

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the Morning Post, April 10.
EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

A pamphlet has recently been published under the direction of Mr Vankoughnet, the Canadian minister of Agriculture, which is intended for extensive circulation in Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe, in the hope that Canada, as a distinct and important portion of North America, may thus become better known. Thousands of this pamphlet, in English, French, and German, are in process of distribution, and it may be reasonably expected that the working classes of this and other countries will before selecting a new home, attentively consider the information which is submitted to them in a form at once explicit, and authoritative. It may in the outset be stated that Canada can have no object to subserve by holding out inducements which are incapable of sustaining the test of investigation. In obedience to the great law of supply and demand, Canada requires an inexhaustible supply of labor to subdue to civilization and production her vast tracts of fertile land now laying comparatively waste, and she appeals to England, and to other countries where work is scarce and wages low, to furnish this assistance. She offers to every man who possesses industry, sobriety, and good conduct, certain and sure means of independence, in a healthy climate, under British law, in a country the maternal progress of which has surpassed even that of its great republican neighbor on the same continent. We may mention one example. In the year 1852 Canada was without a railway, and in 1857 she possesses one thousand five hundred miles of railway, with five hundred more in process of construction. The Government pamphlet states that these lines are nothing more than a series of accessible markets for the country they serve, and that in consequence, land in the old settlements has doubled its value in five years, while wild lands in new settlements near which a railway passes, have been trebled and even quadrupled in value during the same period. As a general rule, the Government sell wild lands at low prices per acre, accompanied by the condition that each purchaser shall become an actual settler—the object being to prevent the acquisition of large tracts of land by private companies or private individuals for the purpose of speculation. But recently the Canadian Government have opened three great lines of road—the first one hundred and seventy-one miles in length, the second sixty miles in length, and the third seventy-four miles in length—along which they propose to make free grants of one hundred acres to every person who will become an actual settler, and who will put into cultivation twelve acres in the course of four years. In addition to these free grants, the Government have had at their disposal several millions of acres which may be purchased by actual settlers from one shilling to five shillings currency per acre. Concurrently with these advantages every skilled labourer is sure of obtaining employment at wages exceeding the rate which is paid in this country, a fact of which the pamphlet furnishes satisfactory evidence. We are also told that many of the wealthy and respected people in Canada landed in her territory without a friend to receive them, or a shilling to provide for the wants of the morrow; and there are thousands of new arrivals who through the quays of Quebec during the spring and summer months, to whom the future seems doubtful and dark, but who will most assuredly find themselves a few years afterwards enjoying the luxury of well earned independence, with ample and increasing provision for declining years or a growing family. There are no monopolies, exclusive privileges, or great and impossible gulfs between grades of society such as exist elsewhere, to check or to arrest the progress of the honest and industrious man. At this season of the year, when every work of Christian charity should abound, we are not negligent of our duty of thus calling the attention of the industrial classes of this country to the advantages which Canada offers in return for the skill, energy, and work of their stout hands and honest hearts.

The intending emigrant may also be told that he will have no taxes to pay, except a few shillings for municipal purposes—that perfect toleration in religion prevails—that excellent schools are to be found in every district—and that he will live under institutions as free as any that exist upon the face of the earth. The passage money to Quebec costs but a few pounds; and should arrangements, which we believe are in contemplation, be accomplished, making the terminus at Portland, the great intrepot for emigration, not only to Canada but to the United States, the transit, by means of the Grand Trunk Railway, will enable the settler to find ready and cheap access to every part of the Upper and Lower Province, and to fertile regions of the west.

Charles Mackay the well known author, is preparing to pay a visit to the United States and Canada. The quarterly meeting of the English ironmasters of the vicinity of Wolverhampton began on April 8th. The prospects of the trade were viewed as more promising than for some time past, and a buoyant spirit prevailed the whole meeting.

Information has reached England that upwards of 10,000 Norwegians will proceed from

Norway to Quebec during the present summer. Several of these will remain in Canada, but the larger portion will pass on to the North-Western States of America. Sir Cusack Ronney has left England for Christians, to make arrangements for the transit of these persons from Quebec to their destination, and also to disseminate information with reference to Canada on behalf of the government.

