

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

St. John, 25th February, 1856.

Atlantic arrived at New York on Saturday last. Strong westerly gales which lasted 10 days. Three days in large fields of ice. Nothing of Pacific.

Preliminary Protocol signed first at Vienna, by representatives of France, England Turkey, Russia and Austria; agreeing to open conference at Paris within three weeks.

Armistice on land only, agreed to end of March.

Great excitement relative to war with the United States.

Reported difficulties between Clarendon and Buchanan repeated. Rumoured that Buchanan demanded passports.

Reported England and France jointly sent envoys to Brazil relative to Central American affairs.

Asia arrived at New York yesterday. Little important to add to the Atlantic's news.

Reported Sir H. Bulwar intimated that he would like to act as mediator between British Government and Buchanan. Said to be the desire of Palmerston.

Nothing important from the Crimea.

Liverpool Breadstuffs rather depressed. Western 35s. Consols weak, closing at 90 1/2 to 91 1/2.

Sackville, February 29.

The mail steamer America from Liverpool, in the afternoon of Saturday, the 16th instant, with 99 passengers, arrived at half-past two this morning.

Herman arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 10th. Argo sailed from Southampton on Wednesday, 13th. Baltic arrived Wednesday, the 13th, at 11, p.m. Ericson arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 14th, towing Dutch brig Anna Maria, which was found in distress, with valuable cargo, and towed 350 miles.

Clipper Dreadnaught, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 9th, bringing news from America to January 24.

Liverpool and Philadelphia steamers, resume sailing next month.

Peace Congress.—Conferences were expected to open on Monday the 18th, but non-arrival of Count Buol, and Ali Pacha will postpone meeting till probably Thursday the 21st. Baron Brunow has arrived at Paris, and Russian Ambassie is once more brilliant. Marquis Dazoglio has declined appointment of Sardinian Plenipotentiary in favour of Count Cavour.—Clarendon leaves London to-day, 16th, for Paris. Ali Pacha has left Constantinople. Count Buol was hourly expected.

London Advertiser says—That Austria and France both wished for admission of Prussia, but Palmerston absolutely insisted on her exclusion.

Vienna Correspondent of Times, professes to know that France and Austria have come to an understanding of the fifth point, and that England will be outvoted in conferences if she attempts to make a sine qua non of the disarmament of the eastern coast of the Black Sea. France and Austria are likely to concur with England on non fortification of Aland Islands, and will insist on admission of Consuls into all ports of the Black sea, but neither France or Austria consider razing of Russian forts on Circassian coast as a measure demanded by interests of Europe. Austria does not consider Nicolaieff as Black sea Port.

London Times has editorial, which although boasting, betrays anxiety as to England's success in approaching Congress.

Turkey.—Sultan appeared at balls at British and French embassies. True believers would not believe it. English dragoon barracks at Constantinople accidentally burnt; no lives lost. Fire also at Yarna.

Crimea.—Allies have exploded the last of the Sebastopol Docks. Fort Nicholas is mined.—Russians fire heavily from the North. Five English regiments preparing to return home. French army received news of peace very badly. January 29—Six boats attempted a surprise from the North side, but were discovered and repulsed by French. Peace news caused excitement in Russian army, and preparations making for attack on General Autemare's division were countermanded.

Principalities.—Vienna Letters state—Negotiations relative to Principalities are still unsettled. Austria and France differing from England as to propriety of according representative institutions. It is said that point will be reserved for settlement at Paris after treaty of peace is signed.

Asia.—Russians gave fete to General Williams and Yasif Pacha, at Tiflis, January 12.—Advice from Trebezond, January 29, states—That Russians had evacuated part of Turkish Armenia, and had retired to Erivan.

Murray, British minister from Persia, is snowed up at Tabrees.

Britain.—Debate occurred in Commons, Friday night, 15th. Mr Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to relations with United States, and moved for production of all correspondence with the government of States, relative to conduct of Crampton, Roebuck commenced by impressing on the House the necessity for question to be properly understood in Britain, and that it should be ascertained who was to blame for unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked, that the laws of the United States prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that

in early days the republic had required French Minister of that period to be removed for such infraction of the laws. Their jealousy on this head, was therefore only natural. Then proceeded to show from documents read at late trials in the United States, that Mr Crampton knew that he was breaking the law. Next, he took means to evade it, and thirdly, was supported in evasion by the Government of Nova Scotia, and Governor General of Canada, and urged to it by Home Government. Under these circumstances, Roebuck contended that Government of the United States were justified in requiring recall of Crampton, and that the apology which British Government had tendered was a delusion upon the House and Country. He therefore called, first for specific answer to this question—what instructions were given to Crampton; and next for an expression of opinion on the part of the House, that they were no parties to this violation of the law of the United States. Mr Hadfield seconded the motion.

