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Old Series.]

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

[Comprised 13 Vols.]

NEW SERIES.]

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1856.

[Vol. XV.]

Legislative News.

Extracts from the Journals.

Fredericton, April 16.

GLOUCESTER BYE ROADS.

- £10 For the road to the second concession opposite church at Petit Rocher.
- 7 Towards a bridge over Elm Tree River, upper settlement.
- 12 For the Morrison road.
- 5 For Lazara Petre's road.
- 5 For the road to the shore on Bruno Boudreau and Fernet's line.
- 5 For the road to the shore on Romain Doucet's and Moses Doucet's line.
- 5 To continue the Sweeny and Arseneau road to second concession.
- 5 For the road to the shore on Conner Egan's lot.
- 5 For the Driscoll road.
- 10 For the road to the line between Louis Boudreau and Lawrence Boudreau.
- 7 For the road on Honore Godin and Ache's line.
- 5 For the Hodgen road to second concession.
- 5 For the road on Galbraith and Chalmer's line.
- 10 For the road on the line between J. B. Roi's and Marin Godin's.
- 10 For the Arseneau road to the second concession.
- 7 For the M'Curdy, Shea, O'Neill and Chambers' road.
- 5 For the road towards the Johnstown settlement.
- 10 Towards Meadow brook bridge.
- 7 For the road to Glanmire, between Roi's Comeau's.
- 5 For the Clancy and Shannon road.
- 5 From Kinsale to Dumfries.
- 10 For the road on the north side Nepisiquit river.
- 10 For the road on the south side Nepisiquit river.
- 10 For the Tattagouche roads, north side.
- 10 For the Tattagouche roads, south side.
- 5 For a road towards Ward's Farm, Rose Hill, (Armstrong.)
- 10 Towards exploring and opening a road from the Highway towards Middle River on westerly side line of lands owned by Raphael Doucet.
- 5 From Youghal settlement towards Alston point.
- 10 For that part of the old road from Bathurst towards Salmon beach between the eastern and western terminations of the new road.
- 10 For the road in Rose Hill.
- 10 For the road between Geo. Wilson's and Eloi Doucet's.
- 5 For the road from Dumfries to Saint Louis.
- 5 Towards a road on the line between Calman and reserved lots.
- 15 For the Hornbrook road.
- 5 To complete the wharf at Hickson's landing.
- 5 For the road at Little Pokeshaw from the main road.
- 5 For Darcey's landing.
- 5 For the road towards Lin Laundry's.
- 30 For the Blackrock road; out of which £20 to Wm. Boultenhouse for having built the bridge on said road, as per certificate of late commissioner.
- 10 For the road at Point Maisonette.
- 8 For the road in Waterloo settlement.
- 7 Towards completing the Coughlan passage; out of which £4 10s. to Daniel Coughlan for labour performed by him on said landing in the year 1855.
- 8 For Sisk's landing.
- 5 For Daily and Bateman's road.
- 10 For the Murphy road to the second concession.
- 10 For the road leading to whore at Grand Ance.
- 5 For the road to Saint Paul and Saint Joseph settlements.
- 5 For a road on lot No. 60, in New Bandon.
- 100 To the Commissioner of the Board of Works, to aid in the erection of a bridge over South Caraque river.
- 58 Towards bridge over "Ruisseau Jean Marie."
- 10 For the road leading to Shippegan gully.
- 7 For road in rear of Cap au Bateau through the woods.
- 10 For road from Thomas Mallet's bridge to Bulger's cove.
- 5 From Bulger's marsh to New Jerusalem settlement.
- 35 To place a rail on South Pokemouche river bridge.
- 20 For road leading from Blackhall portage

towards the plains; £5 of which to be expended between Clement Robichaud's and Shippegan road.

- 5 For road on James Nevin and Edward Nevin's line.
- 15 From Green Point towards Gilbert Arseneau's.
- 10 From south river Bridge towards Philip Robicheau's.
- 5 From Peter Arseneau's to Eutinne Arseneau's.
- 5 For the Garryowen road.
- 5 For great road towards David Comeau's, Saumarez.
- 10 For the road from Dasi Basque's to Point Poulet.
- 20 To complete Trout Brook Bridge.
- 10 For the road on the line between Charles Basque's and Ferman Benoit's.
- 10 From big Tracadie to lands owned by Octave Comeau and Oliver Savoy on the bank lots.

SPECIAL GRANTS.

- £80 To complete the Tattagouche bridge.
- 100 Towards south river Caraque bridge.
- 20 To repair Little River Bridge, Bathurst.
- 25 To complete Bridge over Alex. Thibodeau's brook, Saumarez.
- 50 Towards the erection of Little Tracadie Bridge.
- 25 Towards repairing the Bridge over Bathurst river basin.
- 5 For the road from Whitty's bridge to the mill in Inkerman.
- 5 For the road towards Trout brook settlement.
- 10 To improve landing and block, foot St. George's street, Bathurst.
- 10 To repair Bass River Bridge, on the old road.
- 20 Towards exploring the road from New Bandon to Tracadie.

