

The extraordinary rise in the price of flour in England, has caused considerable uneasiness. Several riots have already taken place and fears are entertained of further outbreaks.

TIMBER TRADE.

The following are extracts from Messrs. Churchill & Sim's Circular, published at Liverpool, at the beginning of the present year:

"The Canadian Wood trade has been larger than usual at the port of Quebec, 1178 ships of 523,97 tons being laden there to November, 1853, and 4534, 825 tons in 1851; but of this great trade Liverpool has been the chief recipient, carrying it through at prices more remunerative than any other ports could offer; absorbing at the same time the greater proportion of the supply from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and producing an aggregate of 434 vessels, 305,000 tons, from British America in eleven months, while the whole which we can show in London for the year are 209 vessels 104,488 tons.—From Quebec and the rivers and coasts on the St. Lawrence, we have received 132 cargoes—69,378 tons; in 1852 there were 187 cargoes—91,485 tons; the deficiency arising from a prudential reserve rather than risk the greatly enhanced freight for the winter voyage. Our summary of Deals being, in like proportion, 1,571,501 pieces, against 1,916,187 in 1852; there has been a rise in prices as the season drew to an end, and from £17 10 standard for first quality Pine, the market was cleared at £20. Seconds rose from £14 to £16, and thirds from £13 to £14 10. White Spruce Deals, which are always difficult to bring from the St. Lawrence, against the lower freights of those from New Brunswick, have approximated nearer than usual to their import cost, moving from £20 for 12 feet, first quality, to £23 as the season concluded; the other sizes and qualities lifting in proportion.

"Our consumption of Canadian Timber is now confined to superior sorts, the house-building Timber being superseded by Baltic Fir; a very moderate import has therefore sufficed, though less than in 1852, and in consequence high prices were obtainable. The large Pine Timber, about 14,000 loads, chiefly for shipbuilding uses, was sold at 80s. to 90s. per load; the Elm only 2000 loads, against 3800 loads in 1852—rose at the last to £6 10; and the Oak only 650 loads, against 1900 loads in 1852, to the same, and to £7 10 for the largest sizes. Of Red Pine and Masts there was no quantities for which a market rate could be fixed.

"The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shipments have nearly corresponded with 1852, when we received 1,025,920 Deals, chiefly Spruce, and this year our summary is 929,260. The shipments were made in good time, with the advantage of lower freight, which brought them to the market at moderate yet remunerative rates, and commanded the preferable consumption as heretofore. Had the shipments extended to the present time, the advance on Quebec Spruce would not have been obtainable.—Of Birch Timber, the reduced import of 1418 pieces against 3974 pieces in 1852, has reformed the value, and 90s. seems to be a good result. We got no Railway Sleepers, and scarcely a log of St. John's Pine Timber for this market.

"The great consideration of the whole year has been freight, or to find sufficient tonnage to fulfil the engagement of the importers, and on this urgency the rates have been forced up through the season.—High freights have stimulated shipbuilding in America and in the North of Europe; and in this country the building of superior ships, besides steam vessels, has given an impulse to the value of all shipbuilding Timber. Indian Teak has advanced to £14 per load, African Oak to £10; Iron Bark from Australia has been taken by the northern shipwrights, and Baltic Oak is an object of enquiry for the next season.

"We enter in a new year in which it is more than usually difficult to cast one's views forward. There is every reason to look for a continuance of the great progress which has been shown in the Wool trade,—except in the possibility of war, and of the effect of such a calamity commercial men of the present age have no experience, though their feelings strongly incline to the hazard and peril. As Russia with Finland, is one of the great sources for the supply of Wool, to close those ports would cut off a large portion of our trade, perhaps stop in transit from Russian Poland the largest supplies of Wool which Prussia draws thence, and possibly in the complication of events the ports of Sweden, as well as of Prussia would be difficult of access by hostilities in the Baltic or a blockade of the Sound. Consumption might be abridged, incidental to war taxation, but this would be more than counterbalanced by small supply, impediments, and the greater cost of importing,—so that in the event of war, the stock here would become valuable. In other Russian merchandise there is already some active movement, and without the large stock held here, speculation in Wool would be as decided. Under events which appear close upon us, it will be satisfactory to know that the stock of foreign Wool in London is ample to supply many months of consumption should there be a rupture with any state in Europe. With the moderate quantity of Colonial Wool on hand we shall continue to maintain the present prices, which are encouraging for another year, and, should the foreign supply be curtailed, there are unlimited resources in British America to fill the void, to reap the advantage, and to meet the wants of the mother country."

