

assumed; that in a just and generous cause she is ready to meet both Europe and America in arms. Her fleet is more powerful and efficient than that of the rest of the world. She is sea-girt. What or whom has she to fear? She has but to become the champion of the oppressed, and not only will she have heaven but earth upon her side. Poland, Hungary, Italy, the revolutionary elements of Germany, Spain, France, Belgium, the serfs of Russia, the people of the Baltic States, Naples, Sicily, eagerly listen for her signal, and look for an army of liberation. Her moral power in Europe is omnipotent; behind it is the physical power of the people of every State. Let her but declare a war of opinion, and ally herself with subjects against tyrants, and where could be the limit to her triumph? Let her be true to her own position, and stand up to the measure of her real political stature. For what did she crush the power of Napoleon and subsidise the continental States, if the treaty of Vienna is to continue a piece of waste paper? If that solemn settlement of Europe is to go for nothing, what security has she that the treaty now to be negotiated will be of greater efficacy? Let the people speak out. The policy of Government and of faction will be determined by the unequivocal expression of the national will.—We purposely prepare the nation for the consideration of one argument of which the white-feather interest are preparing to make the fullest use. We are to have a Spenslow and Jorkins dodge played off upon us. Napoleon and Victoria are the parties in this firm of state, and Victoria is to be put up to say, "I am very ready to go on with the war until a stable peace can be conquered; but my partner Napoleon, a very crusty fellow, and fond of saving his money, refuses to pay any more, and insists upon closing the account." Why, then, let us dissolve partnership, and set up for ourselves.—The alliance was a mere lucky accident, upon which it would be folly for us to found the prospect of an enduring policy. The empire of France of to-day may be a Republic to-morrow, and a Bourbon monarch in a month. We must look to our future position with a view purely to British interests, and with the prospect distinctly before us that we may have one day to stand alone in enforcing the treaty we may now complete. Napoleon will not desert us, because he dare not. As we may not always have the French army by our side, and Admiral Bruat hob-nobbing with Admiral Lyons, common sense urges us to make use of this alliance, so long as it is in our hands to enforce that which at a future time we may not have the aid of France to compel. The acceptance of the Five Points by Russia is a real calamity. Peace now really means a prolonged and bloody future war. Another campaign would have effectually prostrated the enemy. To fight it out now would save a prodigious amount of after misery, tyranny and oppression. This is the open and eager opinion of every man you meet. In cabin or steerage, in first-class carriage, or third-class train, in park chariot or Paddington bus, the cry is unanimous—"Let us go through with it." While however, it is right our rulers should know the spirit and temper of the people, it is equally our duty to tell the people that we must, at all hazards, stand to our engagements. We have assented to the Five Points as a basis for peace, and we must adhere to them whatever may be the consequences. But we must not bate one jot nor tittle of their full contents.—We have made an unwise bargain; if it be not entirely acted up to by the other contractor to it, we ought not for a moment to scruple in declaring it to be at an end. In the Earl of Clarendon we possess a resolute, clear-headed and far-seeing plenipotentiary. Let him enter upon his duties with the entire assurance that, in a peremptory assertion of the full claims involved in the Five Points, he will be sustained by the public opinion and national spirit of the whole people of England.

From the Illustrated London News.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Some people not usually deficient in worldly shrewdness or common sense, still profess to be ignorant of the causes of the war against Russia. The old proverb that there are none so blind as those who will not see sufficiently, explains their state of mind. But this class of persons—of whom Mr. Bright may be considered the leader and spokesman—does not suffer from the same infirmity of temper in the case of the untoward quarrel which has sprung up betwixt this country and the United States. They know all about it unfortunately arise, will not be one of England's seeking; and that the guilt and shame of it will be upon the heads of those officials in the United States who do everything to provoke and nothing to prevent it.