Lord Palmerston replied—defending the government, and stating, that the correspondence would be produced as soon as the last despatch from American government had been answered: Palmerston then launched into a fierce invective against Roebuck, whom he called a mouth-piece of calumnies, uttered in the United States; and as holding brief from the enemy. Palmerston then continued—no man could more strongly feel the calamities that would arise from a conflict between the British nation and the United States—these were the sentiments of all people of this country, but it was one thing to entertain friendly sentiments towards a kindred people and another to lose own feeling of self-respect. It was incumbent upon those who were charged with the public interest to cultivate both these sentiments—for interests of peace—were equally great on both sides of the Atlantic—and calamities arising from the state of war would be equally disastrous: that however, which a government had to consider was the justice of its cause, and what was befitting the dignity and honor of country. He was persuaded that this feeling was reciprocated on both sides of the Atlantic, whatever might be said in popular speeches in America, and notwithstanding such ebullition as this house just heard, which savoured of anything but a tendency to conciliate differences. He was persuaded there was such right feeling in the people of the United States that they valued the friendship of the people of this great empire, and that the interests of both were inseparably bound up with continuance of friendly relations. He could not under such circumstances, persuade himself that these matters of difference, when they came to be laid before the Congress of the United States, as they would be before the Parliament of Great Britain, would not receive calm, dispassionate, and reasonable consideration which was essential to amicable settlement, and which he trusted would prevent any intemperate individuals on either side, from attempting to plunge the two countries into the calamities of war.

Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified capitalists to meet Palmerston and himself on Monday 18th, to hear proposed terms of new loan, supposed of £20,000,000.

London Times Reviews Senator Seward's Speech, and says—England won't give up the smallest of her rights to mere American clamours.

Our Liverpool correspondent gives from private source, but does not guarantee statement—Derby party and Gladstone party had each held secret meeting on course to be pursued respecting American difficulty—Derbyites decided to support Palmerston, to rescue English honor from Republican insult. These were actual words. Gladstonites decided to take every measure to shun a rupture with the United States.

Italy.—Sardinian Senate voted loan of 30,000,000. Fifty votes against seven.

Austria.—Conduct of Italian Bishops, in taking undue advantage of the Concordat has given rise to new negotiations with the Pope.

Egypt.—This year's grain crop will be short owing to limited rise in Nile.

Andrew Jackson & Son, Corn dealers Glasgow, had failed—Liabilities £70,000.

Spain.—Court Montemolino, is negotiating a Carlist loan in Holland and Germany.

India.—Bombay mails, January 16, to hand, Santal troubles over. Kingdom of Oude will be either sequestered or annexed. All quiet on northern frontiers. Dost Mahomed said to be preparing to resist recent Persian seizure of Herat. Bombay market mostly quiet.—Money tighter. Gold and valuable copper mines discovered at Caltack and Assam.—Details of Great Fire in Rangoon, December 12, received. Mogul merchants are chief sufferers. Troubles had occurred at Jidda and Mocha, on Red Sea, but not important.

Japan.—Dutch have concluded important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges denied to England and United States. By this treaty, Djidjma is ceded to the Dutch, whereupon to form an entrepot; for their trade with Japan, allowing them to land goods and stores duty free.

No markets reported.

No intelligence of the Pacific.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

ESTABLISHED 1834. Office for the Northern District of New Brunswick with BOWSER'S HOTEL, Chatham. S. LAPHORN, Surveyor. Chatham, 15th February, 1856.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

COUNTY KENT.

In accordance with a Requisition addressed to the High Sheriff, a Public Meeting was held in the Court House, Richibucto, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., in order that the sentiments of the People of the County might be expressed, relative to the Prohibitory Law of the Province, and to adopt such measures to procure a repeal of the same by the Legislature, as the meeting might deem advisable and requisite.

The Sheriff after having explained the object of the meeting stated—it was necessary to select a Chairman. Whereupon it was moved by Mr John Little, and seconded by Mr James Fraser, that Wm. S. Caie, Esq., be Chairman. A Division having been called for—The Sheriff finding the Court House far too small to take a correct vote, requested the meeting to divide outside on the Court House Square, when it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved by Mr Alexander Girwan, and seconded by Mr John Power, that Joseph Wetmore, Esq., SHERIFF, be Chairman, it was decided in the affirmative.

Moved by the Hon. J. W. Weldon, and seconded by Mr Daniel MacAwley, that Mr M. S. LEVY, be Secretary, which was approved of.

The Meeting having been called to order by the Chairman, the following Resolution was moved by the Hon. J. W. Weldon, and seconded by Mr Peter McPhelim:

Whereas, the Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, known as the Prohibitory Act, is Arbitrary, unjust, and oppressive in its enactments, is creating hostile feelings between different portions of the People of the Province thus disturbing the quiet and harmony of Society. That the evils which will flow from its continuance on the Statute Book by superadding the demoralization of the Smuggler to the crime of Intemperance, are greater than the benefits calculated to result from its enactments. Therefore, Resolved, as the opinion of this Meeting, that all constitutional means should be used to procure the repeal of the said Act, and substituting such enactments for the importation and sale of Spirituous Liquors as are in accordance with the feelings of a free people.

Whereupon the following Amendment was moved by Thos. Wetmore Bliss, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Jas. Law:

Resolved, That Intemperance, the natural result of the Liquor Traffic, being a universally admitted evil, which all previous Legislation has failed to restrain; and there not having been time fairly to test the salutary effects of the "Prohibitory Law," so called, it is inexpedient to ask for its repeal.

