

feet at low, and 17½ feet at high water, spring tides. We find that vessels drawing 12 feet of water have been detained several weeks for want of sufficient water on the bar. The tides are more or less influenced by winds. As the entrance is exposed to heavy gales from the North East, it has occasioned a decrease in the depth of water, which is extremely dangerous to vessels drawing above 12 feet when loaded, as they must complete their loading on shore; it is almost impossible to escape. There are no less than ten wrecks at the entrance of said harbour, (if not more.) Another danger is, when out side with rafts of timber or deals alongside, that it often occurs that the last tiers of the rafts are lost in consequence of the heavy swell that a North East breeze occasions, which separates the tiers, and they go a drift.

Several of the undersigned have been waiting for a convenient spring tide since the 3d September last, having discharged cargo to a draught under 12 feet 3 inches; whilst vessels of a small draught have come in, loaded, and sailed. On or about the 25th of September several of the said vessels went over with difficulty; one of them, the Elizabeth Grange, took the ground on the bar, and had to discharge part of her cargo. On the 29th, four of the above-mentioned vessels, with an inward-bound ship, the Albion, were riding outside, when a heavy North East storm drove four, the British vessels Albion, Elizabeth Grange, brig Adelaide, and the Norwegian barque Fadresmindes—on shore, and are now total wrecks.

We would, therefore, recommend Shipowners to take into consideration whether it is profitable to send vessels here of greater draught than previously mentioned. We are all aware that time is money, and expenses incurred by detention in port soon deduct a portion of freight; and we would say, if Assurance Associations were to consider the loss they are subject to, they would demand of the Province of New Brunswick some improvement in the harbour, if it could be made. We have not the least doubt but it could, by having two, or even one steam engine employed, deepening the channel during the season, and we think the expense incurred by said boats might be alleviated by the trifling charge of a half penny per ton register on every vessel entering this harbour.

We remain, sir, a few of the many that complain of the disadvantages of this port.

[Here follows the names of twelve Shipmasters, whose vessels who were loading in the port.]

Richibucto, October 10, 1853.

TIMBER TRADE.

By the last British mail we received copies of Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay, and Farnworth & Jardine's Circulars, relative to the Timber Trade of Liverpool, published on the 1st instant. From the former document we have made some extracts, to which we would call the attention of our mercantile friends for it furnishes much that is worthy of their serious consideration. We would particularly recommend their attention to the concluding remarks, as it conveys advice and suggestions which it would be well for them to follow.

Next week we shall make some extracts from Farnworth & Jardine's Circular, by which it will be seen that the stock of both Timber and Deals, and particularly of the latter, is very large.

LIVERPOOL, January 30th.

REVIEW OF THE TIMBER TRADE SINCE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1853.—The Timber Trade, during the year just terminated, has fully realised the anticipations which we ventured to entertain in our last Annual Circular. We then stated that the facilities for the further development of trade were daily and rapidly increasing, and that we saw no reason to doubt but that the year we were then commencing would be still more prosperous than the previous one. The correctness of this view has been fully corroborated by subsequent events, which we proceed to enter upon more at large.

With regard to Colonial Wood, the business at the commencement of the season was in a fair condition. There was a good average demand; stocks moderate, with no immediate prospect of excessive importations owing to the scarcity of tonnage. This state of things continued for some time, prices of St. John Spruce Deals ruling at about £10 per standard. In the beginning of July, there was an indisposition on the part of buyers to lay in stocks at the rates which then prevailed, and for a short time prices were somewhat lower, one cargo having been sold as low as £9 1s per standard. There was, however, an active consumption going on through the country, building being pretty general, and towards the close of the month confidence revived, and the attention of the trade was directed towards the necessity of providing for the evidently increasing wants of the community. By the middle of August, Deals commanded £10 15s per standard, which was an advance on the opening prices of the season; but so active was the demand both for shipping and home consumption, and the importers being firm in their determination to hold—as the first cost and freights had in the meantime considerably increased,—the prices here continued to advance, and by the middle of September several large cargoes were sold as high as £12 10s per standard, and before the close of September the highest point of the year was reached, St. John Spruce Deals having been sold at £14 10s, with Yellow Pine at £17 per standard or an advance of 45 per cent. from the commencement of the season. This price of Deals from other ports being governed chiefly by those from St. John, they experienced similar fluctuations. The price of Quebec Pine at the opening of the season was about 29d. per foot for 70 feet average. After various fluctuations, it reached the highest point in the month of November, when 80 feet average sold at 2s. 3d. per foot. St. John Pine at the commencement was 6d. per foot over the average, owing to the short stock, and gradually advanced until the month of September, when it reached the unprecedented figure of 10d. per foot over the average, or equal to 2s. 5d. per foot for 19-inch average girth, being the highest ever attained in this market for an entire cargo of like average.

