

ly had a stormy commencement. It is said that the Government will be attacked, but what the prospects of success are, no one can see. Some of the members who have not hitherto supported this Government, are unwilling to act unjustly towards them, and it is believed that on a test vote, they will be sustained by a very large majority. There is no doubt that the Government are awake, and quite ready for battle, and it is believed will go into such disclosures of old affairs as will be anything but pleasant to their opponents. It is said, especially, that Mr Tilley is prepared with a financial expose of transactions running through several years, which will be rather surprising. But we shall see what is done very shortly.

Feb. 15.

John F. Godard, Esq., lately elected for the City and County of St. John was introduced and conducted to his seat. Messrs Watters and Armstrong took their seats yesterday. Committees were afterwards appointed to enquire into and report on the subject of the Public Printing; also on Agriculture, Fisheries, Public Accounts, Lumber, Post Office, and Old Soldiers and their Widows.

Feb. 16.

It is understood that the Attorney-General's report of his Railway Mission, with the accompanying documents, will not be brought down until after the Address is disposed of.—There seems to be a strong anxiety amongst the Opposition that the Government should disagree upon this question. It will be a great calamity to the country, if, by any adverse influences, this most necessary subject of legislation should get the go-by in consequence of the state of rival parties. There is, it is believed, too much good sense in the House to allow this result to happen. It will be a poor business, indeed for New Brunswick, if the first great effort to elevate it to its proper position, should be thwarted. Much depends now upon the action of some middle men, who are determined to have the Railroad.

February 18.

This morning Mr Gray laid on the table an amendment to the fourth paragraph of the Address, declaring that the house has not confidence in the present Government—as follows:—
“We assure your Excellency that we are fully alive to the advantages to be derived from the introduction of Railways into this Province. The Legislature has repeatedly and steadily given its aid both by pecuniary facilities and Legislative enactments, to every well devised scheme for that purpose hitherto brought before it, and is still prepared so to do, particularly towards the construction of Railroads intended to unite the different sections of the Province, and to connect the Province itself with Nova Scotia and Canada, but we feel bound to state to Your Excellency that Your Excellency's present constitutional advisers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House and the Country to justify this House in entrusting to their care works of such magnitude and importance.”

Although of opinion that there will be no change in the Government, I send you a programme of the Administration that is to be—if a change takes place:

- JOHN H. GRAY, Attorney-General.
- GEORGE KEHR, Solicitor General.
- JAMES A. HARDING, Provincial Secretary.
- R. D. WILMOT, Surveyor General.
- GEO. HAYWARD, Commissioner of Public Works.
- EDWARD BOTSFOED, Railway Commissioner.
- CHARLES CONNELL, Postmaster General.
- JOHN A. STREET, in the Government without office; but promised the first vacant Judgeship.
- MR. CUTLER, Secretary of the Board of Works.
- FRANCIS MCPHELIN, with the old Members of the Executive now in the Legislative Council, to be members of the Executive without office.

BY TELEGRAPH TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE. Fredericton, February 16.

Several bills and petitions presented. Scrutiny committee, Harding and English reported the death of Mr Taylor. Harding's nominee and of English the member returned, and requested to be discharged: after some discussion the House determined to go into the matter on Monday morning, immediately after the journals are read. Reports of Executive resignations are utterly groundless; Government friends say they were raised to injure their position at this crisis. The question of paying Reporters was only incidentally alluded to on Thursday, many members are now said to be in its favour, House adjourned early.

Fredericton, February 18.

This morning Mr Gray laid on the table an amendment to a section of the Address involving a vote of no confidence, if carried government will be dissolved immediately, but friends of Government claim a decided majority in the House; rumours of Executive resignations false. The report of the committee in Carleton Scrutiny Case discussed for several hours; efforts made to get Mr. Harding the petitioning Candidate the seat without further scrutiny, this failed, discussion somewhat affected by party feeling; on motion of Mr. End the decision is referred back to the committee. This P. M. house went into consideration of Address in answer to the Governor's Speech. Mr. Gray moved his resolution and spoke for about one hour and a half, when house adjourned. The Attorney General to reply in the morning, and the discussion will probably last several days. Not much excitement.