The causes of difference are so simple that all the world can appreciate them. Great Britain is accused by a party in the interest of the actual President, and by the principal law-officer of that great magistrate, of an infraction of the laws of the United States, in having encouraged, through the agency of the British Minister at Washington, the enlistment of American citizens for the British Foreign Legion. The British Government did not seek to defend its ill-advised and useless act. It ceased the enlistment immediately that complaint was made, and offered an apology more than sufficient to satisfy the greatest of European Powers, which might, under similar circumstances, have felt itself aggrieved. If Great Britain and the United States could have been personified as two honest, sensible, high-minded, chivalrous, Christian gentlemen, the apology tendered by this country would have strengthened between

the two the friendship that had been threatened with interruption. The plaintiff in the cause would have felt esteem as well as admiration for the ready courtesy and manly bearing of the defendant; and would have confessed in his secret heart, that one who could afford to be so just was a friend worth having. May not this yet be the turn which events will take on the other side of the Atlantic? We sincerely trust that it will. Even Mr. Bright, whom the prospects of peace with Russia have inclined to be reasonable, takes pains to declare before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and before the world, that on this question he is as much against doing anything that could bring humiliation on his country as any man can be. But President Pierce, and those who share with him the honours and emoluments of office, appear to desire nothing so much as to humiliate this country. We do not believe that this gentleman and his party truly represent the feeling of the United States in this matter. Whether they do, or not, Great Britain will not inflict humiliation upon herself to please his vanity, or to further his supposed interests, or the necessities of his ambition. Strong in the consciousness both of Might and of Right, this nation may afford to forgive an insult wantonly inflicted; but it will not inflict degradation upon itself by dishonourable and pusillanimous acquiescence in demands that ought never to have been made. If the Government of Mr. Pierce have determined not to tolerate the presence of Mr. Crampton as British Representative in Washington, so be it. Let Mr. Pierce request that Minister, if he pleases, to pack up his goods and chattels and return to London; and it is highly probable that this country will be magnanimous enough to forgive the discourtesy, and to endeavour to find consolation for the want of a representative at the White House. The heavens will not crack, the sun will not cease to shine, or the earth to yield its harvests, because there is an Excellency the less on the other side of the Atlantic, or because Mr. Pierce has behaved in his public capacity as a gentleman he would neither have imitated nor recommended.

The other cause of dispute—that relative to the worthless islands of Belize—is quite as simple, and of as little importance to this country. A gentleman, if we appeal to his generosity, will often give way a thousand pounds, and be glad of the opportunity, but he will not be bullied out of a farthing. Whether, under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, these islands ought or ought not to be considered under the protectorate of Great Britain, is not of the slightest consequence to this nation, except in so far as a great principle is concerned. The British Government has offered to submit the case to arbitration, and to abide by the award. What more can honest America desire? There is not a man in these islands who would not rather give the United States the town and dependencies of Belize were they a thousand times more valuable than they are—than waste a pound of powder or singe the hair of an Englishman's or American's head in the quarrel to retain them. If the bumptious Mr. Pierce will not submit to arbitration, he is condemned beforehand in the great tribunal of civilisation; and forces the sympathy and the conscience of the world to declare themselves against him.

We have no fear, as some of our contemporaries have, of wounding what is called the susceptibility of the United States. It is enough that this nation should apologise for an unintentional wrong, and submit its real or assumed rights to the arbitration of any State or Sovereign that the Americans themselves will name, but that Englishmen should speak with bated breath, lest their too-jealous and thin-skinned cousins should take offence, is too much. This country is not afraid of America; and will not yield to mere bullying, come whence it may.

Englishmen will speak their mind on this question as on every other. Their mind is that a war with the United States would be a most deplorable calamity—a scandal to our blood, our civilization, and our religion—a horror too great to be adequately designated—and a catastrophe that they would do anything to avoid consistent with the honour which makes the character of nations as well as individuals. If misjudging or passionate men in America shall force us into such a war—in spite of warning—in spite of apology—in spite of justice;—on their heads will be the penalty and the shame. Great Britain, washing her hands of the guilt and the responsibility, will go into the struggle with a sorrowful but a resolute heart; and it will be strange indeed if America do not get the worst of it.

From Lloyd's London Newspaper.

GATHERING OF THE DOVES.

Baron Brunow, one of the peace plenipotentiaries for Russia, has already arrived, with his olive leaf, in Paris; his fellow minister, the mild but wary Orloff, is expected to join him on the 18th. Lord Clarendon, Count de Buol, and Count Cavour, will, doubtless, have assembled ere this sheet issues from the press; the Turkish plenipotentiary, with Moslem gravity, dropping in the last. At the present hour there is a lull throughout England; a lull of listless patience, we trust to be roused into a vehement storm of protest, should a three months' armistice be proposed. Such a delay would be at the cost of thousands of lives, for with such a delay assured to Russia, we cannot but doubt that she would redouble all her energies to meet the recurring war—a war made inevitable by the extravagance at her demands. Of the result of a contest, so renewed, we have no doubt; neither can we doubt at what preciousness of peace.

