

discussion relative to the receiving of a Petition praying for compensation in consequence of loss sustained by the operation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, petition not received. Several Bills received a third reading. Petition from a number of the inhabitants of the City of St. John was presented, praying that the Common Council may not have the appointment of a Police Magistrate. Petitions were presented against the removal of the Shire Town of Kings County. At 12 o'clock the House went into supply and passed the usual amounts to officers of the House of Assembly, and light-house keepers, and commissioners. The sum of £12,500 was also granted for the support of schools. Mr Boyd's Resolution respecting the discontinuance of all grants to denominational schools was taken up, and after much speech making was negatived by a large majority. Another long discussion took place upon Mr Street's Bill for the destruction of bears and wolves, the principal of the bill was sustained, and progress reported. The House adjourned a few minutes before six o'clock.

## News of the Week.

### UNITED STATES.

**Mass Meeting of Republicans at Pittsburg.**—A large mass meeting was held here, on February 23, to aid the emigration to Kansas of those who feel determined to use every means to secure the establishment there of a free State, and to aid such of the present inhabitants of Kansas as have declared themselves against what is termed lawless aggression and unconstitutional coercion. George W. Jackson was the President of the meeting, and D. L. Eaton Secretary.

The following declaration was then read and unanimously adopted:

We do therefore declare to the people of the United States, as the objects for which we unite in political action:

First.—We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow of the introduction of Slavery into territories once consecrated to freedom, and will resist, by every Constitutional means, the existence of Slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

Second.—We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas, in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political powers in favour of the admission of Kansas to the Union, as a free, sovereign, independent State.

Third.—Believing that the present national administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with progress of slave power to National supremacy, with exclusion of Freedom from the territory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organisation to resist and overthrow it.

**Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia.**—At the above mentioned Convention held on the 23rd February, Mr Small of Pennsylvania, announced that he had a compromise to present on the Slavery question, which was as follows:

Resolved, That we repudiate all platforms adopted by the National Council.

Resolved, That this Convention put forth, as a simple platform of principles of the American Party "The Bible and the Constitution," and upon that rear the following five points:

1. American Institutions should be controlled only by America's men.

2. American labour should be protected from foreign competition.

3. American resources should be developed by every legal means.

4. American compromises, made in good faith, should be observed, in spirit, at least, as a guarantee of American integrity and loyalty.

5. American citizens abroad should be protected in their rights of conscience, of religious worship, and of honorable burial.

**The Difficulty between Great Britain and the United States.**—The following is the President's Message to Congress, recommending an appropriation for the improvement of the defences of the country.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting and recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress the following:

**Communication of the Secretary of War.**—Improvements in arms and munitions of war having been recently perfected, by which their efficiency has been much increased, it is very desirable that these improvements should be applied as far and as soon as practicable to the arms on hand, both in government arsenals and in possession of the States.

Although our present supply of arms is as good, and probably superior to those of the same date of manufacture, as that of any other nation, in the use of them, in their present condition we should have to cope at a disadvantage with others who may have been beforehand with us in the application to their arms of the recent improvements. It has been our policy heretofore, to carry on gradually and slowly the work of preparing for military efficiency, both offensive and defensive, and in pursuance of this policy, the estimates of the War Department from year to year have been limited to the execution of such work only as accorded with the ordinary means of our armories and arsenals, with but a small force of operatives in employment. In view, however, of the propriety of assuring at the earliest period, military efficiency as it regards men, it seems proper that more active and vigorous measures should now be adopted:—that we

should increase the capacity for producing, and the force in employment at our armories and arsenals; that we should prepare more rapidly armaments and ammunition for fortifications; that we should increase our supplies of improved small arms, by manufacturing new ones, and altering those of an efficient style of fabrication, both the U. S. and State arms; and that we should provide ample supplies of ammunition, accoutrements and implements for immediate and most efficient use.

