

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

DEAR SIR.—Almost every Paper we take into our hands, we see notices of Revivals of Religion throughout the length and breadth of our land. Oh! is it not glorious tidings that are reaching us daily, to hear of prayer meetings held here and there, and almost everywhere throughout the whole of the United States.

Mr Pierce, what are we doing towards this revival? I am afraid very little. We often give a little at a collection in Church, towards sending missionaries to heathen lands, but I think there is much required at home.—If you take a walk down through Chatham on a Sunday afternoon, I am very sorry to say what you will see does not correspond with what we are hearing from other lands. You will, in the winter season see boys skating, and in the summer playing marbles, cursing and swearing, and rambling through the streets, uttering oaths unheard of before, so little like the Sabbaths of their father land.

We have, I am happy to say, a Young Men's Christian Association in Miramichi, now, although it has not received that attention from those who can well give it, (you are aware what good can be done thereby, if those who profess themselves to be Christians, don't do something to enable these young men to do something in their Christian calling,) they have public Lectures monthly, to which all may go, but if we absent ourselves from such meetings, what are we to do? what is to be the state of things hereafter? but I sincerely hope the fruit reaped from that Association may be abundant. It is one, and a great step towards helping forward this grand and glorious revival, yet much, very much is to be done, and who amongst so many intelligent and God-fearing people is to be the one to commence this great work.

May some one who has his fellow creatures welfare at his heart, and God's grace to help him on, commence and renovate that part of our community who are so regardless of themselves as to let their children run wild as the Arabs.

Let him go and strive and do what he can, though it be little, he shall have his reward; those who have power and authority, go and put down this great sin, pull it till we have our streets adorned with those who love and regard God's Holy Day, which he intended to be a day of rest, a day on which man might dedicate his service to his God, but which is spent in rioting and every other evil.

Let us bring down the haughty, and humble the proud, bring the rich and the poor to the same level, and each love his neighbour as himself; and let politicians forget their office seeking, and strive to benefit their country; were we to begin at home, and put ourselves in a position, a proper position, to have in ourselves that knowledge of God, whereby we might impart it to others in a manner becoming Christianity. I say again, there is much to be done at home, ere we go abroad.

It is work like this that yields the sweetest anance, and the richest revenue of reward, it has the promises of this life and the life to come.

The first and greatest duty of this life is to prepare for one which succeeds it, and until this is done every other effort is out of place; let us then, begin to do something, it is high time both for ourselves and our fellow men—no effort, however obscurely exerted, is suffered to abide without its fruit, not a prayer is wafted to Heaven in vain, a hidden link connects every sacrifice with its glorious issue, as sure as the morning succeeds the night, as surely as the sheaves of autumn follow the rains of spring, and the rays of summer, so surely he that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing the sheaves with him.

Miramichi, April 21, 1853.

News of the Week.

From English papers, to the 31st March, by the City of Washington, at New York.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The Manchester Guardian has the following observations on business matters:—“A good deal of foreign interest is excited by the rapidly augmenting amount of bullion in the bank of England, and by the fact that the Bank has nearly as much gold in hand at the present moment as the amount of its note circulation. The Bank can virtually give 20s. in gold for every pound of its note paper. The present period contrasts favourably with the well known year of 1850, when the bullion stood so high and the rate of discount so low; and as many persons take an interest in knowing when the stock of bullion stood at its highest point, we may mention that it was on the 10th July, 1852, when the total was £22,232,123. The present total may be considered as about £13,300,000, or about £8,400,000 under the former sum. When the former amount represented the bullion on hand, the rate of discount was at two per cent, at which it remained until the 8th January, 1853, when it was raised to 2½ per cent.”

The aspect of affairs in France is deemed considerably better, but there is still some unset-

ledness apparent in the stock markets, denoting the uncertain tenor of the views of the Stock Exchange.

Large sums are being paid in to the credit of several India railway companies, on account of capital, in anticipation of calls, and the amounts to be handed over to the India treasury in this shape during the next few days will be very large.

