

slaughtering of Animals, and sale of Dead Meat: which gives the Justices in Session, power to make Rules and Regulations on the subject.

I am Yours, &c,

EDWARD WILLISTON.

Clerk of the Peace, Northumberland.

Messrs. James A. Pierce, John M. Johnson, Senr., John McDougall, Committee.

At a General Session of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, held at the Court House in Newcastle, in and for the County of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

Ordered, That the former order, appointing a Committee to make Rules and Regulations relative to the establishment of a Market in Chatham, be rescinded, and that James A. Pierce, John M. Johnson, and John McDougall, Esquires, be a Committee for the purpose of reporting on that subject to the next July Sessions, with Rules and Regulations necessary therefore.

Extract from the Minutes,

EDWARD WILLISTON.

Clerk of the Peace, Northumberland.

UNITED STATES.

Our American papers inform us that the French and British Ministers at Washington, have formally waited on Mr Marcy, Foreign Secretary, for the purpose of protesting against the fitting out of Russian privateers in the United States. It is understood that they informed Mr M. that such vessels would be treated as Pirates by their respective Governments. The reply of the Secretary has not yet been made public.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Legislature of this Island is in session. An amendment to the Answer of the House to the Speech of His Excellency in opening the Session, was moved by Mr Emerson, and carried ten to four. The reply of the Governor, has given very great satisfaction.

The following passage, copied from Mr E.'s amendment—will enable our readers to form an idea of the object of the mover—to bring the Government and House into collision.

"We cordially tender our acknowledgments to Your Excellency for calling our attention to several subjects connected with the welfare of the Country, and for the assurance of your desire to facilitate to the utmost of your power, our labors for the promotion of the public good; at the same time, we frankly avow our mature conviction, that however anxious we may be to render our best exertions conducive to the prosperity of the people, judging from the experience of the past and the avowed policy of Your Excellency's confidential advisers in their legislative capacity as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, we entertain no hope of obtaining their necessary co-operation in any measure of general practical utility, except on terms alike injurious to the public services—degrading to the people's Representatives, and subversive to the rights and privileges confided to our guardianship."

WHO IS LORD RAGLAN?

This officer is to command the British forces sent out to assist the Turks. The question which heads this article has been frequently put to us of late. For the information of our readers we copy a brief biographical sketch of this distinguished nobleman, from a late English paper:

"Fitz Roy James Henry Lord Raglan, G. C. B. Colonel in Chief of the 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment of Foot, reformed the arduous duty of Aide-de-camp and Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington throughout the campaigns in Spain, Portugal, France and Flanders, and was present at the battles of Rolieta, Vimiera, Talavera, and Busaco (wounded); the attack and capture of Oporto, pursuit of Soult, retreat to Torres Vedras, occupation of the lines, operations in the pursuit of Massena, battle of Fuentes d' Onor, 1st siege of Badajoz, the brilliant affair of El Bodon, siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, do Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and the Retiro, driving the enemy from Valladolid to Burgos, siege of that castle, various affairs on the retreat from Burgos to the Portuguese frontier, advance in 1843, battles of Vitoria and the Pyrenees, action of Irun, passage of the Bidassoa, the Nivelle, and the Nive; advance in 1814, battles of Orthes and Toulouse, and every other affair which took place; also the battle of Quatre Bras, retreat of the 17th June, and battle of Waterloo—severely wounded, right arm amputated. His Lordship has received the gold cross and five clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vitoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; and the silver War Medal and five clasps for Rolieta, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, and Ciudad Rodrigo. Lord Raglan has served in the army fifty years, and has been Colonel of the 53rd since November 1830."

FLOUR--NO SCARCITY.

We have much satisfaction in being enabled to copy the annexed information from a late paper in reference to the staff of life. It is to be hoped that those speculators—or rather we should say, gamblers—in this all-important article, will ultimately pay the penalty of their nefarious traffic.

"The warehouses of the Great West, says the Boston Journal, are overflowing with immense quantities of grain and flour. The Burlington Gazette of the 19th ult., states that at no time in the history of that city has the same amount of flour and grain been on hand. In Peoria, Illinois, every warehouse, store-room, and cell or is occupied by flour and grain, and several enormous warehouses are now being erected to meet the pressing demand for storage. The Peoria Press says there are now in that city

about one million bushels of grain awaiting the opening of the river and canal for the eastern market. One dealer had two hundred thousand bushels in store. A large additional quantity is expected to come in from the country as soon as the warehouses in this city begin to be relieved of their present contents. In Chicago, says the Chicago Tribune, the warehouses along the river are full of grain, and several operators have been obliged to withdraw for lack of storage room. There are sixty seven vessels in port, which will probably take, with the opening of navigation, some four weeks hence, 700,000 bushels of grain for the east."