News of the Week.

From English Papers to April 27.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—Improvements at Marseilles.—Amongst the levithan undertakings to which the spirit of speculation is at present given rise to in France is an association for the improvement of the Port of Marseilles. The capital is no less than one million sterling, in 100,000 shares of 250l. or £10 each. Only 36,000 shares were offered to the public, the bulk of the capital having been taken privately. These shares were immediately subscribed for, and the surplus subscriptions represented a large aggregate, notwithstanding the exaction of a deposit from each applicant.

Reduction of the Army.—The Moniteur has published the first of a series of Imperial decrees by which the French army will be gradually reduced to a peace footing. The 14th regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique is disbanded. The 101st and 102nd Regiments of the line are disbanded. The fourth battalions of the hundred regiment of the line are suppressed. Like the 101st and 102nd Regiments, these fourth battalions of recent date. Lastly the 1st and 2nd Foreign Legions are disbanded.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg.—The Emperor, with the Grand Dukes, has left St. Petersburg for Moscow. The Greek Legion has been disbanded.

New Ukase.—A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"The law which existed in Russia and forbade the Russian nobility to educate their children abroad has been revoked, and in future the children of Russian nobles will be permitted to study in foreign universities.—Every individual, either merchant, landowner, or artist, will be allowed to travel freely in Europe with a Russian passport, which will cost only a few roubles, instead of the enormous sum paid before.

Commerce of Russia.—The St. Petersburg journals of the 5th instant publish the following official notification:—"The treaty signed at Paris on the 18th (30th) of March, re-establishes between Russia on the one hand, and France, Great Britain, Sardinia and Turkey on the other, the relations of peace which had been interrupted by war. Our commercial relations with the said Powers who were at war with us being, consequent upon this event, equally re-established on the ancient footing, their ships of commerce will, henceforth, again be freely admitted into our ports, in like manner as vessels under the Russian flag will, as heretofore, be freely admitted into the ports of the said Powers.

Chamber of Commerce at Nicholasief.—Private correspondence states that it was known at Nicholasief that the Emperor had instituted a Chamber of Commerce in that city. Such a

measure sufficiently indicates the future destination of the former dockyard of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, which is hereafter to be exclusively devoted to marine trade and industry.

St. Petersburg.—A letter states that the Emperor Alexander will be crowned on the 11th of September (N. S.) his name day, and that of his eldest son, and also a day kept sacred to the anniversary of the translation of the relics of St. Alexander Nevski from Valdimir to St. Petersburg.

Count Nesselrode.—The semi-official Dresden Journal confirms the retirement of Count Nesselrode from the Russian Foreign-office. He is succeeded there by Prince Gortschakoff, recently Russian Ambassador at Vienna. Count Nesselrode will retain the title and office of Arch-Chancellor of the Empire; but he goes immediately to Kinsengen for the benefit of his health.

An Imperial decree dissolves the whole of the militia. Count Orloff is appointed President of the Council of Ministers vice Tschernicheff. Orders have been given to rekindle the lighthouses and replace the buoys along the whole coast.

Reducing the Army.—It is announced from St. Petersburg that, by an imperial decree, the army is put upon a peace footing. The troops now in the Crimea will henceforth form two armies—one under the command of General Gortschakoff and the other under General Luders.

Sweden and Russia.—The relations between Russia and Sweden have, it is known been none of the best for some time past. It is affirmed now that the Emperor has fully determined to leave nothing undone to restore the former friendship between the two countries, and to prove to Europe that he desires to avoid every occasion of difference, how remote soever it may appear. It is probable, in consequence, that the dispute respecting the Northern Frontier, so frequently under discussion, will at length be definitely arranged.

SPAIN.—Madrid, April 15.—A private letter says:—"In order that you may form a correct estimate of the serious nature of the events at Valencia, I have only to remark that the National Guards refused to join the military men when appealed to by Villalonga, and that a portion of the National Guards and the Firemen openly went over to the insurgents."

In the cortes several deputies gave in their adhesion to the resolution of M. Olozaga, promising support to the Government in its efforts for the preservation of order. The situation of Valencia still continues very grave.—Rumours of a rising at Huerta and in other places had been spread, but they were unfounded. Letters from Vittoria state that troops had been sent to Bilbao, in consequence of a number of alcaldes having assembled there to oppose the execution of the law for the sale of Ecclesiastical property; they state also that great agitation prevails in the Basque provinces.

AUSTRIA.—The Concordat.—The prelates who are members of the synod now sitting at Vienna were received in audience by the Emperor of Austria on the 12th. The Cardinal Archbishop of Schwarzenburg was spokesman. It is alleged that the synod is occupied with the establishment of ecclesiastical tribunals for matrimonial causes. New measures against the press are being adopted, and various propositions against the Austrian Government are undergoing examination. A new law upon marriage, and projects of law providing an indemnity to the convents for the suppression of the serfage of the peasants, and bringing into harmony the administration of temporal and ecclesiastical justice, are under discussion.