In order to effect this it is necessary that more than ordinary means be placed at the disposal of the Executive and I respectfully suggest and recommend that application be made for the early appropriation of three millions of dollars, for increasing the military efficiency of the country, to be applied at the discretion of the President towards the objects before stated.

A debate ensued as to whether the communication should go to the Committee on Ways and Means, or to the Military Committee.—Without concluding this debate the House adjourned.

Washington Feb. 27.—The discussion on referring the message of the President recommending the appropriation of \$3,000,000 to increase the efficiency of the army, was resumed.

Mr Quitman said there was nothing in the message ominous of war, as had been stated, though in his message there was a possibility if not probability of war. England could not engage in a war with this country without convulsing her kingdom, three millions of subjects being dependent on one only of our products—cotton.

Mr Faulkner did not regard the message as warlike, but simply as suggesting a reversal of the past unwise policy regarding the manufacture of arms at arsenals. He thought Humphrey Marshall had excited unnecessary alarm yesterday, by throwing out the idea of warlike intentions contained in the message. He apprehended that when the administration determines on war it will be sent openly, announcing the fact and acting on that as on other subjects—boldly and fearlessly.

Humphrey Marshall contended that from the face of the message he was satisfied in believing that the President looked to war. He did not want to see the Executive filibuster about the subject of sounding the note of alarm, as if preparing for a conflict, unless questions have arisen fortifying such conduct. If necessary, he (Marshall) would not hesitate to vote for supplies for the defence of the honour of the country, when the application comes in a proper manner.

The message was referred to the Military Committee. Adjourned.

**Our Relations with England.**—Washington, Feb. 26.—The intense excitement caused by the telegraphic despatches of the news by the steamers Atlantic and Asia, on Sunday last, is allayed by the assurance that there is nothing in the Government despatches, since received calculated to diminish the hope that our difficulties with England may be peacefully arranged although our relations with that country are not materially changed since the advice by the Canada.

Mr Buchanan probably left England on the 20th for a tour on the Continent.

Mr Dallas will soon receive his written instructions, his intercourse with the State Department heretofore being of a verbal character.

The Government despatches show that many of the speculations and assertions of the British press and statesmen are untrue. Nor is there ground for the rumours of an angry altercation having taken place between Lord Clarendon and Mr Buchanan.

It may be confidently asserted that no formal proposition has been made by Great Britain to arbitrate the pending differences. Under present circumstances it is believed our Government would not accept that mode of adjustment.

The response of the Executive to the Senate's resolution calling for the documents relative to the British enlistments will probably be sent in to-morrow, and will show that gross inaccuracies have been made by the press and public men relative to the true state of that question.

**New York, Feb. 26.**—The Herald has the following despatch from Washington, under date of Feb. 25:

The Cabinet had a quite protracted session to-day. The subject before them was, I understand, our relations with England. It is understood this evening that Mr Crampton will be dismissed. In that case intercourse between England and the United States will be suspended, as England will, as soon as she learns that her Minister has been dismissed, also refuse to receive our Minister. Thus there will be no diplomatic intercourse for some time at least, between the countries, or until there is an amicable settlement of our difficulties.

**New York, Feb. 28.**—The Post of this evening has the following despatch:—

Washington, Feb. 27.—Mr Marcy's final despatch to Mr Buchanan of Dec. 28th, is contained in the documents sent to the Senate this morning. It demands explicitly of the British Government the recall of Mr Crampton, the British minister resident at Washington. Mr Marcy writes:—His connection with that affair (the enlistment) has rendered him an unacceptable representative of her Britannic Majesty near this Government, and you are directed by the President to ask Her Majesty's Government to recall him. Mr Marcy also asks the recall of Consuls Barclay at New York, Rowcroft at Cincinnati, and Mathew at Philadelphia. In

reference to the former, he says: 'The improper conduct of Mr Barclay, in the case of the bark Maury, has justly given offence to the commercial community with which he resides, and with which he has official connection.'

### YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The Mail arrived at 2 o'clock this morning. We give a few selections from the papers below:

Revolutionary parties are forming in Nicaragua against Walker, and Costa Rica is sending a force against him.