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

A correspondent at Bathurst, writing to us under date of February 7, says:

"A calamitous fire took place last night about 9 o'clock, in a house occupied by a French family, about two miles from Bathurst. The man was absent when it occurred. The house was burnt to the ground. The wife very much injured, and two of the five children were saved through the window, the three remaining children totally, and one partially consumed.

"Twenty-nine of the seamen landed from the vessels in the ice, at Caraque, were forwarded to St. John by the instructions of the Lieutenant Governor. The poor fellows appeared grateful for this act of attention and liberality on the part of His Excellency. The three vessels from which they were landed, were last seen passing the north side of Miscou Island, so that if not lost, they must be about the Gulf of St. Lawrence."

PARISH OFFICERS FOR 1854.

NELSON.

Trustees of Schools.—William Parker, William Wilson, Richard Sutton.
Overseers of the Fisheries.—Robert Jardine, J. Aspley, George Cliff, Alexander Ferguson, J. Hart, David Lee, William Appleby, Denis Whalen, T. Monahan, Alex. Cowden, Morris Doyle.
Surveyors of Lumber.—Alexander Sanders, T. Willoughby, William Parker, Alexander Ferguson, John Kain, Robert Jardine, William Wilson, M. Monahan, John McDonald, James Flett, Dennis Kirk, jr., Alexander Cowden, Hugh Parker, Peter Escon, James Grimmon, John Sutton.
Inspectors of Fish.—James Harper, William Walls, John Harigan.
Weigher of Hay.—David Betts.
Ferryman.—John Wilson, Michael Kain, Peter Stewart.

Overseers of Poor.—Rowland Crocker, Marks Murphy, Alexander Saunders.
Commissioners of Roads.—Rowland Crocker, I. Cushman, Thomas Gorman.
Town Clerk.—John Kain.

Pound Keepers.—Thomas Mullins, George Flett, senr., James Harper.

Hogreeves.—Patrick O'Brien, John Fern, Jr., Alexander Ferguson, Daniel Hartt, David Lee, J. Mebag, Thomas Doyle, John McCarthy, Joseph Saunders, William Coreoran, William Appleby, James Kain, Edward Woods, Denis Mahony, James Masterson, Richard Goggins, Thomas Woods.

Surveyors of Dams.—Denis Kirk, senr.
Sealers of Leather.—Patrick Leavy, John Hartt.
Assessors of Rates.—Richard Sutton, John Wilson (Point), William Parker.

Surveyors of Roads.—William Whalen, Timothy Ivory, Patrick Leavy, John Wallace, William Dobson, James Delany, Thomas Farrell, Dennis Whalen, Hugh Dooling, William McDonald, William Butler, Patrick Goffrey, Abbot Masterson, Michael Monahan, John McKenlay, John Hackett, W. Davidson, Thomas Cliff, Hugh Parker, Jared Betts, Edward Robinson, James Mowat, Michael Ahern.

Constables.—William Fitzgerald, John Carnahan, George Swain, Patrick Foley, Lawrence Kenna.
Collector of Taxes.—John Kain, (South Side) William Hart, (North Side).

Fence Viewers.—William Whalen, Patrick Poor, David Barron, Thomas Clancy, John Newman, T. Cliff.

Clerk of the Market.—John Kain.
Boom Masters.—Rowland Crocker, Hugh Parker.
Inspector of Butter.—John McLaughlan.
Surveyor of Grindstones.—Jeremiah Murphy.
Field-Driver.—Henry Vye.

By order of the General Sessions.
EDWARD WILLISTON,
Clerk of the Peace, Northumberland.

The above-named persons, are required to qualify to their respective Offices, within 14 days, otherwise they will be dealt with as the Law directs.

JOHN KAIN, Town Clerk.
Nelson, 27th January, 1854.

CANADA.

The trial of the parties implicated in the Gavazzi Riots at Quebec, have been brought to a close, and resulted in their acquittal.

The Chronicle says:—on Friday evening a mob of about two thousand celebrated the acquittal by parading some of the streets, and after saluting the Advocates who were engaged in the defence of the persons tried for the riot, they repaired to St. Paul's market, where Gavazzi was burnt in effigy, amid cheers and firing of guns.

