

pended—the line being snowed up, and the carriers of goods in consequence refusing to forward orders. In London, on Wednesday evening, owing to the non arrival of the northern and other mails, 530 bills were noted by the Bank of England, and the same was the case also to a large extent at the various private banks. The instances, however, would have been much more numerous but for the use of the telegraph.

Two returns, connected closely with the trade and commerce of this country have been published this week—the quarterly revenue, and the monthly board of trade. In the former a deficiency of £223,051 is reported upon the quarter's account, but taking the recent remission into consideration, the deficit occasions little or no surprise. In Customs the falling off is not more than £95,806, although the tax on Tea, and several articles of consumption, have been materially reduced. The Excise, also, decreased £113,970, and the Stamp Duties £75,101. In all these branches there have been very extensive remissions, as well as in assessed taxes, which exhibits a falling off of £17,183. In the Postoffice department there has been a net increase of £63,000, while a decrease is observable in the Property Tax of £52,530. The return for the year is exceedingly gratifying—showing an increase in the revenue of £1,318,925. An improvement of £282,841 has taken place in the Customs, of £272,122 in the Excise, and of £213,727 on Stamps. In Property tax we find an increase of £50,559. While the assessed taxes, which during the year have been effected in many ways, exhibited a decrease of £223,975. In the Board of Trade returns for the past month it is gratifying to find a greater increase in the declared value of our exports than in any previous month of the year, and exhibiting, when compared with the corresponding month in 1852, an improvement of upwards of one million and a-half sterling. The aggregate value of the export trade of this country for the past year shows an increase of nearly 24 per cent. upon the previous one. There is scarcely an article exported from the United Kingdom, with the exception of some descriptions of raw material (wool and linen yarns, &c.)—the exportation of which is checked by the requirements of our own manufacturers—that does not show an augmentation. As regards imports, an increase has taken place in the quantity of Bread stuffs imported, as well as of provisions, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Wine, &c., which amply indicate the generally prosperous state of the community, notwithstanding the deprivations sustained by the operative classes by strikes. In raw materials imported, a decline is observable in Tallow, Flax, raw Silk, and Cotton, and an increase in Hemp and Wool. Timber imported also exhibits an increase, as also Glass manufactures of all kinds.

The Money market continues to be well supplied, without any apparent pressure, and with some discounts of first class short dated paper being effected as low as 4½ to 5 per cent. It would appear that the check which has lately been given to many branches of trade causes some diminution in the pressure for commercial accommodation. Loans on Government Stock up to the February account have been effected as low as 3 per cent.

Under the Politician head will be found some reference to the late difficulty in the Cabinet. The London Correspondent of the New York Tribune, goes more fully into the affair, and lays the whole blame on Prince Albert. This is the version he gives on the affair.

"Prince Albert, from the time of the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, had been accustomed to see all the despatches of the Cabinet which were laid before the Queen, and at a later period he used even to be present at the royal interviews with the Ministers. As early as 1850 Lord Palmerston objected to this unconstitutional interference, and as he could not overcome Prince Albert's influence, he often sent despatches off before they had been sanctioned by the Queen. This was the reason of his dismissal in 1851.

"During the Tory administration, Prince Albert was the real Minister of Foreign Affairs, or rather Baron Stockmar, the private friend and diplomatist of the Prince, while Lord Malmesbury acted as clerk. The Danish Treaty of the 8th of May, which handed the throne of Denmark eventually over to the Czar, was Prince Albert's diplomatic masterpiece. Again, when the coalition Ministry was formed, Prince Albert's influence prevented Lord Palmerston from becoming the Foreign Secretary; and the noble Lord, hated by the Court, got the Home Department.

"Yet even here he was most troublesome to Lord Aberdeen, who was the mouth-piece of Prince Albert. There was a difference of opinion between the other Ministers and Lord Palmerston in regard to the Reform Bill, on several points of minor importance. Lord Aberdeen, annoyed by Palmerston's opposition, wrote him therefore, that, as all the other Ministers were unanimous about the details, he must give up his opposition, since the Reform Bill was to be presented to Parliament in the shape agreed on, even without Palmerston's formal consent.

"Upon this, Lord Palmerston answered that he being the Secretary of the Home Department, the Ministers could not act in such a way as long as he held his place, and that he thought his objections were sufficiently well founded to be considered by the Cabinet. Lord Aberdeen took this letter for a rejection, had the article against Lord Palmerston inserted in the Times, and felt happy that he could announce to the Court that they had got rid of the importunate Secretary of the Home Department.

"But the other members of the Cabinet, who had not previously been consulted upon the question, declared that they could not do without Lord Palmerston; nobody was found to accept his post; all blamed Lord Aberdeen for having acted imprudently and much too rashly, and at last, requested Lord Palmerston to resume his seat. He did so, as it had not been his intention to withdraw; but seizing the opportunity, and the evident difficulty which the Ministry had found in doing without him, he insisted upon the condition, that Prince Albert should in future not be present at the official interviews of the Queen with her ministers. The Court had to yield, and Lord Palmerston's momentary defeat was turned into his triumph over the backstairs influence at the Palace."