NEW WORKS.

To Mr. FULLER of the American Book Store, at Halifax, we are again indebted for some new publications.

The Industry of all Nations. This is a work got up in the highest style of the art, giving a description and representation of the works on exhibition at the New York "World's Fair." Any of our readers wishing to see it, can do so by calling at the office.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, for February. We are glad to see the brothers Harper are again so circumstanced—so speedily after their sad disaster—as to be able to put forth so excellent a number of their popular Magazine. The following is its contents:

"From Belgrade to Bucharest; Life in Paris—Sketches above and below Ground; Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott; The Garotte, by G. P. R. James; The Founding Hospitals of Paris; The Life and Times of Madame de Stael; The Family of Michael Arout; The Newcomes, memoirs of a most respectable family, by W. M. Thackeray; The Schoolboy's Story, by Charles Dickens; The Old Lady's Story; Uncle George's Christmas Story; Kate Gordon; My French Master; the Case of Lady Macbeth, Medically considered, by T. B. Thorpe; A Chapter upon Snakes; Monthly Record of Current events; Editor's Table; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer; Literary Notices; Comicalities, Original and Selected; Fashions for February.

"COME OVER AND HELP US."

We are requested to state, that a Church Missionary, who has been humbly, and as he hopes, not unfaithfully working on this River, for nearly twenty years, intends to make Collections at the undermentioned times and places, for the special purpose of re-placing the Horse which he has recently lost, and without which he cannot hope to be of much use in his present extended field of Labour.

12th March, at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle.

19th March, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Trinity Church, Blackville.

19th March, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at St. Peter's Church, Nelson.

26th at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Bay des Vents.

The Contributions of more friends who cannot attend at any of the above-named Churches, will be gladly received by the Missionary in the habit of officiating at the same.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

March 6—Abraham Carey, P. E. Island; Alexander Carey, do
7—William Caie, Esq., Kouehibonguac; John Galiber, Bathurst; W. Walsh, do; J. T. Carter, do; W. Cuthbert Junr. Esq., New Richmond.
9—Dr. Sutherland, Richibucto; John M'Millan, Boston; Thomas Moody, Richibucto
10—Daniel Ferguson, Esq., Rastigouche; Dennis Driacel, New Baden.

Our Fredericton Correspondent has corrected an error which he committed in attributing language to Mr Read which he never uttered. We are sorry Mr R. manifested such warmth, as it appears he did from the St. John papers, in alluding to this matter, as he may rest assured there is no desire on the part of our Correspondent or ourselves to misrepresent him. We are sorry that the member for Gloucester is opposed to direct taxation for the support of our Schools, as we are fully persuaded it is a correct principle, and the only one which will remedy the many evils which now exist in our Educational system. The complaint is universal, that our present tariff is entirely too high, but while our Schools are to be supported almost exclusively from the revenues of the Province, there is but slight prospect that the duties on all the necessaries of life imported into the Province, will be lessened. We shall be sadly mistaken, if the people will not in the course of a few years agree with us in our opinion, and call on their Representatives to advocate it in the Legislature.

We learn by telegraph, that the English mail per the Steamer Alps, arrived at

St. John, by way of St. Andrews, on Thursday night last. It was not forwarded, as reported, by the Admiral, which accounts for its non-arrival here yesterday morning as expected. Both mails, we presume, will reach here to-morrow.

We are glad to perceive by the Journals, that the inhabitants of this County have at length been aroused to the evils resulting from the throwing of saw-dust, &c. into our river, and that they have petitioned the Legislature to pass a Law forbidding persons so to do, under heavy penalties. We trust that body will comply with the prayer of the petitioners. It is a notorious fact, that the water around our wharves is rapidly shoaling from this cause, and that anchorage is becoming very unsafe in our river from the same cause. It is also seriously affecting our river fisheries. The interference of the Legislature is now more necessary, as several new mills have recently been built, and others are in course of erection.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of Mr Howe, Chatham, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Snowball, Mr MATHIAS WALSH, to Miss MARY ANN HOWE.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at the Douglasfield Settlement, of Hooping Cough, PHEBE, daughter of Mr John Baldwin, aged 4 years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ST. JOHN, February 6.

Boston, 6th March.—Two days later from Europe. Arrival of the Nashville. Stupendous naval preparations are being made by England and France. The whole of the Cunard Steamers taken by Government.

A Baltic fleet of thirty six English, and ten French ships, are fitting out.

Intended operations against St. Petersburg. Fresh negotiations for peace.