**Presidential Campaign Opened.**—Hon. Millard Fillmore has been nominated by the National Convention of the American party, as their candidate for the Presidency.

**Freshet on the Western Rivers.**—Several Steamboats Sunk.—Cincinnati, Feb. 25.—The Licking River opposite this city commenced rising rapidly yesterday morning, throwing immense quantities of ice in the Ohio, breaking up the ice in the latter, and doing great damage. The steamboats Flag, Alberune, Bridge City, Grapeshot, Madonna, Salem, Black Diamond and Yorktown were all sunk, and will prove a total loss. It is also reported that the steamers Wisconsin and Forest Queen are lost below Mill Creek. Several other steamboats were more or less injured, and a number of flat boats and barges sunk. The total loss thus far ascertained is upward of \$200,000.

Further disasters are apprehended. The Ohio River has risen about eight feet within the last twelve hours, and is still rising.

**The Haytiens again Beaten.**—Soulouque's Army completely Routed.—New York Feb. 26.—The Evening Post gives the following extracts from a letter dated Cape Haytien, Jan. 29:—"The Haytiens have again been beaten and driven back by the Dominicans, and the Emperor has returned here to-day, with all his troops, some five or six thousand men. They have been coming into town since noon, and such a miserable set of objects I never beheld. Some hundred or more of wounded were sent down in the barges, and a vast number of dead are left behind the bushes. This has been the most disastrous campaign the Haytiens ever made.

**Earthquake at Cuba.**—El Ralicator reports that a slight earthquake was recently felt at Cuba. It occurred shortly after 9 o'clock at night.

**La Alborada, of Villa Clara publishes extracts from letters from Santa Cruz, Tenerife, January 20th, stating that the winter there was terrible. Rain had fallen incessantly for more than a month, and on the 7th of January there was a fearful hurricane, which did much damage to buildings and shipping. At Gorochico the waves were so high that the sea encroached upon the land and swept through the streets. A monastery was destroyed, and two of the monks were buried in the ruins. A bark from Gomera was lost with 10 men.**

**New York Markets, Feb. 29.**—Flour Market opened 6d. to 1s. better, with fair demand for home consumption; com. to extra State, \$6.75 a 7.13; superfine to extra Canadian, \$6.75 a 6.95. Corn heavy, 71a 75c. Pork in active demand at better prices; mess, \$16.25 a 16.37; prime \$14.25.

**Important Rumour.**—It was rumoured within the vicinity of the Barracks yesterday afternoon, that arrangements are to be made immediately for transporting Troops between St. John and Fredericton.—St. John M. News.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

St. John, March 4, 1856.

Baltic arrived. No tidings of the Pacific.

Peace conferences opened on the 23rd. All envoys had arrived at Paris.

Confidence on re-establishment of peace continues.

Excitement in England regarding difficulties with America increasing.

It is said that a large force of British Ships of war is to be concentrated in Canadian waters.

Money more stringent. Consols 90½. New Loan has been fixed at £5,000,000.

White wheat declined 1s.; other breadstuffs slightly advanced. Western canal Flour 34s. to 36s. Ohio 39s. Other markets generally unchanged.

**London Times says.**—20th Regiment and Battalion Rifles are under orders for Canada. It is also rumoured that nearly every regiment attached on home service has received intimation that their services may be shortly required in that quarter.

**Holloway's Pills** have cured a Liver Complaint of ten years' standing.—Mr Hurlow, of Newport, Nova Scotia, for ten years suffered with a liver complaint, attended at times with violent purging, at others with costiveness, a foul stomach and indigestion; these were caused by the impurity of the blood, and general derangement of the system. He used Holloway's Pills for ten weeks, which effectually cured him, giving him an excellent appetite, enabling him to enjoy any kind of food, and restored him to such health as he had not enjoyed since he was a boy.

### NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the BOARD of the Northumberland Agricultural Society will take place at Withrall's Hotel, Newcastle, on TUESDAY the 11th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES CALE, Secretary.  
Chatham, March 1, 1856.

## Valuable Properties, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale the following

### VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

The SHIP YARD PROPERTY opposite Saint Andrew's Church, Chatham, with the Buildings and improvements thereon.

The LOT OF LAND lying in rear of Saint Andrew's Church Grave Yard, on the east side of old Napan Road, and running back to Wellington, containing about 15 acres. This Land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

The LOT OF LAND lying on the south side of Black River near the Bridge, fronting on the east side of the post road leading from Chatham to Richibucto, containing 200 acres.

The LOT OF LAND lying on the north side of Black River, about half a mile below the Richibucto Road, occupied by William Murphy, containing 100 acres.

The LOT OF LAND lying on the north side of said Black River, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by William McDonald.

The LOT OF LAND on the south side of said river, opposite the last mentioned Lot, containing 100 acres.

The LOT OF LAND on the north side of said river, on the east side of Sturgeon Cove, adjoining the Mill Property of John McKee, Esquire, and containing 275 acres.

The LOT OF LAND lying on the south side of said River, opposite the Farm occupied by Mr Archibald Cameron, containing 70 acres.

A LOT OF LAND below Fox Island on Escuminac side, now in the occupation of Hugh and James McLean, and containing about 200 acres.

—ALSO—

### THE BUILDING LOT

Lying on the west side Queen Street, in Chatham, adjoining the property formerly owned by Richard Carman, Esq., fronting on said Street 100 feet, and running back 130 feet.

Also, a SUPERIOR PATENT WINDLASS, suitable for a vessel of 180 tons.

Also a lot of Farming Utensils, Sleighs, Sleds, &c., &c.

The above lands will be sold on the most advantageous Terms, and good title deeds given to purchasers.

GEORGE J. PARKER.

Chatham, 27th December, 1855.

## MAIL CONTRACT.

Persons desirous of entering into a CONTRACT for the Conveyance of the MAILS between

Newcastle and Campbellton,

Three times per week each way, commencing on the 1st of MAY next, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, stating the sum per annum for which they will agree to perform the service.

The Mails to be conveyed on such days, and at such hours, as may be from time to time appointed by the Postmaster General, and at a rate of speed of not less than Six miles an hour including stoppages.

Tenders must be made on the printed Forms furnished by the Department, which can be obtained from any Postmaster.

Tenders will be received until SATURDAY, the 29th MARCH next, at noon.

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood, that persons tendering for the above service, will have no claim whatever upon the Legislature, for any, the smallest remuneration, over and above the amount named in the Tender.

J. HOWE, P. M. G.

General Post Office,  
Saint John, February 21, 1856.

### STORE TO LET.

The STORE lately occupied by A. Anderson, It is situated in the most central part of the Town, and is well adapted for a Wholesale or Retail Business. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to JOHN WRIGHT, Esquire, or to

WM. WILKINSON.

Dated 23th February, 1856.

### TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in the field next above Georg Kerr, Esq., lately occupied by Joseph Tweedie.—For terms and other particulars enquire at the Gleaner Office or of the Subscriber.

JOSEPH TWEEDIE.

Chatham, March 1, 1856.

### STEAM ENGINE, &c.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand, a second hand LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, 18 Horse Power, with a quantity of Shafting, Two Second-hand Marine TUBULAR BOILERS, made of the very best Iron, with a large Dome on each, (good articles) One second-hand FINE BOILER—Also, a quantity of STEAM PIPE, all of which he will sell very low, and on very reasonable Terms.—Persons requiring such Articles will find it to their interest to purchase.

Also on hand a good American CULTIVATOR, and a Superior Scotch Iron Plough.

WM. MUIRHEAD.

Chatham, Miramichi, 14th February, 1856.

### 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.

## Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Office for the Northern District of New Brunswick BOWSER'S HOTEL, Chatham.

S. LAPHORN, Surveyor.

Chatham, 16th February, 1856.