News of the Week.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Bill for the Legislature of Massachusetts to modify the usury laws, so as to make it legal to take a higher rate of interest than six per cent., was killed in the House, on the 30th ult., there being an overwhelming majority against it.

The Scrutinies.—The County scrutiny before the Sheriff here was given up some time ago, and that for the city has been continued through the week. The result, so far, has been a clear gain of three votes to the returned candidates, Messrs. Tilley and Harding; and as it is likely that if carried to the conclusion of the votes objected to, they would have about thirty more of a majority than they had at the commencement, so it is also to be expected that the matter will be quietly dropped on the part of Messrs. DeVeber and Lawrence.

At the last meeting of the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, it was announced that the Society had in hand a surplus balance, which, after paying off the last instalment of a grant, voted in aid of the Clergy Reserves Commutation Fund, in the diocese of Toronto, amounted to £10,500; and it recommended that this sum should be expended in grants spread over three years. But besides this, it appeared that an additional sum of £4,500 a year might fairly be appropriated from the ordinary income of the Society, which therefore had an available sum of £8000 a year for the next three years, to apply in any way which might seem most instrumental to the propagation of the Gospel.—*Church Witness.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The R. M. steamer Merlin arrived at this port on the morning of Monday last, bringing St. John's dates to the 29th ult.

Governor Darling embarked, with his family, on board the Circassian, on the 24th.—Previous to his departure, he received addresses, numerous signed, from the clergymen and citizens of St. John's and several of the other more important settlements of the colony, as well as from the Executive and Legislative Council. Nevertheless the news of his departure seems to have been received with general indifference, and his embarkation called forth no popular demonstrations, although, from public notice of the hour having been given, something of the kind seems to have been expected. This may be accounted for by the fact that, in the late negotiations touching the Fisheries, Mr Darling went decidedly out of his way to favor the French. Col. Law, the Commandant, was sworn in Administrator of the Government on the day succeeding Mr Darling's departure.—*Halifax Acadian Recorder.*

MEXICO.

New Orleans, May 3.—Advices received from the city of Mexico, March 18.

The Archbishop and several priests have been arrested for being implicated in the late attempted insurrection. The archbishop is to be banished.

Two British war vessels had arrived at Sacrificia, causing some excitement, as it was supposed their object was to hasten the settlement of the English question.

UNITED STATES.

Failures in Boston.—*Heavy Defalcation.*—We regret to announce that three failures took place on Monday, in the dry goods trade, in this city. The parties are the well known firms of Whitney, Fenno and Co., Chapman, Lord & Hale, and Shaw, Sampson & Bramhall. The failure of the first named party was caused by the defalcation of their chief clerk, whose delinquencies are stated to amount to from \$50,000 to \$100,000.—*Boston Journal.*

A strike, attended with most serious results has taken place among the conductors upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Conductors, with a large body of their friends, made repeated attacks upon the train when in motion; and several pitched battles occurred between them and a Sheriff's posse which occupied the cars. Several persons were shot. At the last accounts, a guard of United States troops had been ordered on to the railroad, the rioting still continuing.

The late failures of dry goods firms of this city, probably reach the amount of \$1,250,000. We hear of one case where as high as 12 per cent. for money has been paid within 6 months. It is feared by shrewd business men, that we have not seen the last of such failures, the present season.

Submarine Wrecking.—The Boston Submarine and Wrecking Company's brig Monagas, on April 29, was working on the wreck of the British frigate Severn, on Silver Key Bank.—They had been very successful in blasting, and were in hopes, should the weather continue fair, in the course of a fortnight, to leave for Turks Island, with a great portion of the \$500,000 said to have been sunk in her.

The Burdell Murder.—The Burdell murder trial commenced to-day, before the Court of

Oyer and Terminer. A large concourse was present. Mrs Cunningham was present with her two daughters, all dressed in deep mourning, but looking very cheerful. Eckel was also present. The whole day has been spent chiefly in getting a jury. One hundred and fifty jurors were fined for non-appearance. Mrs C's counsel waived the reading of the indictment, her counsel pleading not guilty, and demanding a trial of the indictment.

