

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

From English Papers to the 10th February, by the Baltic, at New York.

British Ministry.—President of the Board of Trade, Hon. Edward Cardwell; Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby De'Ershby; Lord Stewart, Earl Spencer; Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk; Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane; Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington; Commander-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge; Master of the Mint, Sir J. F. W. Herschell; Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly; Attorney General, A. J. E. Cockburn; Solicitor General, Sir R. Bethal; Judge advocate, Hon. C. P. Villiers.

For Ireland.—Lord Lieutenant, Earl St. Germans; Lord Chancellor, Hon. Mr. Brady; Master of the Rolls, Hon. T. B. Smith; Attorney General, Rt. Hon. Abraham Brewster; Solicitor General, Wm. Keogh.

The Earl of Derby, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and Earl Clarendon were all successively sent for by the Queen, but they all failed to form a Cabinet, and Lord Palmerston was sent for and succeeded.

In the House of Commons a discussion arose on the night of the 9th, in regard to Sir Charles Napier's transactions in the Baltic Sea, but no new light was thrown upon the subject.

Queen Victoria has issued a proclamation forbidding British subjects at home and abroad, aiding the enemy by supplies of munitions of war.

The blockade of the Russian ports of the Black Sea has been formally notified by the French and English.

The Earl of Lucan has been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The screw steamer Great Britain would leave Liverpool in a few days for the Crimea with 1650 troops.

There was a severe gale on the English coast on the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th. Snow had fallen.

The English Missionaries to the Jews in Poland are ordered to leave the Russian territory. Their printing materials and book-bindery, library, &c., have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities, and are offered for sale.

Accounts respecting the movement of the Russians are contradictory. On the one hand, it is said, that they continue to ravish the Dobruzscha, under the very eyes of the Austrians; on the other, that Gen. Coron has received orders to prevent the incursion of the Russians.

The Paris Monitor copies from a Constantinople paper a letter giving an account of an action fought on the Danube. It gives no date, but states that a Russian corps having attempted to cross the river into Dobruzscha, was repelled with great loss, after a conflict of several hours, by the rear guard of Yaza Pacha, and that the latter had already crossed the Danube to Tultscha an Ishmail.

It is said that Menschikoff has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava, if the slightest prospect of success offers.

It is stated that as soon as the fortifications of Eupatoria are completed, Omar Pacha will march on Sebastopol, and then doubtless a great battle will be fought.

The Russians have fallen back on the side of Sipheropol.

By way of Vienna to the 8th, it is stated that on the first the Grand Duke [name not given, but Michael probably] was lying ill of ague at Cherson.

The Grand Duke Nicholas was in Sebastopol.

The railroad from Balaklava to the camp had been commenced.

The Russians, in their sorties from Sebastopol, use the lasso to capture prisoners.

The barracks at Smyrna have been converted into hospitals, and have been provided with 2090 beds.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat says, the French batteries have received orders to be ready to open their fire, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties. It is said the fortifications for the assault are completed.

The Russian army is in want of supplies.

A sortie was made on the 23rd by the garrison of Sebastopol, and a great loss was sustained by the French.

The Zouaves had mutinied, and 400 had been sent to Constantinople. They demanded the retreat from the Crimea. The rumor of the meeting is doubtless correct.

An apology was made to Omar Pacha and he withdrew his resignation.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria has been ordered to retreat to the interior.

The peace conference has not yet commenced at Vienna.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was experienced at Constantinople on the 23d ult.—No damage.

France has signified her willingness to ne-

gotiate a separate treaty with Prussia, providing it contains the same obligations as that of Dec. 2nd.

It is said that the Emperor of France will take command of the army of operations on the Rhine.

The German Diet has decided to place the principal contingent on war footing.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned the Treaty of Alliance.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western Alliance.

Eight Austrian Merchant ships were fired into by the Russians at Galatz. Austria has demanded an explanation.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan.

Abd el Kader has asked for the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

Supplies were reaching the British camp in abundance.