Mazzini had published a lengthy manifesto in the London Morning Advertiser. He addresses his remarks to the Emperor Napoleon.—Another lengthy address by Mazzini to the Genoese Judges, had also found its way into print.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post informs us that Cabinet Councils are held daily at the Tuileries, and that many domestic questions of commercial interest are under consideration. “An approach towards free trade and unrestricted and untaxed traffic in quoted property is,” he says, “the prevailing policy of his Majesty's advisers.”

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, expresses the opinion that a storm is brewing between France and Austria, which sooner or later will burst in Italy.

SWITZERLAND.—Private letters received in Paris, state that two of the Swiss cantons persist in refusing to receive the new French consuls charged to carry into effect the passport system, and to watch over the conduct of the refugees. The Federal Council of Berne has directed its representative at Paris to make known to the French government the feeling of reprobation which the new measures relative to passports have produced in Switzerland.

RUSSIA.—The work of the emancipation of the serfs is going on in Russia with activity. A letter from St. Petersburg states that a new journal has just been founded in that capital under the title of the *Journal of Landed Proprietors*, the editors of which announce that they intend to devote their columns specially to the prerogative of the great measure of reform undertaken by the Emperor Alexander.

The diplomatic agents of Russia in Turkey have been engaged in collecting facts showing the condition of the Christian population.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of March 9, had arrived at Suex, whence intelligence had been telegraphed to England.

Advices from Lucknow are to March 6. Sir C. Campbell reached within a mile of Lucknow on 1st March.

Gen. Outram was attacked, Feb. 21, at Alumbagh, by a large force of rebels, and again on the 25th, defeating them on both occasions with great slaughter. He crossed the Goomtee, March 6, with six thousand troops, and took a position within range of Lucknow, where he was again attacked, but repulsed his assailants.

Gen. Franks had joined Campbell, with 4,000 troops.

The army now before Lucknow amounts to 50,000 men, with 120 guns, and also 10,000 cavalry.

The columns of Generals Rose and White-lock were advancing on the Ghansi and Allahabad, to intercept the insurgents in those directions.

General Franks had an engagement near Shaudina. He took a large rebel force, killing and wounding nearly 3,000, and capturing all their guns.

The Punjab is quiet.

Bombay market is very active. Money easy. Freights to Liverpool £1 to £1 12.

Further intelligence from Lucknow by telegraph had been received, bringing dates to 8th March. The rebels had erected a strong line of defence along the Canal, which would require siege artillery.

The Times correspondent, writing from Calcutta, says:—

“The trial of the King of Delhi has now lasted 14 days. It is a strange business. The King, seated on a camp-bed, listens to the most damning evidence without attention, but wakes occasionally into fierce excitement as a favorite approaches. I inclose a most singular and somewhat unexpected piece of evidence given by a Christian half-caste woman. It is fatal, and the trial, wretchedly reported, proves three things:—

First.—The revolt was instigated by the Shah of Persia, who promised money and troops.—His proclamation to that effect was posted over the Mosque gate, and was taken down by order of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, who moreover was warned by John Everett, a Christian Rissildar, very popular with the natives, that he had been warned to fly, as the Persians were coming, and the Mussulmans were exceedingly excited. Sir Theophilus thought the matter one of no importance.

Second.—A paper was produced, addressed to M. Colvin, by Mahommed Dervish, revealing the whole plot six weeks before it broke out. Mr Colvin treated the warning as unimportant, and never even reported it to government.

Third.—The murders of Europeans in Delhi were committed by order of the King, in the presence of the Royal family, and by means of the Khassbuddars, his special body guard.

The singular statement of a very intelligent Sikh is also cited, to the effect that the determination to mutiny was formed twenty-five years ago, and the native army, bespattered with praise, has been in a mutinous condition ever since.

CHINA.