Fredericton, February 19.

House was occupied in receiving petitions, &c., during the morning. At 12 o'clock the

Attorney General began his reply to Mr Gray's motion, and spoke until half-past three, it was then decided to adjourn the debate until tomorrow at 12, question will not be taken for several days. House afterward occupied with receiving petitions, &c.. Mr. End enquired if Government designed to go on with the Law Commission Report this winter. Solicitor General replied that they did. Mr. End also enquired whether they designed touching the Revised Statutes; answer to be given to-morrow. Attorney General in his Speech absolutely denied that there were any dissension in the Government, and said that thus far there had been an entire agreement.

February 20.

House occupied with ordinary business until half-past 12 o'clock. Debate on Mr. Gray's motion, resumed by Mr. Connell its seconder who spoke against the Government. Some explanation between Connell and the Attorney General. Mr. Hatheway replied to Connell, commenting on his inconsistency since 1851 and strongly opposed Gray's motion. Mr. Street then spoke against the Government until adjournment. House adjourned at a quarter to 3 o'clock, to enable members to attend Mr. Gaynor's funeral.

February 21.

The House was occupied with receiving petitions during the morning. Mr. Street resumed his speech, and continued until 3 o'clock. Attorney General then explained a statement of Mr. Connell's yesterday to the effect that he could have gone into the government, and said—he knew not of it. Provincial Secretary then began a general reply, and entered into a financial statement. He spoke until 5 o'clock, and is to resume to-morrow morning. Nothing else done.

February 22.

House occupied with routine of business during the morning. Petitions received for removing shire town of King's County and incorporation of the town of Woodstock. Hon. Mr. Tilley resumed the debate on the want of confidence motion; and spoke for upwards of two hours. In his speech he contrasted the expenditure of the old and new Governments, showing those of the former to be considerably in excess of the latter; he also deduced facts comparing the competency of the present administration with that of their predecessors in office, for carrying on great Public Works. Mr. Harding spoke for one hour and twenty minutes, lauded Mr. Tilley's speech, and condemned the Government for several of their acts, but did not positively assert that he would vote against them. Mr. Steadman delivered a speech in defence of the Government, and spoke for one hour. Mr. Wilmot is expected to resume the debate in the morning. House adjourned at four o'clock.

Nominating of candidates of York County, to day. W. H. Needham, proposed by W. D. Hart and seconded by C. Goodspeed. J. C. Allan, proposed by J. A. Miles, and seconded by T. Murray. Mr. Needham, decidedly for the Government and Prohibitory Law, unless majority wish it repealed. Mr. Allan will support the Government in all good measures. Spoke of them favourably, but would not pledge himself to follow any body of men in every thing. Against Prohibitory Law, which he said was the only question to be settled by this Election.

Indigestion with all its attendant evils cured in eight weeks.—Wm. Henry Harris, Esqr., a contributor to many of the leading Canadian Papers, was afflicted with indigestion, the most simple food caused him hours of uneasiness by day, and want of rest by night, his sedentary profession also tended in no wise to mitigate the disorder, so that life became, as it were, a burden to him, he had recourse to a variety of means to alleviate his sufferings, but without avail; however, he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and this extraordinary remedy restored him to health after he had despaired of ever being cured, and to the astonishment of all who knew him. He can now eat with gusto to any kind of food without experiencing the slightest symptoms of his old complaint.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Dissolved Firm of MORICE, NAPIER and Co. will be carried on in future on the same Premises, No. 13, Hanover street, Liverpool, under the style of S. H. NAPIER and Co. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to S. H. NAPIER, under terms of the deed of dissolution.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following BILL will be brought before the Legislature at the approaching Session, and is now published for the information of all concerned.
A Bill to amend Title one, Chapter one, of the Revised Statutes, “of the Division of the Province into Counties and Parishes.”
Whereas, by the Revised Statutes the Division Line between the Parishes of North Esk and Nelson in the County of Northumberland, is established by a line running West from Beaubear's Point, thereby altering the boundary of the said Parishes as by Law heretofore established; which has led to confusion and inconvenience to the inhabitants generally of both parishes, and must seriously injure the Parish of North Esk. And whereas, it appears to have been a mistake in the compilation, and it is deemed advisable that that part of the said chapter be repealed, and the old line re-established. Be it therefore Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly.
That, that part of the said Chapter, Number One, Title Number One, as relates to the division line between the Parishes of Nelson and North Esk, in the County of Northumberland, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, that the said division line shall commence from Beaubear's Point and run South Sixty Eight degrees, West as formerly established by law.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

Sackville, 18th February, 1856.