The preparations in England for the Eastern war, are alive. It is stated that in addition to the Steamers already taken, Government had decided to take the remainder of the Cunard Steamers as fast as they arrived, leaving the Company to forward the mails in smaller Steamers.

Many East India sailing ships have also been taken to carry stores, troops, &c.

Rumours of peace were still in circulation. Consuls closed at London, on the 15th 91 1-2 to 91 1-3.

ST. JOHN, March 7.

Boston, March 7.—Screw steamer Alps arrived at half past eight this morning, and brings news to the 18th February.

Flour for the week, closed steady at 6d. decline. Wheat active, at former quotations. Indian Corn, 2s. lower. Flour generally quoted at 40s. to 41s. per barrel.

No new feature in European affairs. Every thing wears a warlike aspect.

Eighty thousand French troops ready to embark, and twenty thousand English.

Lord Raglan commands British forces.

Russia is calling out all her military resources.

Immense preparations making to defend St. Petersburg, and large bodies of troops are hastening towards the Danube.

British Steamer Haidee got aground on the Danube, and was seized by the Russians. Strong suspicions that Austria will support Russia.

The Emperor is placing everything upon a war footing.

ST. JOHN, March 8.

Atlantic arrived off New York last night. News most important.

The answer of the Czar was received at Paris on the 15th February.

Nicholas does not accept the proposed arrangement. War is thus inevitable.

Troops were embarking the day Atlantic sailed, from Liverpool, Dublin, and Southampton. Ships fitting out in all the ports to convey troops.

Constantinople is being strongly fortified. Turkish Army and Fleet is in excellent condition.

Proclamation of Queen Victoria forbids the exportation of arms, Ammunition, and Marine Engines, except to friendly nations.

100 men killed by a Colliery explosion near Wigan, England.

Breadstuffs rising. Wheat advanced 2d Flour 6d. Corn unchanged.

BY STEAMER AT HALIFAX.

ST. JOHN, March 9.

Steamer Asia, which left Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock last night.

No military or naval action had taken place since last advices, but political events of the highest importance have been developed. A significant announcement has appeared in the Paris Moniteur, that if the flags of France and Austria are united in the East, France will not permit any attempt to separate them beyond the Alps. This is regarded as encouragement for Austria to declare on the side of the allies, and a threat to raise Italy and Hungary if she sides with Russia. Same authority says—France cannot suffer the integrity of the Ottoman Empire to be broken by aggressive acts from Greece; and further that France discountenances present attempts to Revolutions any where.

The attitude of Austria is more favourable to Allies. She continues, however, to send troops to the south-eastern frontier, but to allay apprehensions, a manifesto is about to appear, stating that Austria continues her efforts in favor of peace, and that the troops forwarded are merely to prevent disturbances in Servia, Montenegro, and Bosnia.

The attitude of Prussia remains unchanged and unexplained.

It is reported that a manifesto agreeing to bind France and England, having all the force of a former declaration of war, will appear in a few days in the Moniteur and it was rumoured that England had sent a formal announcement to the Czar, naming a definite time within which he must evacuate the Principalities.

Greece—Insurrections have become formidable in Epirus, insurgents have taken the Town of Arta, and besieged the Turks in the citadel. Armed Albanians go from village to village arousing the people, and distribute arms gratis.

On the 9th and 10th, insurrections broke out in Salonica. Turks attacked and defeated insurgents.

England has formerly notified Prussia of her intention to send a fleet to the Baltic Sea.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier has been appointed to command the fleet in the Baltic, now fitting out.

English ships are surveying off the entrance of the Baltic.

British Consul at Hermonsand, lat. 64, is ordered to send a report on anchorage there for ships of war. This threatens St. Petersburg.

The fleets remain in the Bosphorus, within the Black Sea. Five additional French ships of the line are ordered to join them.

The reported destruction of seven Turkish ships, was an exaggeration.

The greatest secrecy is observed in the movements of the French expeditionary fleets.

Prince George of Cambridge, will command English Cavalry under Lord Raglan.

It is surmised that the French troops will disembark at Rhodosta, on the sea of Marmara, and the English at Enos, or Constantinople.

Latest accounts from Persia state that the Shah has officially announced to foreign representatives, that he will remain neutral.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to question, replied—that Smith O'Brien acted as a gentleman in refusing to escape at expense of breaking his parole, and is to be pardoned.

Mr Buchannan, was at the Queen's levee.

The tone of the German press is becoming more and more adverse to Russian views.

Liverpool Cotton Market remains quiet and inactive. Bread stuffs—wheat opened active—advancing, but to-day (Friday) fell off leaving, however, on the week, an advance over previous Friday's price of 6d on flour. Money for short periods, continue unchanged. Consuls leave off at 91 7-8 for money to 91 3-4 for account.