The proclaimed determination of the Porte to

give civil equality to all Christians throughout the Ottoman dominions more than meets the tender anxieties of Russia—anxieties that were hypocritically made the ostensible cause of the war, the murdered of Sinope being only among the first offerings of Holy Russia to the meekness of Jesus!—The protection of Christians by an Emperor of Russia is no longer necessary even in a protocol, the Christians suffering no odium, no disability at Turkish hands for their Christianity. Of course, we don't expect that this tolerance, as propounded by the Sultan, will be at once of widest and deepest influence. Reforms of the sort even in the most favoured countries have the sturdiness of bigotry to contend with. Even in England there may still be found men of law, who 'beat their pensive bosoms' when they think of the grandly dubious Eldon; there may even at this day be legislators who 'drop the pensive tear,' when they ponder the beautiful constitutional purposes of rottenness in boroughs: like cheese, most palatable, when most rotten. Hence, it may be some time in Turkey ere the Christian Judge shall have equal power and equal respect with the Moslem Cadi,—meanwhile the reform is begun, and that is something. Even Mr Cobden may be comforted by the thought that roads may follow. With assured security of personal and property laws, who can predict the extent of the benefits accruing to Turkey from the outlay of English capital, and the administration of English energy?

Piedmont is represented at the Conference; and, indeed, has a heavy stake in the result; for whatever is given to Austria, as the Piedmont indicates—is of no light concern to Piedmont. Austria will win upon the Danube and, by other profitable conditions, amply repay herself for the pains she has taken to soften the heart of the Czar with thoughts of peace.

Peace, however, is not considered so certain in Paris as even a week since. It is stated that Russia, with her old craft, will endeavour so to complicate the conditions of the Fifth Point, that England, at least, if not France, will break from the conference, even though she has to bear the future brunt of the war, France standing neutral. Well, we shall have no objection to try conclusions single-handed in the Baltic with Russia; but of this we have little hope. Whatever may be the desires, the stratagems of Russia to loosen the alliance of France and England, we believe her to be powerless for such policy; at least, at present. Besides, even while the Conference sits, the guns of the Invalides may roar the intoxicating news to Paris that a prince is born—another Louis Napoleon in Little, in due time, and a good star ruling, to succeed his sire. Now, this babe, it is said, is to have for godmother the Queen of England! How, then, can it be thought that such an alliance of nations shall be broken even at the baptismal font?

And whilst the Conference debate on peace, our Chancellor of the Exchequer will consider his budget, in due time to make known to his plundered countrymen what further sacrifices they must make to meet the cost of the war, the great homicide and robber paying no penitential penny!

Legislative News.

Extracts from the Journals.

Fredericton, February 22.
Mr End, also by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Robertson, John Walsh, and James Young, Esquires, together with one hundred and three others, inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, praying that measures may be taken to provide a Settler or Settlers on Caraqueet Road, on the Bay de Chaleur, for the purpose of rendering assistance to Shipwrecked Seamen; which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

February 25.
Mr Montgomery, also by leave, presented a Petition from Andrew Barberie, Charles Simonds, John Benett, Donald Stewart, and seven others, on behalf of themselves and other Members of the Mechanics' Institute at Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, praying pecuniary aid towards that Institution; which he read. Ordered, that the petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr Street, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard Carman, of the parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, praying that the said Parish may be divided into Districts by Legislative enactment; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and lie on the table.

February 26.
Read a second time the following bill, viz: A Bill to enable Rate-payers in Chatham to make Parish Officers compensation.

Mr End, by leave, presented a Petition from George S. Harris, of Tabusintac, in the County of Gloucester, setting forth that he has been for some time settled on the Portage between Miramichi and Bathurst, and praying aid towards maintaining his establishment for the accommodation of travellers on the road; which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr M'Naughton, also by leave presented a Petition from Hugh A. Caie, Esquire, C. B. Seaman, E. B. Baker, and fifty seven others, inhabitants of the parish of New Brandon, in the County of Gloucester, praying that a grant may pass towards the erection of a wharf on the sea coast of that parish; which he read.—Ordered that the said Petition be received and

referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

February 28.