From the voluminous Canton correspondence of the London “Times,” dated Feb. 15, we extract the following:—

General Plans and Prospects.—I have great reason to believe that the overtures made by Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were at once frankly and cordially accepted by the representatives both of America and Russia, and that every act yet done by the belligerent allies is now adopted and approved by the two hitherto neutral powers. I believe it has been agreed between the four powers that they shall proceed in the first instance to Shanghai, and there, if possible, make one general treaty. If the Court of Peking should remain unimpressed by the union of the four first class powers of the world, reinforcements are coming out. It is, however, to be hoped that no further act of conquest will be required. Each of the four powers has, as I understand, sent to Peking a general statement of grievances and demands. I think it will be found that the four powers, in these communications, invite the Emperor to send to Shanghai a Minister of high rank, properly accredited, to treat for a new treaty upon the bases of free transit through China under proper protection from Chinese authority, permanent diplomatic relations at Peking, unrestricted commerce, and indemnity for losses and expenses incurred.

The Tea Trade.—Passing from the men of war to the men of peace, we approach the question of the re-opening of the trade of this city. In my last letter I mentioned the contradictory opinions existing upon this subject, and the interests wherein those opinions had their origin. Soon after it was dispatched I had an opportunity of seeing Howqua at his own house. The principal Chinese merchants were present, and I was surprised at the fluency with which they all speak English. Howqua stands upon his dignity—or upon the advantage it gives him—and replies only through his linguist; but it is evident that he quite understands all that passes.

It was a point with the English merchants to know—first, whether the Canton merchants were prepared to trade, and if so, secondly, what stock they had on hand. After a long time spent in questioning and answering, in discussing sponge-cake and sweet-meats, and *parfait amour*, a list was produced of the teas in stock, and making allowance for the somewhat elastic quantity of a Chinese “chops,” we estimated the amount at 21 millions of pounds, all, as we were assured, good sound teas, ready for immediate delivery. There is a still larger quantity ready to come down. The Chinese, as sellers, are not likely to overestimate the extent of their stock in hand; but, upon talking this matter over with the English merchants, they appear inclined to disbelieve both the amount and the quantity of the stock in hand; they say that what teas the Chinese have are chiefly those of previous seasons.

Raising the Blockade.—On the 10th, as in my last letter, I informed you would happen, the blockade was raised. Astonishing numbers of great junks had two or three days previously emerged from unnoticed creeks, and were fitted for sea with laudable activity. On the morning of the 10th the river seemed suddenly crowded with huge matted sails, the deserted pack-houses on Honan had been rented and refitted by European merchants, and in an hour, as though by enchantment, Canton seemed to be in full swing of commerce. Verily this commercial promptitude is a wonderful thing. Probably some portion of those 21,000,000 pounds of tea is by this time a long way on towards England.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Steamer Ospray, from St. Johns, bring the intelligence of a most disastrous fire at Harbor Grace, N. F., which consumed upwards of fifty houses, and involving the loss of a large amount of value. The St. John's Commercial Journal of the 14th instant, states that several vessels had arrived from the Seal Fishery, but that the advices were too conflicting at that time to form a correct opinion as to the result of the season's work.—*Morning Journal.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

European and N. A. Railway.—It will be seen by advertisement that the trains between Shediac and Moncton commence their regular trips this morning, and provision is being made for the despatch of special trains on the arrival of Steamers.—*Morning News.*

CANADA.

We understand that the emigration from Norway in the coming season promises to be on an unusually large scale, the number of vessels loading with passengers for Quebec, at the various ports of that country being 13, against 5 up to the same date last year. This is a gratifying feature in connection with this season's emigration, as settlers from Norway are generally industrious and energetic, besides being provided with a moderate capital.

Navigation was open at Montreal on the 9th inst., for the first time this season. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, contains, 1,500,000 dwellings, and 5,000,000 inhabitants. Some of the streets are thirty two English miles in length.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Inland Navigation Company.—The Sun publishes a capital notice of the recent annual meeting of this company. Want of space alone prevents the article from appearing in extenso in the columns of the Chronicle. The report read by the Engineer, C. W. Fairbanks, Esq.

showing the past, present, and future of the work. The sum of £35,000 has been expended, and £7,000 more is required to complete the inclined plane at Dartmouth, and erect a stop gate, if such should hereafter be required. The sum now sought would open up the whole line thoroughly, from Halifax harbor to the Basin of Minas. The Chairman (Dr. Avery) spoke hopefully of that line, stated the very great advantages of the work to several portions of the Province, and enumerated the property owned by the Company as well as the several improvements now in progress along the line. He assured the Company that the money had been economically expended, and the whole work done in a manner which would bear the most rigid inspection. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the year.—J. P. Avery, Esq., President; W. Stairs, Esq., and Dr. J. C. Cogswell, Directors; Saml. Gray, Esq., Secretary; J. G. A. Creighton, and Geo. Mitchell, Esqrs., Auditors.—*Nova Scotian.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

to the St. John Reading Room.