Frosty nights and fine mild days prevailed.

The latest official despatch from Lord Raglan is to January 23d, and from Gen. Canrobert to the 24th. They both allude to the improvement in the weather, and speak cheerfully of future prospects. The latter says, we renew our work before the town with increased activity.

The Western Powers have at last taken a decided stand in their resolve not to permit Prussia any longer to trifle. She has been required at once to sign the treaty of December 2, or declare for Russia; the general opinion seems to be that she would do so.

Lord Palmerston as Premier, is most unacceptable to the English Court; to Louis Napoleon most acceptable. It is stated that Prince Albert on the resignation of the old friend of Albert's friend Nicholas, insisted that Lord Derby should be sent for; that the Queen hesitated, but finally consented.

The Times Correspondent writing from Balaklava on January 27, says—"There is no firing on our side. The nights are frosty the days are mild and fine: the siege works are advancing: the army is still sickly. Menschikoff has gone northwards. Supplies are reaching the British camp in abundance. The French eighth division has arrived. There were only eight Russian battalions near Tehorgoun."

UNITED STATES.

Conspiracy to Assassinate the Governor General of Cuba.—We have been shown a private letter received by a gentleman in this city, dated Havana, Feb. 7th, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:

Yesterday quite an excitement prevailed here, caused by the arrest of a number of influential men, who are thought to be in conspiracy against the life of the Governor General. It was probably by the mere accident that he escaped an assassination. As he was to have visited the theatre the evening previous, the conspirators laid their plans; and it was arranged that while the Capt. General's attention was engaged with the first act, his Secretary, (who would occupy a box in his immediate vicinity,) should stab him to the heart, and this should be a signal for a general rising. Fortunately, visitors detained him at his Palace, and one of the conspirators proved a traitor. The consequence was the arrest of some of the most prominent men in the Island.

FILLIBUSTER EXPEDITION.—New Orleans, Feb. 14.—Havana papers have been received here containing accounts of the expedition now organizing in the United States, under the direction of Col. Kinney. They say that it is true that the directors are Generals Quitman and Henderson, and that about 600 men have enlisted, and that 700 acres of land have been offered to each soldier who takes part in the expedition.

Gen. Concha has issued a proclamation commanding that no quarter be given to the fillibusters in case they are captured, and saying that he relied on the people to uphold him in his efforts to defeat them.

FROM THE SNOW-BANK ON THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The Chicago Tribune says:—The trains which left here on the Chicago and Mississippi Road on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, both succeeded in reaching a snow bank about nine miles this side of Pontiac, where they still remained at the latest advices. On Thursday night the stock of wood gave out and the emigrant cars were chopped to pieces for fuel, which kept the passengers from perishing till morning. The number of passengers in the trains is about two hundred and fifty. Among them are several ladies and children.

On Friday morning the provisions gave entirely out, and starvation stared them in the face. It being remembered, however, that there were some oysters in the express cars that was broken open, and some two or three hundred cans of bivalves were found. This was distributed among the passengers, and furnished an excellent breakfast. The cans being cut in two, served excellently well for stew pan, while those who preferred them raw were more easily suited. During the morning several of the gentlemen waded through

the snow to the nearest farm house, some four miles distant. Here they found eleven horses, which were soon hitched up to teams and set to work taking fuel and provisions to the cars. Some of the ladies and children came up to the farm house where they probably would remain until the road was cleared.

Some few of the passengers obtained a team and came across the country to Morris, from which place they came here by railroad.—Among them was Mr. Arnold, from whom we have obtained this information.

He tells us that upon the trains in the snow-bank are the greater part of our Northern Delegation to the Legislature. Among others are Mr. Speaker Turner, Messrs. Foss, Judd, Gage, Parks, Bigbee, etc. The last that Mr. Arnold saw of Speaker Turner he was lustily engaged in cutting up a quantity of railroad ties for fuel. He swung the axe very successfully.