The government, in defending the military occupation by the Austrians of the frontiers of Parma towards Sardinia, says that this step was taken in consequence of the troops of the latter country having first moved towards the frontiers—an assertion we are not called upon to believe. The Austrians further believe that the revolutionary party in Parma receives reinforcements from Sardinia, and even over that their government had a right to establish a political cordon between the duchy of Parma and Piedmont. It is feared at Vienna that the return of the Sardinian army may increase the general ferment in Italy, and Austria is resolved to be prepared for all contingencies. It is well known that the Duches Louisa demanded the assistance of the government against the revolutionary party assembled in her capital, but it is doubtful whether she wished to see Austrian troops spread over the whole duchy.—The convention with Rome has not found favour in the sight of any class of society. Many persons still endeavour to persuade themselves that some of the conditions of the concordat will not be carried out; but the emperor's reply to the address of the Austrian prelates is circula-

ted to remove all doubt on the subject. His majesty said:—"What I have promised I will fulfil with the good faith which becomes a man and an emperor."

Danubian Principalities.—The grand council of the Ottoman empire has pronounced the deposition of the two hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia. The former of these princes, Gregory Alexander Ghika, had anticipated this measure by recently sending in his resignation; but the latter, Demetrius Stirbey clung to power, and to him this will be a heavy blow. While depriving the two hospodars of office, the grand council appointed a viceroy of the Sultan to govern each of the two provinces, in the name of his highness, until their reorganization under the treaty. The viceroy selected for Wallachia is the Grand Ban Constantine Ghika, and for Moldavia the Grand Logothete Balche. Finally, at the selfsame sitting, the grand council named as commissioner of the porte in the principalities, and probably as the future representative of Turkey in the mixed commission already alluded to, Safet Effendi, the present mustechar of the grand vizier. He is said to be a man of merit.

One half of the Austrian corps of observation in the Danubian Principalities is about to return across the Austrian frontier; an order to this effect has been forwarded to Count Coromini.

ITALY.—The Austrians in Parma.—During the last few days dozens of persons, arrested for supposed political opinions, have been sent off to Mantua. The Austrians say their will be no long trials—"The guilty will be shot, and the innocent set at liberty." The whole male population wearing beards have been shaved by authority! It is almost impossible either to receive communications or send letters out of town. It seems to be the object of the Austrian soldiery to create terror, as the arrests are accompanied with great brutality.—The authorities of the Government are even looked upon with suspicion, and I think it will end by every responsible office being held by an Austrian.—Letter from Parma, (April 7.)

Rome.—A letter from this city says:—"I hear that the Papal Government expresses great confidence in the Congress, and relies fully on Austrian diplomacy for protection from reform feeling, probably, that mutual interests will prove the best fee to an advocate with a bad cause."

The Siecle contains the following paragraph on the concluding proceeding of the congress, which is worth attention.

We may express our belief that the memorandum of M. de Cavour, after having been submitted to the emperor, was communicated to the congress, and read in full in one of the last sittings. We repeat that it was the president, Count Walewski, who introduced the Italian question to the congress; that it was actively, energetically, supported by Lord Clarendon; that, finally, M. de Cavour, placing himself in a conservative point of view, demanded in the name of his government, and in the name of the Italian population, prompt reforms in the political and civil institutions, also large amnesties and urgent improvements, as the only means of maintaining the tranquility of Italy, and perhaps that of Europe. We believe that Count Orloff rather approved than repudiated the observations presented on the situation of legations and the duchies, that he was only reserved in favour of the King of Naples, whose policy was severely condemned by the plenipotentiaries. We maintain all that we advanced respecting the attitude of M. Buol, who declined to accept the reclamations of Sardinia, and refused to explain himself on the Italian question. We likewise maintain with the reserve we have alluded to, that the French and Russian plenipotentiaries have displayed the most perfect union.

A letter from Rome says:—"Cardinal Patrizi will proceed from Rome to Paris for the baptism of the prince imperial. He will be accompanied by two archbishops. The pope will send a handsome dress for the baptism in a splendid box. He also finds a fine reliquary, and will add to the golden rose intended for the Empress, a magnificent gold cup enriched with precious stones.

The Italian Question.—Count Cavour's position is certainly difficult. The Opinions of Turin, which obeys his inspirations, formally contradicts the assertion of the French and Austrian press. It admits, indeed, that there was no question of Italy in the actual Conference, Austria having formally declared that she would oppose such a question as any proposition relative to it being taken into consideration. Nevertheless, declares the Turin official paper, the memorandum attributed to Count Cavour exists in fact; not only was it prepared and presented to the member of the Congress but it was prepared and presented at the express demand of Napoleon the Third.