New York, April 16, 1853.

The Africa arrived this morning. Her news is meagre and unimportant.

The India loan of five millions had been nearly all taken at 98.

The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £105,000. Consols had slightly declined, closing at 96½ to 96 7/8ths. Discount unchanged.

The Atlantic Cable was being taken on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* rapidly. It would be finished about May the 10th.

The relations between France and Switzerland continue unsatisfactory. New measures of public safety had been organized at Naples.

It was rumored in England that the *Leviathan* is for sale in her present incomplete condition.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions more active. Sugar declined 6d. to 1s. Other markets generally unchanged.

To the Chatham Reading Room.

Halifax, April 23, 1853.

Canada arrived at 11 a. m. Heavy weather and numerous disasters. Some English filibustering among the Spice Islands, but nothing serious. London market without change; better feeling in regard to business, but no great improvement as yet. Steamer “Egyptian,” one of the Alexandria Line, wrecked. Serious misunderstanding between Emperor Napoleon and Prince Napoleon.

India.—A series of skirmishes large and small are reported, all in favour of British. Lucknow nearly abandoned by rebels. The Chinese imagined they could retake Canton, and made a muster for that purpose. Matters in France appear quiet, and money in good condition.

WINDING UP SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the Public in general, that he will re-open the

GLASGOW HOUSE,

on or about the 25th inst., when he purposes having the entire stock sold off, at less than cost price. As the sale is to be a positive clearance, and bargains may be expected, parties will find it their interest to call.

M. RYAN.

Chatham, 16th March, 1853.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be Sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, the Thirtieth day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of Twelve and Five o'clock of the afternoon, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, All the Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim, and Demand of

ALEXANDER FRASER, of, in, and to all that Lot or piece of Land and Premises situate in the Town of Chatham, on the Southern side of Water Street, bounded Easterly by land owned by George Johnston, in rear by lands owned by Caleb McCulley, and Westerly by the Store and Land of Wm J. Barton, being the land and premises on which 100 sail Alexander Fraser now resides. Also, all that piece of land situate on the Westerly side of John Street, bounded Northerly by lands owned by Hun John M. Johnson, and Westerly by the Loban property, containing Ten Acres. Also, all that piece of Land, situate on the Easterly side of said John Street, bounded Northerly by lands owned by John McDougall, Southerly by lands owned by William Wilkinson, and on the East by lands owned by the Estate of the late Patrick McDougall, containing 5 acres more or less.

Also—All that Piece or Parcel of Land, at Black Brook in the Parish of Chatham, with the Steam-Mill Buildings, and all other improvements thereon, the bounds of which reference being had to the Deed, will more fully and at large appear.

Also—All that other Lot or Piece of Land, at Black Brook, bounded below by Lot number Six, above by Lot number Eight, extending in rear to the full extent of the Grant, and containing 100 Acres more or less.

Also—All that Lot or Tract of Land situate on Oyster River, in the Parish of Alnwick, known as Lot number 90 containing 105 acres more or less.

Also a Lot, or Piece of Land situate in the Parish of Newcastle bounded below by Lands formerly owned by Alexander Stewart, and above by lands owned by John Norman, known as Lot number 30 containing 100 acres more or less.

Also—All other the Lands, Tenements, Real Estate, Hereditaments and Premises, of the said Alexander Fraser, of what nature or kind soever and whate'er, situate in the County of Northumberland.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of sundry executions issued out of the Supreme Court, against the said Alexander Fraser.

JAMES MITCHELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, March 11, 1853.