The Australian trade having tended in a great measure to monopolise tonnage, and the anti-pat-

ons of shipping being realised from this quarter not having been realised, has had the effect of enhancing the rates of freight on Timber from Quebec which ruled from 38s. to 40s. per load at the beginning of the season, and gradually rose to from 56s. to 58s. per load before the close. A scarcity of tonnage was also caused by the freights on this side to other ports preventing many ships from returning to Canada. Other circumstances have also operated to enhance the cost of Timber, such as the advanced rate of wages, and higher price of ships and freights rising upon a deficiency, tended to stimulate this market to the extent we have referred to. Timber and Deals at St. John also increased in value, owing to the great demand for ship-building and for export to the United States.

Notwithstanding the great advance in prices, and also the high rate of discount which prevailed during most part of the year, and still continues, the demand for actual consumption was in no way diminished until very recently. During the present month the stoppage of internal communication, both by Canal and Railway, owing to the unusual severity of the weather, has tended to check business; and the inconvenience arising from this stoppage has been considerably increased by the numerous arrivals of cargoes from the Baltic. This has had the effect of preventing sales, except at a great reduction in price, and in consequence many cargoes have been yarded on importers' account, and many more are being disposed of in the same way.

With regard to the future, it is not easy to offer any confident opinion. Much will depend upon the turn which political affairs in the East may take.—Should it result in war, which from some reports appears not improbable, it may have the effect of closing the Baltic ports, and augmenting in consequence the demand for Colonial Wood, of which this port is by far the largest recipient in the kingdom; while at the same time, the necessities of war may have an injurious effect on monetary affairs. On the other hand, should the Turkish dispute result in a pacific settlement, there appears at present no reasonable ground to anticipate any falling off in the increased rate of consumption which characterised the trade in Timber during the past year. The Money-market has been comparatively easy for all legitimate purposes, although the rate of discount has been high, and the absence of all undue speculation has operated beneficially to secure public confidence in the security of mercantile credit.

One word in conclusion to our Colonial friends.—They have enjoyed a year of unbounded prosperity, but they must not, on that account, presume with too much confidence on its continuance, as there are many circumstances which may operate, in a material degree, to influence the future. There are certainly many grounds upon which to form a favourable opinion, but they are subject to such contingencies as render it the more prudent course for shippers to act with caution until some means are afforded of forming more decided opinions. Political affairs in the East are still in an unsettled state, though it is to be hoped that it will not be a long time before they are brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Food, money, and labour, are now at a high price, which tends to restrict the employment of capital; but should the next harvest be an abundant one, as many anticipate, it will have a beneficial effect on the home trade.—Again, the continued receipts of gold from Australia will operate favourably, not only on the Money-market, but also on the export trade and the demand for shipping; whereas the contrary may tend to check the demand for ship-building, both at home and in the colonies, and, perhaps, also lead to monetary difficulties. All these circumstances should be well considered before entering too largely into future speculations, for while we see no cause for despondency, we cannot deny that circumstances may occur to operate unfavourably.

NEW WORKS.

To the kindness of Mr Fuller, of the American Book Store, at Halifax, we are indebted for copies of the following works:

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for January. From this work we have taken extracts from the political article, "the Aberdeen Cabinet."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for the same month.—Under the literary head will be found a cleverly written, and interesting tale taken from this Magazine.

THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS a magnificent-ly printed, and highly embellished Record of the New York Exhibition.

MRS. PAKINGTON'S CARPET-BAG, a book of fun and broad humour, illustrated with engravings, ludicrous and farcical enough to make a cynic laugh.