New York, May 7.—This afternoon prosecution closed their evidence against Mrs Cunningham; whereupon Mr Dean moved that the case be dismissed, unless the District Attorney would call as witnesses, Eckel, Snodgrass, and Helen and Augusta Cunningham. The Court refused the motion. Mr Dean then moved a dismissal of the case, on the ground that the court was not properly constituted. The court would not entertain the motion. A recess was then taken. The case opened for the defence after the recess. Dr Carnochan, in evidence, gave as his theory that the whole affair was committed by a right-handed person. Two other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was wholly with reference to the alleged marriage. The court adjourned till Friday morning.

Washington, May 3.—(New York Herald Correspondence.)—Highly important despatches were received to-day at the State Department, brought by the Africa. Gen. Cass has just received a communication from Mr Dallas, announcing that the British Government has rejected the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. This rejection has not been accompanied, as yet, by any explanation of an extensive character, but by the next steamer it is expected that a full statement of the views of the British Government will be forwarded by Mr Dallas. The British Minister, Lord Napier, has also received the same intelligence. It has much astonished him, and there is a great deal of excitement at the White House and the State Department at this most unexpected announcement.

May 4.—The rumor of the rejection by Great Britain of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty is confirmed by the reception of a letter from Dallas himself to the President. Lord Napier is expected shortly to communicate the fact officially to our Government, when the subject will be considered by the Cabinet. Both the Administration and Lord Napier were, at first, inclined to believe the Treaty would be ratified by England, but the recent debates in Parliament and more especially the late English Elections, had changed their opinions.

A severe storm occurred in Mississippi on the 29th ult., doing great damage to the crops, &c. The weather continued bad throughout the State.

The British frigate Tartar arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi River on the 5th inst., with one hundred and ninety of Col. Lockbridge's men, in a most destitute condition.

New York, May 7.—The buildings at Seguin Point, Staten Island, recently purchased by the Quarantine Commissioners for business purposes, were burned to the ground last night.—The work of an incendiary.

Freshets.—Albany, May 5.—The freshet continues. Quay and State Streets are flooded.—The Culvert on the Central Railroad, west of Brockport is carried away, and the express train from New York ran over it last night upsetting the baggage car, and throwing two passenger cars into the culvert. The engine and tender passed over safely. No one seriously hurt.

Soundness of the British Merchant.—The recent stringent operation of the Bank of England having foreshadowed an idea that failures were to follow the rise in the price of discounts, the London correspondent of the New York Commercial, writes the following explanatory paragraph:—

The merchants of the United States may rely that in no quarter whatever is there the slightest taint of unsoundness. The most careful inquiries among the leading bankers and discount houses fail to elicit any reasons for supposing that the demand for money which has so long prevailed is in any degree a consequence of over-trading.

It will be strange if some weak houses are not brought down by the new restrictions of the past week, but at the present there is no rumour of inconvenience even of this description. At the beginning of the present month the amount of bills falling due were unprecedentedly large, and they were everywhere met with ease and punctuality.

The Spring still continued almost unprecedentedly cold and backward. Until within a short period, heavy snows covered the ground in most parts of the Northern and Middle States; and, more recently, continued heavy rains had caused wide and destructive inundations.

The Washington Government had received a notification of the rejection by the British Government, of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty as amended by the Senate. It is rumored in some quarters that Mr Buchanan's Cabinet will not seriously regret this, the Senate's amendments to the treaty not meeting with their entire approval. At the same time, a large section of the Press affect much indignation at the course pursued by the British Government. The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty may now be considered a dead letter, the time for the exchange of ratifications having already expired.

A "difficulty" is being matured between the United States and New Granada, growing out of the Panama riot of the 16th April, 1856. The former modestly demands of the latter the municipal independence of Aspinwall—which

would be about equivalent to conveying it to the United States altogether—and neutrality of the territory for ten miles on each side of the railway across the isthmus; the cession, "in full sovereignty," of two groups of islands in the Bay of Panama, as a United States naval station; and payment of the damages occasioned to Yankee citizens by the riot of the 16th of April. New Granada indignantly rejects these demands, and, in her turn, claims \$150,000 from the United States for damages done to New Granadian citizens on the 16th of April; also reparation for other wrongs suffered at the hands of the Yankees. The latter talk very belligerent and have ordered some of their war ships in the direction of New Granada.