The Correspondent of the New York Sunday Times furnishes the Editor with the following information:

"It is said that Douglas Jerrold, for saying in his newspaper which he edited that the Cubans were intriguing and boggery; that Albert was meddling in politics; and that the Queen was absurdly led by him and his uncle Leopold—has had an action com-

menced against him by the crown lawyers, in the name of Queen Victoria. I can scarcely think they would sanction anything so utterly absurd and unpular."

#### NEW WORKS.

Mr. FULLER, of the American Book Store at Halifax, has furnished us with a copy of *The Illustrated Magazine of Art*, for January.

This work is truly what its name denotes—an Illustrated Magazine of Art, and the engravings, which are principally copies of the celebrated works of ancient and modern painters, and executed in a masterly manner. It also contains a large amount of useful and amusing matter.

To the same gentleman we are indebted for a copy of *Montgomery's Pictorial Paper*, published in New York.

Forbes and Co., are Mr. Fuller's agent in Chatham.

*The Anglo-American Magazine*, for January.

We are indebted to the publisher, Mr. Thos. Maclear, of Toronto, for a copy of the above-named highly popular periodical. This work deserves the patronage of the Colonial public, and we are glad to learn it is rapidly growing into favor.

#### NELSON COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

On Friday, the 13th instant, the Nelson Parochial Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, held its annual meeting at St. Peter's Church in that Parish. The Reverend the Rector having been requested to preside, the usual Prayers were read by him, after which he briefly addressed the meeting, and explained the various benevolent objects embraced by that Institution, which has been in successful operation for the last seventeen years.

The following Resolution was then moved, seconded, and unanimously carried—

"That this meeting is deeply impressed with the great importance of the objects provided for in the Constitution of THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, and that we will use our best endeavours to promote the same in this Parish, viz., Missionary Visits to places where there is no settled Clergyman, and aid to new and poor Missions; the establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton, and assistance, where necessary, to those who may be under preparation for the Ministry, especially sons of Clergymen; aid to Sunday and other Schools in which Church Principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists; the supply of Books and Tracts, in strict conformity with the principles of the Church; aid to the building of Parsonage Houses; the creation of a fund towards the augmentation of the Stipends of Clergymen who are poor, and towards the making a provision for those who may be incapacitated by age, or infirmity; and the creation of a Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy."

Two gentlemen were then nominated as Lay Deputies, whose duty it will be to attend the Society's next Anniversary Meetings at Fredericton, in behalf of this Parish.

Mr William Hart was also appointed to collect Contributions from his fellow Parishioners, towards aiding the Church Society's general designs. The Meeting then adjourned.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN papers state that Sir Alexander Bannerman has obtained information that a person will be immediately appointed to the Government of the Island, and that he will be offered the Government of the Bahamas. It is reported that Sir D. Daley will be the successor of Sir A. Bannerman.

#### THE PAST YEAR.

The past year has been one of unusual calamity at sea, and the loss of life and property has been most destructive. The New York Times gives a list of the vessels lost, which amount to one hundred and thirty, and reports the loss of life at nearly two thousand. The same paper gives the following list of steamers lost:

"Independence, off the coast of Lower California; Tennessee, near San Miguel; Duke of Sutherland, off Aberdeen; S. S. Lewis, off the coast of California; Albatross, near Vera Cruz; Ocean Wave, burned on Lake Ontario; Monumental City, on passage from Melbourne to Sydney; Cherokee, burned at New York; Yacht, from New Orleans to Brazos; Ajax, off Cape Cod; Winfield Scott, off California coast; Humboldt, near Halifax; San Francisco, wrecked in the Atlantic; and one or two others, belonging in Europe.

#### HIGHLAND BALL.

THE Annual Ball of the Highland Society, came off at Bowser's Hotel, in Chatham, on the evening of Wednesday last. Notwithstanding the night was excessively cold, there was a large gathering of the members, and the company was augmented by numerous guests. The Ladies also, attended in considerable force.

The fitting up of the ball room displayed much taste and skill, and the arrangements throughout, for the accommodation and entertainment of the large company, reflected the highest credit on the judgment of the managers, Messrs. John Macdougall, W. A. Black, G. H. Russell, J. C. E. Carmichael, Samuel Thomson, and Alexander Morrison, and their unwearied exertions throughout the evening to please and add to the harmony of the company, is the theme of general commendation.

From all we can learn, it was one of the most pleasant public parties ever held in the place, and so captivated were the company with one another, and so contented and happy, that the 'fashionable hour' for retiring passed away unnoticed, and the night was far spent ere the most fastidious thought of retiring. When they did so, it was with regret that the Highland Society did not more frequently indulge them with such an agreeable evening's entertainment.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr and Mrs Bowser, for the creditable manner in which they performed the duties assigned them, but more particularly for the sumptuous banquet they prepared for the company.

#### CANADA.

THE Legislature of this Province is ordered to meet at Quebec, on the 16th of February, for the despatch of business.