To the publishers, Messrs. Maclear & Co., of Toronto, we are indebted for a copy of the ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE for February. This number maintains the high character the Magazine has already attained among the periodicals of the day. Mr Gregg, St. John, is the agent for this work.

THE SEASON.

We have had another North east snow storm, accompanied with a heavy drift.—Travelling before was bad enough, but now the roads must be nearly impassable. The Southern Mail did not reach Chatham until 2 o'clock, yesterday. The roads to the Northward, we understand, are in a dreadful state, as a much larger quantity of snow has fallen in that direction during the season, the Mails in consequence have been for some time past behind their time in arrival here.

Between the intense cold and heavy storms, the Couriers have had a trying time this winter.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

It will be seen by the annexed paragraph

copied from Haszard's Gazette of the 15th instant, that there has been quite a "flare up" in the Government of this Colony.

"The House of Assembly was the scene of a turbulent debate on the evening of Monday the 13th inst., while the House was in Committee on the Address to His Excellency in answer to his speech at the opening of the Session, and resulted in the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Hon. Edward Palmer, which was followed up by Mr. Warburt's announcement on the morning of the succeeding day, that he and his colleagues in office had tendered their resignations to His Excellency the Lt. Governor."

The following is an extract from the reply of His Excellency to the Address of the Assembly in answer to his opening speech.

"I observe your state that my constitutional Advisers have forfeited your confidence; I will, therefore, forthwith adopt the course which becomes necessary on such an occasion, in order that the public business may be impeded as little as possible.

"The gentlemen composing the Executive Council you are aware, have tendered their resignations, and I have accepted them; those holding departmental offices will continue to perform their respective duties until their successors are appointed."

BRITISH NEWS.

On Monday last we obtained some important news by telegraph, by the Pacific at New York. The St. John papers furnish some further news, which we copy below:

It is said that the Servian Government, yielding to the suggestion of the Russian Consul at Belgrade, will refuse to accept the two firmans of the Sultan unless Russia gives her consent.

Saint Petersburg, January 29.—It is said that Emperor, who is fully aware of the position in which he is placed, will endeavour to avoid a general conflagration, if he only preserves his honor and rights. The influence of Count Nesselrode is again in the ascendant. It is also said that the Czar is about to write an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, in which he will endeavour to prove that he is not the aggressor.

War is considered positive in England. Several of the Cunard Steamers are taken up by the Government to carry troops to Constantinople, 6,000 men go from England; others will be taken up from different stations in the Mediterranean. About ten thousand will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition.

The combined fleets were at Erics Bay on the 27th January.

Latest at Liverpool.—The Paris Patria confirms the statement that Omar Pasha's movements have cut off all communication between the Russian armies. The Russian fleet is understood to be concentrated at Kafir.

The news from the Danube state that Omar Pasha has effected a most important movement, having crossed the Danube with fifty thousand men, and divided the Russian army, the right wing of which is at Krojooa, the left at Galatz, and the centre at Bucharest. Omar crossed in person at Oltenitz, and at the last accounts was only two days' distance from Bucharest, where the Russian force is weak. The supposed object of Omar's movement was to attack the rear of the Russian army on its march from Krojooa against Kalafat.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

For a record of the proceedings of our Assembly, we refer our readers to the Letter of our Correspondent, extracts from the Journals, the telegraph despatches, and letters of Correspondents of the St. John Press, in another part of to-day's paper.

We are gratified to perceive that Messrs Johnson and Kerr are again on the Finance Committee. These gentlemen did the "state some service" last season, while on that committee, and as there is still much work to be done before the public accounts can assume such an appearance that they can be understood by the members of the Legislature and people, and when understood, that any reliance can be placed in their accuracy, we hope for their own credit, as well as for the benefit of the Province, they will persevere in setting matters to right in the offices of the Receiver and Auditor Generals. There are many other reform needed, but this is one of vital importance.

AMUSEMENT.

