and a large number wounded. The battle lasted 17 hours, and a great victory is claimed by Walker, who lost 100 men. An English frigate was at San Juan to prevent reinforcements from reaching Walker, and great excitement has been produced among the Americans in Nicaragua by the alleged discovery of a correspondence between the British Government and Costa Rica, in which the former engages to furnish two thousand stand of arms to the Costa Rican troops.

A massacre of several Americans in the employ of the Transit Company was perpetrated by the Costa Ricans on their arrival at Virgin Bay, on account of which Col. Wheeler, late United States Minister at Nicaragua, issued a strenuous protest to the Costa Rican Government. The next move of Walker it was supposed would be an attack on the Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay. Col. Schlessinger, while on trial by court-martial for cowardice, has violated his patrol, and it was believed had gone over to the Costa Ricans.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

A quantity of liquors was discovered concealed in barrels of Oysters, imported by the Adelaide on her last trip. The steamer was

liable to forfeiture, but was not seized; so far the law is a dead letter.

An importer entered 15 cases of boots and shoes, received by the same boat, as worth £37 10s. Appraisers being called in, the goods were valued at £147 10s., probably little more than half their value, and a case entered as haberdashery, was found to contain boots and shoes. The goods, of course, are forfeit. It is almost time the appraisement principle was introduced in our Customs department, for the protection of honest importers as well as of the Revenue.—*Freeman.*

The town of Woodstock having been incorporated by an Act passed at the late session of the Legislature, the election of Mayor, Councilors and Assessors is advertised by the Sheriff of the County to take place on the 12th inst.

## UNITED STATES.

**Great Suffering in the West, U. S. Soldiers eating their own Companions.**—The following is an extract from a private letter received in New York, by the Editor of the Military Argus:

Fort Pierre, N. T., March 15, 1866.

A most horrible affair happened between here and Sioux City in December last, which is almost too heinous to relate. Three soldiers, named Rigert, Wicker and Cornell, deserted from companies D and H Second Dragoons, about the second of December, and started down the river. On their way they overtook four persons from this place, who were proceeding in the same direction, and as self preservation suggested the idea of strength in numbers they mutually agreed to travel in company.—Up to this time, and for some ten or twelve days after their junction, the weather had been remarkably mild and pleasant. A few days after, however, heavy snows accompanied with intense cold set in, which continued with but little intermission for thirty or forty days, during which time but little progress was made. At length their scanty stock or provisions gave out, and starvation seemed inevitable, for they were at least two hundred miles in a direct line from the nearest settlement.

For six days, without a particle of food, they continued their course down the river, but made very little progress towards their destination. Under these accumulated sufferings the soldier named Cornell died, and the others, to appease their hunger, cut up his body and eat his flesh. The following night one of the civilians died and his body was disposed of in like manner. On the succeeding night two more of the civilians died, but as the party was discovered shortly after, the living were spared the necessity of making any further meals upon the dead bodies of their companions.

They were found by a party of Major Howe's command, and when first discovered they were regaling themselves upon the arms and legs of their unfortunate companions. The survivors were taken to Major Howe's camp, and under proper care and attention have all recovered.

California dates to 5th April.—Indians made several successful attempts on whites on Oregon. Captured Steamer Mary, on Columbia River, killed large number of citizens at the Cascades, and destroyed the Town. At last accounts were fighting with force at Block House.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Her Majesty's Government have again taken the building known as the Halifax Hotel, for the use of the officers of this Garrison.

The Steamer Ospray, Captain Corbin, arrived at this port on Sunday morning last, from St John's N. F. Capt. C. reports—saw no ice going or coming.

A late Newfoundland paper says:

We regret that we cannot report favorably of the general result of the Seal fishery thus far. Some heavy trips have been brought in, and a few others are reported, but taking all these into account, the success at this date is of a very partial character. The catch exceeds that ascertained at the corresponding period of last year but the voyage then was an unusually short one. We sincerely trust that this week's arrivals may exhibit a decided improvement, otherwise, we fear the issue may be far from prosperous.

An accident occurred on the Windsor section of the Railroad, last week, which resulted in the death of a young man named Mulcahy.—*Halifax Morning Journal.*

## BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

Halifax, May 8.

The mail steamer America arrived at 11, A. M. Left Liverpool on the 26th April, at noon. Herman sailed from Southampton on Wednesday.

New Canadian Mail Steamer North American sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, 23rd. 159 passengers. Large cargo for Quebec and Montreal.