The papers speak of the extreme cold experienced at Quebec and other places.

We take the following extract from a telegraph despatch in the Head Quarters, received here on Saturday last.

QUEBEC, February 1.
This morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the south wing of the Parliament Buildings, and continued raging with terrific fury, till the whole block was entirely consumed. Very little was saved from the wing in which the fire originated, but it is said the greater part of the Library and many of the most valuable documents were rescued from other sections of the building.

The exertions of the firemen and military are beyond all praise. It is probable, however, that if the communication between the different portions of the building had been cut off by means of iron doors, the whole building would not so easily or rapidly have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

STILL LATER.—The fire is subdued without further damage.

The fire is thought to have gone from one of the flues of the hot air furnace.

The building is said to be insured for thirty thousand pounds, in offices in England.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature of this Province has been in session some time. The Hon Mr Johnston has introduced a bill making the Legislative Council elective. The same gentleman brought in a Resolution, for the union of the British North American Colonies. The following are his remarks on the occasion.

"The motion I am about to make, Mr Speaker, will I am sure commend itself to the feelings of this House. The Hon. Provincial Secretary told us yesterday that it was the duty of Nova Scotians to boast, and it was my lot to report he yesterday brought in—we well know how to do that. To my mind Sir, it is of infinitely more importance that we should have something to boast of; if we can elevate our positions, improve our resources, consolidate our strength, and give to us that which we now earnestly yearn for—something of nationality—shall we refuse to avail ourselves of the opportunity. Let us blow our trumpets as loud as we please—still little Nova Scotia must remain as she is; nay, New Brunswick and even Canada must be to a certain extent limited and controlled in their progress whilst

they remain without national character, influence or position. Ever since I first contemplated this subject under the auspice of a man of external talent and sagacious mind—I allude to Lord Durham—my eyes have been steadfastly fixed upon the period when it could be accomplished, and I now believe that a movement in that direction, though commenced by the smallest and least influential of the three Provinces, may produce results favorable to its speedy accomplishment."

Mr Howe in reply, remarked:—

"I can only say as an individual member of the House that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to engage in the discussion of the exceedingly interesting question propounded in the resolution just moved. Sir, I almost hailed that motion as something clearer, more elevated, more exciting (I speak in the rational and proper sense of the term) than some of the discussions in which we have been engaged. I quite agree with the hon. and learned member for Annapolis; the British North American Provinces have the extent; their population is rapidly increasing; they possess the natural resources necessary for the creation of a great nation; cheerfully will I engage in discussing the measure contemplated by him. And, Sir, let me say to him that the conflicts of faction here, will never do us the honor or confer on us the blessings which we may expect from the opening up of the wide and expanded field. Again then, Sir, I will gladly engage with him in that discussion."

The same gentleman has given notice of his intention to introduce a Bill similar in its provisions to one known as the "the Maine Liquor Law."

MIRAMICHI IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

We learn that the Board of this Society met at Newcastle on Monday last, to take into consideration the best mode to carry out the object contemplated by the Society; and that a unanimous resolution was adopted to petition the Legislature to provide funds to send a deputation to Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of a practical Farmer, and a Gentleman capable of Lecturing and giving information to the British public of the soil, climate, wants and capabilities of this Province, for Agriculture and Industrial purposes; and to encourage Immigration thitherward. The board very handsomely voted £50, out of their limited funds, to assist in the undertaking, and we trust the object may be attained, and in this way build up the Province by a healthy system of Immigration. We trust other kindred Societies throughout the Province, may take a similar step and back up the Miramichi Society in their praiseworthy exertion.

MR. SCRIBNER'S CONCERT.

The gentleman has been for some time past Teaching a Singing School in Chatham, and as his quarter has just terminated, he gave a Concert, for the purpose of showing the public what proficiency his pupils have made.

It is impossible to speak in too flattering terms of the rich treat Mr S. gave to his unusually large, attentive, and highly gratified audience. The children acquitted themselves in a manner which convinced the assembly that their teacher possesses abilities of a superior order, and the progress of his class far surpassed the anticipations of the public.

He was assisted by several adults, who received instructions from Mr S. last winter, who sung several trios, choruses, and glees in a most masterly manner. To our musical friends it was a pleasing treat, such a one as they never before heard in Miramichi.