#### BOWSER'S HOTEL.

##### ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

January 21—Mrs Sarah White, Madison; James Dean, Jr., Dalhousie; C. E. Allen, do.  
24—John Graham, Kouchibouguac; John Maltby, Bathurst.  
26—William Cuthbert, Liverpool.  
27—Captain Coughlin, New Richmond.

WE have received the Presentment of the Grand Jury, but its length, and the late hour it came into our possession, precludes the possibility of its being published to-day. We shall with much satisfaction make room for it next week.

We were in hopes that the Grand Juries in Kent, as well as in the Northern Counties would have forwarded their Presentments to us for publication. We hope they will yet be sent on.

Letters with remittances, have been received from our Agents in Dalhousie and Campbellton.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the 5th instant, at St. Bride's Church, Liverpool by the Rev. W. M. Falloon, C. GABRIEL, Esq., Merchant of that City, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Robert Morrow, Esq., Rodney Street, and formerly of Chatham, Miramichi.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

ST. JOHN, January 24.

Niagara at Halifax yesterday, at 9 o'clock experienced heavy head weather.

War seems inevitable. Matters are very complicated. Britain was visited by one of the greatest snow storms, experienced for many years. All the Railways were blocked up for two days. The Liverpool merchants on Change, in lack of business, had recourse to a snowball fight, which ended in the unwarrantable interference of the Police and quite a row ensued.

Much indignation is excited at the discovered interference of Prince Albert in politics. It is asserted that he is the subservient tool of Russia, and that Lord Aberdeen is under his influence. The Prince betrays every secret of the British Cabinet to the Russian. Austria and German Courts have the important state affairs that are kept profoundly secret from the British public, are freely known in St. Petersburg and Vienna. The expression

of indignation against Albert who is truly or falsely regarded as the tale bearer, is unusually strong. The Radical and Conservative papers alike join in declaring that his interference has reached a pitch dangerous to the constitution. The affair will undoubtedly come before Parliament.

In France and Belgium, there was a similar detention of mails.

The following is the latest manifesto of the Emperor of France. The document is moderate but firm. It declares that France, Austria and Prussia have recently, by agreement, at Vienna, solemnly recognised the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, for one of the conditions of political equilibrium. Further that the affair at Sinope occurred against all provisions, Russia having declared it only desired a material guarantee, therefore to preserve the Ottoman territory and flag, from fresh attacks, the English and French fleets have received orders to enter the Black Sea. Manifesto ends by expressing the hope that Russia will not expose Europe to new convulsions.

Advices from Constantinople agree that little hope is entertained that the new negotiations will lead to a favorable result.

Constantinople is tranquil. Trieste is mentioned as a neutral, for a Congress.

Up to the 25th the fleets had not entered the Black Sea, owing to the tempestuous weather. The instructions to the fleets are that in the event of meeting Russian ships of war, they will request the Russian officers, in the name of their respective Governments, to return with their ships to Sebastopol, there they will find further instructions from their own Government. On refusal force will be used.

Heavy snows prevent operations of magnitude, but there were daily skirmishes between the outposts of the armies.

The latest news from Persia was more satisfactory.

The accounts from all parts of Russia describe extraordinary military activity, unexampled since 1813. The Czar got a supply of 20,000,000 rubles from the Church.

France.—The new year's day levee was held on Sunday, at the Tuileries, the Emperor addressing the Ambassadors said—I sincerely hope to maintain the relations of amity which now subsists between my Government and the Sovereigns you represent, and turning to the Ottoman Ambassador he added—my good wishes, my sympathies, and my efforts are in favor of your sovereign, and you will be good enough to communicate to him what I say.

The report from the war department states the number of men available for arms in France, in the event of a general war, to be one and a quarter million, for the land service. It is current in political circles, that the Czar does not cease to tempt Napoleon to desert English alliance, by offers of assent to annexation of Belgium and Egypt, promising also to abandon the cause of the French Bourbons.

Bread Stuffs.—Liverpool markets continue buoyant—prices of all articles having advanced 3s. 6d. dearer. Corn 2s. dearer. Funds fluctuating from day to day. Consols closed 94 7-8 for money. Freights nominal without alteration.

ST. JOHN, January 27.

Atlantic arrived at New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., brings little definite intelligence, additional to Niagara.

On the 30th of December, part of the Allied Fleets, attempted to enter Black Sea, but prevented by tempestuous weather.

Russian Ambassadors still remains in London and Paris waiting for instructions from St. Petersburg.

Frequent skirmishes on the banks of the Danube. The Pacha of Egypt has tendered the Sultan a strong naval force to supply the loss at Sinope.

Russia is attempting to form alliances with Denmark and Sweden.

France has called an additional contingent of 80,000 men, to replace 70,000 destined for Turkey. A Russian force has appeared at Khiva.

India—Chinese Insurgents have evacuated Amoy.

Breadstuff.—Wheat has advanced 6d., Flour 2s. Indian Corn 2s. per quarter. Consols closed at 92 3 4.