City of Baltimore sailed from Liverpool on the same day at noon, for Philadelphia. 63 passengers; 150 tons cargo.

Atlantic arrived on Wednesday, 23rd, 1 45 P. M.

The London Morning Star, organ of the Manchester party says—We are told that at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, 22nd, at which Clarendon was present for the first time since he returned from Paris, the answer to the United States was agreed on. Upon some points connected with Central American Question, the British government are prepared to give way; but they will not recall Mr.

Crampton; and they are prepared to communicate to United States Government, that they are unanimous in their determination, to continue him in his present position as British Minister at Washington.

The Treaty of Peace.—London Daily News has succeeded in obtaining a copy of text of treaty of Peace document. It is considered authentic. It contains Thirty-Four Articles.

First—Restores perpetual friendship between France, Britain, Sardinia, Turkey and Russia.

Second—All territories conquered or occupied during the war, shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

Third—Russia restores to Turkey Kars, and all other parts of Ottoman Territory.

Fourth—Allies restore to Russia, town and port of Sebastopol, Balaclava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, and Kertch.

Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eight are wanting.

Ninth—Sultan communicates to the Powers his Firman, granting equality to Christians, which contracting powers much approve, but divest themselves of all right thereby, to interfere with internal administration of Ottoman empire.

Tenth—Convention of the 12th July, 1841, closing Bosphorus and Dardanelles, is re-affirmed.

Eleventh—Black Sea is neutralized, and for ever forbidden to all ships of war, of every power adjoining or distant, with the exceptions specified in articles 14 and 19.

Twelve—Trade shall be free in Black Sea waters and ports, subject only to police regulations; and Russia and Turkey admit Consuls to all ports on its shores.

Thirteen—Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless, consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military maritime arsenals on that coast.

Fourteen—Convention regulating the force of ships for coast service, is concluded, individually between Turkey and Russia, but is appended to this treaty, and cannot be altered without general assent.

Fifteen—Act of the Congress of Vienna, relative to River Navigation, is applied to the Danube and its mouths, and its freedom becomes part of public law of Europe.

Sixteenth—To carry article fifteenth into effect, France, Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey appoint each a delegate to put the river in a navigable state, from Isatcha to the sea.

Seventeenth—Austria, Bavaria, Turkey, and Wertumburg, add each a delegate to the Principality commission, to form a permanent commission, which shall keep the river navigable, and superintend its police.

Eighteenth—The first named general commission will be dissolved in two years, and the permanent commission take its place.

Nineteenth—Each of the contracting powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

Twentieth—Russia assents to rectification of Bessarabian frontier. New frontier starts from Black sea one mile each of Lake Bourmasola to the Akerman road, along which to the valley of Trajan, passing through Belgrade, re-ascends River Yalpuck, to Saratsika, and terminates at Kakamori on river Pruth, elsewhere is unchanged.

Twenty-first.—This ceded territory is annexed to Moldavia.

Twenty-second.—Moldavia and Wallachia continue under Suzerainty of Turkey, with guarantee of all contracting power, but no power shall claim individual right of interference.

Twenty-third.—Porte guarantees continuance to said Principalities, freedom of religion and commerce, the contracting powers appoint a Commission to meet immediately at Bucharest, to report on the present condition and wants of Principalities.

Twenty-fourth.—Porte will immediately convoke a Divan in each Principality, to learn the wishes of the people as to definite organisation.

Twenty-fifth.—Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where Constitution shall be framed, which Porte shall promulgate.

Twenty-sixth.—Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct works of defence, approved of by Porte.

Twenty-seventh.—If internal tranquility of Principalities be disturbed, Porte must consult the contracting powers, and cannot employ armed intervention without their assent.

Twenty-eighth.—Servia continues a dependency of Porte under contracting powers, guarantees and retains its national administration and freedom of religion and trade.

Twenty-ninth.—Right of garrison in Servia is reserved to Porte, but no armed intervention permitted without consent of powers.

Thirtieth.—Russia and Turkey retain their position in Asia precisely as before the war, which shall be marked out by survey.

Thirty First.—The evacuation of Turkey by the Allied and Austrian forces shall take place as soon as convenient, but the time estimated of such evacuation shall be subject of private arrangement between each of the powers and Turkey.

Thirty Second.—Until new engagements be made, trade shall go on as before the war.

Thirty Third.—A Convention, contents secret, concluded between France, England and