LATEST FROM THE FROZEN TRAINS.—We conversed this morning with a citizen of St. Louis, who left Bloomington last Sunday, and by dint of severe labor in which all the passengers toiled heartily and laboriously, the train succeeded in making its way through. At one drift the snow was so deep that it overtopped the cars, and the train had to root it away completely hid from view, and enveloped in the bleak shroud. To aid engine, the passengers turned out, and having a lot of shovels prepared for an emergency, worked for several hours, in throwing the snow off the track. The thermometer indicated thirty degrees below zero.

Twenty-seven miles beyond Bloomington a train of cars was frozen up in a drift, not able either to proceed or retreat, in consequence of a lack of fuel. The cars were filled with passengers, many of whom were women and children, and their sufferings may be conceived when we state that they had torn three cars to pieces for fuel. While our informant was at Bloomington an effort was made to reach the sufferers. Sleighs were started off to the spot, but after a day of weary labor, in which the horses were broken down and exhausted, they returned to Bloomington, having gone only twelve miles. So much for suffering on the Chicago and Mississippi Road.

On the Illinois Central, affairs are worse still. A train is frozen up near Decatur, and the wretched passengers suffer not only for the lack of fuel, but for want of food, and shocking to relate, were compelled by the bitter necessities of their condition to eat dogs to keep from starving.

New Orleans, Feb. 11. Twenty-six business houses in New Grenada, Miss., were destroyed by fire 4th inst., entailing a loss of \$164,000. Insured for \$50,000.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.—The Cumberland (Md) Telegraph of 1st inst. instant, says: Not less than seven men were killed upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the last week. A majority of them were employees of the company.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

QUICK VOYAGE.—The packet ship Liberia, Capt. Cruickshank, which sailed from this port on the night of the 12th December, made the passage to Liverpool in 23 days. She left on the 20th of January, and arrived here yesterday morning in 24 days, having made the voyage in two months and two days. Notwithstanding the excellent run back, Capt. Cruickshank experienced some very heavy weather on the passage. On the 25th ult., in lat. 51, and long. 15, while lying in a severe gale, the ship was struck by a tremendous sea on the starboard bow, which started the stem, and caused her to leak considerably. Had to throw overboard about 1400 bags of salt to lighten the vessel.—New Brunswick-er.

Some money fancier, prompted doubtless by the desire to become suddenly rich, broke open the outer door of the Central Bank of this city on the night of Wednesday last, and had for his pains—a free Survey of the rooms, the contents of the gasket still remaining cruelly inaccessible. The instrument used in effecting the entrance was a Mill Crowbar, which the rogue forgot on leaving, and which he will not be very apt to claim, although he may have it by proving property.—Fredericton Reporter.

Legislative News.

Extracts from the Journals.

Fredericton, 6th February.

Mr. McPhelim moved for leave to bring in—a Bill to establish as a great road the road leading from the post office near the town of Kingston, in the county of Kent, to the great road from Fredericton to Richibucto, on the south side of Richibucto River. Leave granted. The said bill being brought in was read a first time.

10th February.

Mr. Kerr, by leave, presented a petition from William J. Frazer, of Miramichi, Merchant, praying that a grant may pass to enable him to run a weekly packet from that place to Bedeque and Charlottetown in Prince Edwards Island, which he read.

Mr. Kerr, also by leave, presented a petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, praying to be reimbursed moneys paid

by assessment on the inhabitants for Sheldrake Island, which was required as a Lazaretto, and for other provincial purposes; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to a select committee to report thereon; and further resolved, that Mr. Kerr, Mr. Harding and Mr. Tibbitts, do compose the said committee.

The joint address to Her Majesty the Queen, to accompany the contribution to the Patriotic Fund, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick

May it please your Majesty.—In the last session of the Legislature we offered your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the success of Your Majesty's Arms and those of your Allies in the glorious victory of the Alma.

Recent achievements have crowned your Majesty's arms with fresh laurels;—Balaklava and Inkerman will proclaim to every succeeding age the triumphs of British valour.