Canada from Liverpool Saturday, P. M., arrived at Halifax 4 o'clock, A. M., Sunday, 17th instant. Atlantic arrived 15th morning of Thursday. Beligique still at Southampton, agents have returned passage money and compensation: cargo out and not much injured, ship goes into graving dock. Argo arrived at Southampton on 26th.

The London Morning Advertiser has the following unpleasant announcement—we regret to hear that an interview with Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American Question.

Peace Negotiations.—Despatches of the Russian Government completing and confirming a telegraph announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austrian propositions were received at Vienna on the 23rd, and the courier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London.—A memorandum embodying the propositions that were signed at Vienna were sent to Paris and London, and is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris on Feb. the 17th, that very little time will be lost in the discussion and that the whole will be brought to a conclusion by Feb. 25.

Preliminaries prior to opening now only await arrival of Turkish Plenipotentiaries. It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies, preliminary to her admission into the Peace convention, and that subsequently she will be excluded from the conference, but will be invited to sign the final deed of settlement. Baron Brunon and Count Orloff are the Russian Plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Titoff and Tenton; Lord Clarendon represents England; Marquis Dayeglio, Sardinia; Count Buol, Austria; May, France; Dervish Pacha, Turkey.

Baltic.—Letters received 30th speak of mild weather and presumption that more or less of navigation. At Pillan, Memel, and Cuxhaven, ice was breaking up.

Crimean Correspondents from English Camp, Jan. 18, reports army healthy, no incidents except Russians firing from the north fort. Gortschakoff has handed over the command to Luders and issued neat valedictory to his Crimean comrades.

January 9.—Russians made expeditions over ice to attack Kerch, but General Vivian being on the alert they retired.

Asia Minor.—General Williams was at Tiflis Dec. 14, and was handsomely treated; awaiting orders from St. Petersburg as to his destination. We know nothing of Kars excepting the town is occupied by 2 Russian battalions, while another battalion remained in the camp formerly held by Mouravieff's army. Captured guns and amunitions of Kars have been removed to Alexandropol. Sick Turks have been sent to the hospital at Otta. Roads were shut up by snow. A letter from within Erzeroom predicts a scarcity soon in the city. Iskendar Pacha was seriously wounded, Dec. 23.

Persia.—There is talk that Porte will send Ahmet Fitch to Teheran to meditate in dispute between Britain and Persia.

Britain, Jan. 21.—Queen opened Parliament with usual ceremonies, persons most noticed in the gorgeous assemblage in the House of Lords were Mr Buchanan in Citizens dress, Turkish Minister, because he wore a fez, and Hayten Ambassador, because of his colour. In Lords Earl Gosford moved the address, Earl Abingdon seconded, Earl Derby would not oppose but considered the royal speech bare, cold and meagre, and it ought to have referred to the state of America, India and Colonies, and to fall of Kars, further in carrying out enlistment scheme. Government, he conceived had evaded the spirit of the Municipal Laws of United States, and he hoped that the apology offered would be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the Speech in reference to the subject; the whole Speech he said was redolent of water gruel.

Earl of Clarendon replied as follows:—I wish to take an early opportunity of referring to the state of our relations with the United States, there can be no doubt as to the common sense view of the obligations of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that a difference of opinion has arisen, in such a case correspondence is useless, and I lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third power, both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed, and by him, that upon further consideration the United States Government will agree to it. With respect to recruiting in the United States it would not have a friendly solution to allude to it from the Throne, inasmuch as the correspondence must have been produced, and correspondence still continues.—The most recent demands of the Government of the United States arrived only two days ago, and are not yet in a state to be made public.