We trust an effort will be made to retain Mr S. some time longer with us, and that parents will not lose the favourable opportunity of imparting to their children a knowledge of the delightful science of music; and that it will ultimately lead to the formation of a Musical Association in the place. Wednesday evening's performance convinced us that we have ample talent for such a club, and we hope a deputation will not be wanting to carry out such a project.

We trust Mr S. realised something handsome by the entertainment.

INQUEST.

AN Inquest was held at the Forks, on Saturday last, before S. BAXSON Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mr Joseph Washburne, who was found lying dead on the floor, on the Thursday previous. It appears that the deceased arose from his bed at about half past two o'clock in the morning, and on his wife finding that he remained some time, she arose to seek him, and found him lying dead on the kitchen floor. He was an old settler and much respected.

Verdict.—Died by the visitation of God.

GLEANER OFFICE,

THREE O'CLOCK.

We have delayed issuing our paper up to this hour for the Fredericton mail, as we expected to receive by it the Governor's Speech on opening the Legislature—but it has not yet arrived. Should we obtain it, we shall publish it on Monday in a slip, when our subscribers can obtain by sending to the office.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.
EUROPEAN NEWS.

St. John, February 10.

The Steamship Pacific arrived at New York, on the 9th of February, four days later from Europe.

Flour advanced 6d. to 1s. Wheat 3d. Consuls closed at 89 7-8, decline nearly 2 per cent.

No authentic answer yet from the Czar, but the accounts from Vienna confidently state that Russia has contemptuously rejected the demand of the Four Powers.

No more battles fought, but the Allied and Russian Fleets were both at Sea, with danger of collision.

The new Iron Steamer, Taylor, from Liverpool to Australia, was lost in the Bay of Dublin, with 300 Lives.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

St. John, February 11.

Fredericton, February, 10.—The debate of the paying Reporters, was this morning resumed. Resolution to appoint a Committee of 5 to report to the House on the subject, was followed by an amendment of Mr J. M. Johnston, declaring such Committee unnecessary as the House would not pay Reporters during the Session. For the original resolution 21, Nays 18. A Committee was appointed to receive tenders.

Mr. Williston offered a resolution that the House only employ one Sleigh, which was passed without opposition.

Several Committees was raised, and the House Adjourned at 2 o'clock.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—George Kerr, Esquire, of Miramichi, and William Johnston Ritchie, Esquire, of St. John, are appointed Queen's Counsel in this Province.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Feb 4.—Hon. J. Montgomery, Dalhousie
5.—Joseph Reed, M. P. P. Bathurst; R. Gordon M. P. P. do; A. Barbarie, M. P. P. Lady, Son, and Daughter, Dalhousie; George Moffat, Campbellton; William Hart, Bathurst; C. W. Easty, Fredericton; W. Wilson, Richibucto.
8.—Francis Ferguson, Esq., St. John N. B.; John Maltby, Bathurst; Thomas McLellan, Esq., Colchester, N. S.; James Mooney, Richibucto; Bernard Corrigan, Fredericton

The letter from our Gloucester Agent, with remittance, also one from our Dalhousie Agent, came safely to hand.

The following paragraph is copied from the St. John Courier. It is a pity that any error was committed respecting the sentence of these men, for they richly deserved to be severely punished for their brutal assault on the High Sheriff and Mr Orr.

Francis Burk, Michael Buckley and John Irvine, three prisoners in the Provincial Penitentiary, under sentence of the Court of Sessions in Northumberland, were brought up on Wednesday last on writ of Habeas Corpus, and discharged on the ground of illegality in the commitment, they having been convicted only for assault under the Criminal Law, imprisonment for which can only be inflicted within the Gaol of the County, and not in the penitentiary.

MARRIAGES.

At the Manor, in Chatham, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. McCurdy, Mr GEORGE JARDINE, of the Parish of Chatham, to Miss MARY CAMERON, of the Parish of Glenelg.

On Thursday, the 6th of February, by the Rev. W. Henderson, Mr ANDREW CROCKER, to Miss JANE MERRALL, both of the Parish of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

At Dalhousie, on the 1st instant, Mr. DUNCAN ANDERSON, a native of Miramichi, aged 41. His bed of sickness was sanctified to him, and his end was peace.

TO SHIPCARPENTERS.

The Subscriber wants a few GOOD SHIPCARPENTERS, to whom the highest Wages will be paid.

L. P. W. DESERISA Y.
ibucto, 3rd February, 1854.