Whilst we rejoice in these victories, we deplore the loss of those brave men who have fallen in their country's cause and in defence of the liberties of the civilized world.

We know that the sufferings of the wounded and the sorrows of the bereaved deeply agitate your royal breast, and we desire to offer to your Majesty the expression of our sympathy for the survivors and the widows and orphans of the slain.

We cannot adequately express the intensity of our feelings; but for ourselves and the people of New Brunswick, and in their name and on their behalf, we crave leave to offer our humble contribution of five thousand pounds towards the Patriotic Fund.

We humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to direct that this offering may be placed at the disposal of your Majesty's commissioners for distribution as well among the wounded as among the widows and orphans of the sailors, soldiers and rines, who have fallen or may fall in this sanguinary conflict.

WILLIAM BLACK, President Legislative Council.
D. HANINGTON, Speaker of the Assembly.

12th February.

Read a second time the following bills, viz:—A bill to extend the great road in the County of Restigouche from Mrs. Keddle's to the River Upsalquitch. A bill to vest all Mines and minerals in the owner of the soil. Resolved, That there be granted,—To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor £10,000 towards the encouragement of Parish Schools, agreeably to the laws of this Province. Mr. McPhelim moved for leave to bring in—a bill to divide the Parish of Carleton, in the county of Kent, into two Parishes. Leave granted. The said bill being brought in was read a first time.

February 17.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill in amendment of an act intitled "an act to incorporate the South West Boom Company." Resolved, that the bill do pass. Ordered,—That Mr. Saiton take the said bill to the council and desire their concurrence thereto.

19th February.

Read a second time—a Bill relating to Jurors; and a bill to amend the Law of Evidence.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the ordinary services of the Province. Resolved that this bill do pass.

The Hon. Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in—a bill relating to the service of process on parties out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of this Province. Leave granted. The said bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Harding, that the house proceed to the order of the day of the 7th day of February instant, to go into committee of the whole on—a bill regulating the rate of interest on the loan or forbearance of money. Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months. And upon the question the committee divided, and it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Street the house again went into committee on—a bill to encourage the destruction of Beavers. Ordered thereupon, that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed for three months.

20th February.

On motion of Mr. End, the house went into committee of the whole on—a bill to authorize Aliens to hold Real Estate in this Province.

The Chairman reported, that the committee having the bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again. Ordered, that the report be accepted and leave granted.

21st February.

Read a second time—a bill to enable the Dorchester Manufacturing Company of the city of New York to hold property in this Province.

From the House of Assembly Debates.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Street called the attention of the house to the fact, that in several cases when petitions had been presented against the return of certain members, the necessary bonds had not been filed, consequently these petitions fall to the ground.

His Honor the Speaker said that it was his intention to have called the attention of the house to the matter just alluded to the moment he was disengaged. In the case of the petition of Mr. Goddard for a scrutiny of the votes given for the Hon. W. J. Ritchie, the bonds required by law had not been filed, consequently he would direct that an order of the house should be made, declaring the proceedings in that case terminated by the operation of law.

The petition of Mr. Lewis against the return of Mr. McLean, was also withdrawn, and the order of the day relative thereto discharged.

Feb. 13.—The usual allowance to the officers in the Assembly and the Legislative Council were likewise read and passed.

The usual salaries to the respective Light House keepers also passed with an additional £80 to the Light House keeper on Seal Island for employing an assistant.

The sum of £250 was granted to the Baptist Seminary in the City of Fredericton, and £30 towards the support of female schools in said city; also £50 to the infant school in said city.

The Bill to separate part of the Parish of Kingclear into a separate town or parish also obtained a third reading; and Hon. Mr. Fisher was requested to take the same to the Legislative Council and request concurrence thereto.

LOST.

While removing last fall, a WOODEN SCREW with a nut thereon, belonging to a Stitching Frame. Any person leaving it at the Gleaner Office, will be rewarded for their trouble.
Chatkian, 3rd March.