THE Miramichi Union Ball came off at Bowser's Hotel, on the evening of Wednesday last. We understand the Company was large, and were much pleased with the Entertainment. The conduct of the managers and their judicious arrangements, are highly spoken of, and Mr and Mrs Bowser comes in for a large share of public applause.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.
Feb 22.—Archibald Glendenning, Richibucto; William McLeod, Esq., do; J. Mills Buctouche; Charles Meehan, Bathurst; James Mooney, Esq., Richibucto
24.—Thomas Nodnot and Daughter, New Brandon; Anthony Fraser, Restigouche; Mrs McGinnis and Child, do.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of Mr Rodgers, Bass River, Kent, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. James Law, A. M., Mr DONALD M'KENNEDY, to Miss CATHERINE LITTLE, both of the Parish of Weldford.
At the residence of Mr Smith, Moles River,

on the 2nd instant, by the same, Mr ALEXANDER WALKER, to Miss DEBORAH SMITH both of the Parish of Weldford.

At Tracadie, on Monday, the 13th of February, by James Young, Esq., Mr EDWARD ASHFORD, of the Parish of Saumarez, to Miss ELIZABETH ROBINSON, of the Parish of Alnwick.

DEATHS.

At Fredericton, on the 4th inst, at the residence of her son, after a short illness, ANN, widow of William Carman, Esq. aged 74 years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.
EUROPEAN NEWS.

St. JOHN, February 29.

New York, February 26.—Pacific arrived this morning.

Czar's last proposal rejected. Negotiations terminated.

Russian Ministers have left London and Paris. French and English Ambassadors ordered to withdraw from St. Petersburg.

Count Orloff's mission to Prussia and Austria, a total failure, he returns direct to St. Petersburg.

Imperial Ukaz orders all reserves and soldiers on Furlough, immediately to join Russian army.

It is positively stated that Cunard's Steam Ships are ordered into the Service, to convey Troops to Constantinople, 10,000 British Troops are rapidly collecting to form first Division.

In France preparations for war go on ceaselessly night and day.

Flour declined 1s. Corn declined 1s.—Wheat 2d. Consuls 91 1-2.

Czar's rejection Note of Four Powers officially received in Paris.

Holloway's Pills are the best medicine now on sale in the United States, the ingredients of which they are composed are so uninjurious that they cannot harm the most delicate constitution. To valetudinarians they cannot fail to be of the utmost service, being composed entirely of medical herbs, the production of a person who has made it his study to alleviate the ills to which the human family are subject they must, therefore, be hailed with delight, as supplying a want long felt in the country.

New Advertisements.

EDWARD CASTELL,
WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONER,

NO. 264 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.
Directly Opposite Richmond Street.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of French and American Confectionery. Having large facilities for the manufacture of the same, he is enabled to sell his team, refined Candy as low as can be bought at any Store in the City. Besides Confectionery of his own manufacture, he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of New York and Philadelphia Fancy Goods, such as Gum Drops, Cordial Drops, Brandy Drops, French Toys, Chocolate Drops and Sticks, &c., &c.

Superior LOZENGES.
Orders from the Provinces respectfully solicited, and all goods carefully packed for transportation without extra charge.

Persons may remit by Masters of Vessels, Express or Mail, and be assured that all orders will be promptly executed according to instructions.

264—HANOVER STREET—264.

No connection with any other Establishment in the City.
Boston, Mass., 11th February, 1854.

SHINGLES.

Wanted, One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Best Pine Shingles.

Liberal prices will be paid by
JOHNSON & MACKIE.
Miramichi, 20th February, 1854.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

The Board of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, having resolved to furnish LIME for Agricultural purposes, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per Barrel, request that all who are desirous to obtain a supply for next season, agreeable to the undermentioned conditions, will call upon Messrs Daniel Wickerell, Newcastle,—Alexander Jassamine, Douglastown,—or the Secretary, Chatham, on, or before Friday, the 10th of March next at noon, and secure the same, stating in writing the quantity they wish to obtain, and the date at which it will be required.

Conditions:

1st. None but Members of the Society, or such as may choose to become Members as once, need apply for Lime.

2nd. Unless the total quantity ordered by the 10th of March, fall short of the quantity contracted for, no member will be entitled to more than 50 barrels.

3rd. The lime will be delivered to applicants at Newcastle and Douglastown.

4th. The price will be one shilling and sixpence per barrel, payable at the kiln in Cash, before the delivery of the Lime, or any part thereof.
By Order of the Board,
JAMES CAIE, Secretary.
Miramichi, 22nd February, 1854.