The journals of the Western Territories deny in great part, the reports concerning the depredations of the Indians in those quarters. This denial is probably the work of land speculators and others interested in the emigration to the Far West; for well informed and disinterested papers reiterate the accounts of those depredations.

CANADA.

Parliament re-assembled, after the Easter holidays, on the 15th ult. In the Upper House, a measure originating with Col. Prince to make the President of that body elective, the same as the Speaker of the House of Assembly, instead of being a nominee of the Crown and a member of the Cabinet, was, after an animated debate, lost on a division.

In the Lower Branch a new Grand Trunk Aid Bill has been introduced by the Inspector General. It will be remembered that among the more important provisions of the bill of last Session were that the Province consented to withdraw from the position of mortgagee having the first claim upon the profits of the work to the extent of the four millions of capital for which the Province was liable, and to place itself on a level with ordinary stockholders; and the company was authorised to increase its capital to the extent of two millions of preferential stock on condition of going on with the Victoria Bridge and constructing subsidiary, or branch, lines named in the Bill. No part of this additional capital was to be appropriated unless stock to the whole amount was taken. The Company finds itself straitened and petitions for other, or additional help. It is proposed by the Inspector General's new bill that the Government shall forego all claim for dividends upon the £4,000,000 held by the Province until the profits of the Grand Trunk shall have proved sufficient to pay working expenses, interest upon all of the Company's bonds, and six per cent dividend to stockholders and still leave a surplus, at which time the Province will share in the dividend, but without receiving arrears; that the Government shall no longer appoint Directors to the Grand Trunk Board; and that the £2,000,000 preferential stock provided for by the Act of 1856, may be made use of by the Company as fast as paid in. On the other hand the Company is required to carry on the Victoria bridge, to construct the subsidiary lines named in the Act of last session, and to extend the Trunk line Westward to Sarnia, the extreme Western limit of the Province, and Eastward to Riviere du Loup.

Another secession from the Ministry has taken place. The Hon. Mr Cauchon, the able and industrious Commissioner of Crown Lands, has resigned his office and seat in the Cabinet. The cause attributed is a difference with his colleagues relative to the North Shore Railroad. Mr Cauchon's announcement, in the House, of his resignation, was followed by a scene in which angry imputations and recriminations passed between him and Attorney General Macdonald.

Rumored Defalcation.—The Toronto Colonist of Tuesday says:—There were rumors in town yesterday of serious defalcations in the Custom House. The amount unaccounted for was said by some to be £10,000—rather an ominous sum in Toronto. We understand the Government have instituted an inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and from that fact and the hitherto respectability of the parties said to be implicated, we refrain at present from the painful duty of referring to the case more specifically.

The Grand Trunk Company.—On Monday night a Committee was appointed, in the House of Assembly, to enquire into, and report upon, the affairs of this Company. It will be seen by the proceedings attending the appointment of this committee, that the ministry were defeated in an attempt to place seven of their own supporters, with only two opposition members, on it. It was decided, however, that the members of the committee should be named by the House, and not by the ministry, and the consequence was that the opposition succeeded in electing four members out of eight—Mr Brown as mover of the resolution, being the ninth member. The opposition have, thus, secured to the country a bona fide, and not a mere sham inquiry into the affairs of the Grand Trunk Company.

Worse than Wooden Nutmegs—Worse than Bass-wood Hams!—The Boston Post, thus, mildly remonstrates with a certain class of Distillers—those who are extensive owners of hogs—in the United States. He says—

"If the Distillers of Whiskey who use strychnine are extensive owners of hogs, they haven't made much by introducing the poison. The Cincinnati Gazette says that at Ingraham's Distillery, from the 1st of August to the 24th of October, 1286 hogs died. At the Distillery in Pittsburgh since the 18th of Oc-