The origin of the trouble was this—at the beginning of the War, numerous foreigners in the United States applied to the British Government for permission to join the army in the East, in consequence of which instructions

were sent to the Governor of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the U. States could be received at Halifax. These instructions were notified to Mr Crampton who was at the same time informed that anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation or infringement of the Municipal Law of the United States. Agency Offices were opened, and upon complaint being made, Mr. Crampton desired that it might be made public, that the British Government did not recruit, or raise soldiers in the United States, and he made known his instructions to Mr Marcy, who then expressed himself satisfied. Judge Kane had decided that to pay the passage of men to a foreign port and then enlist them, was no violation of International Law; and those persons whose passages were paid to Canada went as volunteers, and were not bound to enter the British service. A correspondence of a not very amiable nature has taken place between the two governments, but the transactions to which it refers are by-gone transactions, and from the commencement the British Government have disclaimed all intention of infringing in any way the Law of the United States.

With the conduct of Mr Crampton his government is perfectly satisfied, convinced that neither intentionally, or unintentionally, nor accidentally, did he violate any Law of the United States.

Lord Clarendon then goes on to say that he hopes the difficulty is susceptible of a peaceful solution, and that he does not mean any slight by making no mention of America in the Queen's Speech.

In the House of Commons the Speaker read Speech, and Mr. Byng moved, and Mr. Baxter seconded address in reply. Admiral Napier took seat as a new member for Southwark, and immediately moved for papers relating to his Baltic expedition. Mr. Baillie gave notice of resolution to the effect that employment of agents for enlistment in foreign countries lowers the dignity of Britain, and is calculated to endanger the relations with other states.

Captain C. H. Walsh, of the bark St. Lawrence, of New York, committed suicide by poison at Liverpool.

France.—Satisfaction is expressed that Paris is selected as place of Congress. Peace looked upon as certain. There has been numerous arrests of members of marine section, at Bordeaux. Paris extremely gay, and even Falibour Saint Germaine are coming out strong in balls.

Moniteur publishes decree fixing the import duty on raw cotton brought from the entre ports by French vessels at 25 francs per hundred Kilograms, being a deduction of five francs on the rate fixed by Tariff of 1853.

Spain.—Official Gazette denies that political arrests have taken place in Cuba.

Austria.—Emperor of Austria as a mark of consideration for illustrious ally Victoria, has pardoned Col. Turr.

India and China.—Bombay dates are to Jan. 2. Santal insurrection suppressed. Quiet throughout India. British are about to seize kingdom of Gude, and to allow its king a pension of half a million of dollars; to reduce its army from 80,000 to 15,000, and to appoint English General Outram Governor of the country. Fair business done in imports; money scarce, and exchange advanced.

Canton, December 15.—Another large fire. Trade in Canton in old teas during the month, was brisker, but few new teas in market, consequently operations limited. Failure of several Chinese Shroffs at Sanghai has been followed by a suspension of Aspinwall, McKenzie & Co. Liabilities \$750,000.

It is stated that the teamen had threatened to stop the trade in tea and silk from December 7 in consequence of difficulties from these failures.

No Markets reported.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Office for the Northern District of New Brunswick with BOWSER'S HOTEL, Osham.
S. LAPHORN, Surveyor.
Chatham, 16th February, 1856.

NEWCASTLE.

NO. 1, FRONT STREET,

- 300 Bushels OATS
- 100 Quintals DRY CODFISH,
- 20 Bbls. Pickled do.
- Yellow Corn, in bags,
- 50 bbls. Canada Superfine FLOUR.
- 60 do Oats Meal.
- Oatmeal, in barrels and bags,
- Fibs. Pilot and Navy Bread,
- Butter, Soda, and Water Crackers,
- Mess, Prime Mess, and Miramichi PORK.
- Molasses, 56 and 7 inch Trns.
- Sugars, Stove Pipe, Coffee,
- Candles,
- Butter,
- Cheese,
- Tobacco,
- Cigars,
- Confections.

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND HARDWARE.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Majassins. Hoops, Laths, Barrels, &c., &c. 1 Bale first sort New York HOFS. Cheap for Cash.

A. FRASER.

February 16, 1856.