Mr Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Messieurs Arthur Ritchie and Company, John M'Millan, Charles Murray, P. Taylor, and one hundred and forty three others, Merchants, Lumberers, and other inhabitants of the County of Restigouche, praying that a grant may pass to explore a road between the mouth of the Upsalquitch and the Lower Keswick River; which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be received and lie on the table; and further Ordered, that a copy of the said petition be furnished the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

BY TELEGRAPH TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

Fredericton, 1st March, 1856.

House occupied with usual routine business in the morning. Many members absent. Several petitions presented for Repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Several bills passed. Among them one to Incorporate the Town of Woodstock, in County of Carleton. The Address in reply to the speech was presented to His Excellency at the Government House, at half-past 2 o'clock. Members of both branches attending. House re-assembled at half-past 2 o'clock. Some discussion about the remuneration of Reporters. Mr Allan was introduced by Messrs. Fisher and McPherson, and took his seat as the member returned for York.—Mr Boyd gave notice of his intention to move for the discontinuance of all grants to denominational Schools. House adjourned at half-3 o'clock.

Fredericton, March 3.

Little business done in the House to-day.—In the morning some bills received a second reading. Among them one to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonality of the City of St. John to purchase or lease a lot of land for the purpose of a Hay Market in the said City. The bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law stands as the order of the day for Monday next, the bill was brought in by Mr End, many members were anxious to refer its consideration for a longer period, but the majority were anxious to take it up as early as possible. Progress was reported on the bill relative to the Police force of the City of St. John. The bill to Incorporate Victoria College passed the House. There was much discussion in the afternoon upon some bills principally of a local nature. Several members absent. House adjourned at five o'clock.

Fredericton, March 4.

The house this morning passed a bill giving an extension of time to the Grand Falls Railway Company for completing the work as required by the terms of contract. A bill was also passed in committee to incorporate certain Congregational Churches in the Province. On motion of Mr End, Friday next was set apart to go into consideration of supplies for the Public Service. The committee appointed to take into consideration the proposition of the Telegraph Company for reporting the Debates reported that it was inexpedient to entertain such propositions. Mr Wilmot in the absence of Mr Gray moved for the presentation of the Address respecting the European and North American Railway correspondence, a discussion followed in which members of Government stated that such documents were intended to be laid before the house as usual. Mr Wilmot withdrew his motion. Scarcely any business was transacted in the afternoon. Members evinced a disposition for an early adjournment and the business of the day was brought to a close a few minutes before 3 o'clock.

Messrs. Gray, Montgomery, Lunt, Watters, Sutton, and Purdy, have been absent since Saturday.

Fredericton, March 5.

After House disposed of routine business.—Several petitions for repeal of the Prohibitory Law presented. Bill to annex part of Long and Spoon Islands to Parish of Wickham received 3rd reading. Proposition was submitted to house by Mr Cutler having for its object the placing of all despatches between the Col. Secretary and the Executive Government before people of Province. Mr Tilley laid before the house copies Railway correspondence and warrant returns. Petitions having reference to act relating to Water supply for Carleton, were presented and referred to a committee. Long discussion upon bill relating to Grand Falls Railway, consideration of same deferred until to-morrow morning. Very little business doing. House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Fredericton, March 6.

There was no business of any consequence transacted in the House till after twelve o'clock. Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the town of Moncton received a third reading. A committee was appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the address requesting copies of Government correspondence in relation to the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Several Petitions for Legislative aid were rejected in consequence of the time having elapsed for receiving them. Another long discussion occurred upon the Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway, which was ultimately rejected by a vote of 17 to 15. Hon. Attorney General in reply to a question put by Mr Street, stated—that the Railway papers would be laid before the House in a few days. Progress was reported on the Bill relating to the destruction of bears and wolves, introduced by Mr Street. The question of the Initiation of Money Grants stands as the order of the day for to-morrow. House adjourned at a quarter before 6 o'clock.

Fredericton, March 7.

No business of importance transacted in the House during the morning. There was some