A Division having been taken on the amendment—it was decided in the negative, when the Resolution was put and carried by a large majority.

Moved by Dr. H. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. James Hannay, and carried unanimously:

Resolved—That a copy of the Resolution be signed by the Chairman, and Secretary, and transmitted to the Members of the County, and respectfully request their support to carry out the sentiments of this Meeting.

Moved by Mr Richard McLaughlan, and seconded by Mr James Graham, and carried unanimously:

That, the proceedings of this Meeting be sent for publication in the "Miramichi Gleaner," and "St. John Freeman."

Moved by the Rev. Jas. Law, and seconded by the Hon. J. W. Weldon:

That the Chairman leave the Chair, and that Mr John Little be called thereto, the thanks of the Meeting were then tendered to the High Sheriff as Chairman, for his upright, honorable, and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Three cheers having been given for "Her Most Gracious Majesty" The Queen.

Three cheers for the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and three cheers for the Sheriff, in which both sides heartily joined.

The Meeting dispersed in order and harmony, each party expressing their admiration of the orderly conduct of the Meeting.

It is universally admitted to be the largest Meeting ever held in this County. J. W. WELDON, High Sheriff and Chairman. M. S. LEVY, Secretary. Richibucto, County of Kent, 22nd Feb. 1856

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Dundas, in the County of Kent, convened by the Town Clerk, and held at Cogan, on the 22nd inst., for the purpose of getting up an opinion in reference to the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Wm. HANNINGTON, Esq., being called to the Chair, and Mr JOHN W. COLPITTS appointed Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed and passed:—

Moved by Henry Livingston, Esq., and seconded by Jas. Long, Esq.:

Resolved—That this Meeting regards the Law for the Prohibition of the Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks, as not only consistent with the Law of God, but as evidencing the approbation of the Divine Being upon the great Temperance reformation, and acknowledging His prospering hand in the great success thus attained.

Moved by Mr John W. Colpitts, and seconded by Mr Talang Bushwa:

Resolved—That it is unjust in the opponents of the Prohibitory Law, to seek its repeal before a sufficient time has been allowed to test its effects upon Society, and this Meeting earnestly deprecate such repeal without some tangible evidence of its producing an injurious effect upon the interests of the people.

Moved by Jas. Long, Esq., and seconded by Mr Jas. Lucas:

Resolved—That the success of the Law depends much upon the faithful efforts of its supporters to secure its due enforcement; and every man should consider the words of Nelsen's celebrated signal, as now renewed in application to that glorious Law—New Brunswick expects that every man will do his duty.

Moved by Henry Livingston, Esq., and seconded by Mr Joseph Lucas, Senr.:

Resolved—That copies of the above Resolutions be sent to the Miramichi Gleaner and Westmorland Times, Newspapers.

After three cheers were given for the Queen, three more cheers for our worthy Representative, R. B. Cutler, Esq., the Meeting broke up in good order.

Wm. HANNINGTON, Chairman. JOHN W. COLPITTS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

We are indebted to the St. John Morning News for the following Financial statement of the affairs of the Province, as laid before the Assembly by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, in his Speech in answer to Mr Gray's "No Confidence" Resolution. The figures are well worthy a careful analysis, and will go far to disprove the statements which have been constantly paraded before the public in the opposition Press during the recess of the wasteful extravagance of the present Government.

He met the charge of extravagance and creation of new departments, by showing the necessity of a more efficient Audit. He referred to the losses that had arisen from the old system, which in one instance were over £2000. He defended the appointment of Controller, and shewed that the arrangement was economical; the department in this Province, since its transfer to Provincial control, costs about £300 per annum—formerly it cost £1400. In Nova Scotia the same department now costs over £1000. He referred to the Board of Works, and shewed that the expenses of the Board for the year were only £801, and that the travelling expenses of Mr Steves, as a member of the Government—were he not the head of one of the departments and the usual commission on works immediately under his supervision last year, would have amounted to over £900—thus securing a saving of £100 by this department, to say nothing of the advantages of the supervision of all the public works. Under the arrangement of 1853 and '54, the same services would have cost at least £900 per annum.

He shewed that the estimate was within £1000 of the estimate submitted by him last year, and had the House limited their appropriations to the estimate of the Government, no difficulty would have arisen. The Government, not having the initiation, had no check, and consequently no power.

Mr Gray stated that Government had used £17,000 balance of Cash after paying claims due by the Government on the first January, 1855. Instead of the Government having such a balance at their disposal, they had been compelled to take nearly £16,000 from the revenues of the present Government to meet the claims against the Province contracted by their predecessors.

Table with financial data: We find on the 1st January, 1856, cash at our disposal, say £40,000 0 0. We have paid appropriations of '53 and '54, 37,114 18 6. Warrant's outstanding on the 1st January '55, 8,848 0 0. Paid Savings' Bank to meet calls by depositors to January '56, 10,900 0 6. Balance as before stated, £65,962 18 6. We have drawn from the Bank of New Brunswick, to January 1, '56, 23,294 19 0.