

NOVA SCOTIA.

Railway Accident.—Another melancholy accident took place, yesterday morning, on the Railway, at 3 mile house. The principal engineer on the road, Mr Woodworth, was guiding the steam engine, that drew some flat cars, that carry earth, stones and iron. We understand that about twenty men, laborers, with implements to clear the ice that accumulated on the rails, on Sunday night,—several of these were dropped here and there, on the road from the Depot to the 3 mile house, and the engine, under the control of Mr Woodworth, which was running slowly, struck something on the western side and turned over the rail on the east side, upper side down, with the engineer and a boy underneath—and broke through the ice, which was four inches thick; by which accident, before any help could be given, the engineer who was supposed to have been stunned with the fall, there being a cut on his lip, and other contusions, were drowned, and the boy terribly scalded. It is not yet decided whether the lad will recover from these scalds. One person jumped from engine, or car, and broke one of his legs, (which was set by a medical man present, Dr Jennings, we believe.) Mr Woodworth, has left a family which will mourn his loss. He was a gentleman who had many friends in this city, and in Boston. He was a native of this Province, and much esteemed by those who were acquainted with him while here.—Halifax Sun.

CANADA.

Buffalo Convention.—From the secrecy with which proceedings are conducted little is known concerning them. One thing, however, has transpired from the convention of delegates, that considerable difference exists; the convention being distinguished by three leading opinions. One section, chiefly eastern delegates, are inimical or indifferent to western colonization. The second section are inimical to British rule, and third, the Canadian delegates, seek a monopoly, or at least a share of the Immigration. The Canadian section is also at variance. Some seeking to colonize the Ottawa and the Catholic townships in the East; others seeking to colonize the Western Counties. Of course differences will exist in all such bodies; and in such a case the wisest policy, if not the manliest, was to make the session secret.—Toronto Mirror.

There can be no if in the matter—honest, sincere and manly counsel and discussion can never benefit by secrecy; which ever implies distrust, "if not" dishonesty.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

This Mail reached Chatham about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Our British papers are to the 10th of the month, from which we have made the annexed extracts:

The great majority of the press in Spain now advocate, though with some restrictions, the cause of religious liberty; the first Protestant paper in Spain is about to be established at Madrid.

The Glasgow Herald estimates the damage inflicted by the late storm upon shipping in Clyde, and the erections in and along the banks of that river, at \$100,000. This is entirely irrespective of the great loss in the city and adjoining country. It is thought the total loss in West Scotland would amount to £5000,000 sterling.

John Sadler, M. P. for Sligo, committed suicide on the 17th. Mr. S. was Junior Lord Treasurer under Lord Aberdeen. He had recently met heavy losses in railroad stocks, and his mind became disordered.

Asia.—Correspondence via Constantinople furnishes accounts from the coast of Asia to the 3d ult.

On high table land a snow storm continued during ten hours, which proved fatal to a Russian convoy on the way, carrying provisions to the small garrison at Kars. A detachment of seventy-five men perished in the snow. It is said that a division of the Russian army encamped in the mountains, also suffered greatly. Their communications with the remainder of the country were interrupted, and their supplies nearly cut off.

The Crimea.—A despatch from Gen. Codrington, dated Sebastopol, February 4th, describes the destruction of Fort Nicholas that day. Weather magnificently fine.

The Czar and Pope Pius.—The Czar has informed the Pope, by an autograph letter, that he has restored four Roman Catholic bishops in Poland, and created six others in Russia.

The Duke of Norfolk is dead. A company has been formed to work the iron mines of Nova Scotia, to be called the Acadian Iron Company, with a capital of £200,000, £5 shares. The mines have been worked for some time by an association, and the quality of their iron and steel, in consequence of its manufacture being with charcoal, is favourably known. Among the directors are persons connected with the trade at Sheffield.

The Two Emperors.—A letter from Vienna, the 17th, in the Borsanalle of Hamburg, says:—It is stated in the political circles of this capital, that never, either under the Bourbons or under Louis Philippe, have the relations between the Courts of Vienna and Paris been more friendly and more intimate than they are at present. These cordial relations are in a great measure owing to the personal friendship felt by the Emperor Francis Joseph for the Emperor of the French. It was formerly the Emperor Nicholas, and it is now the Emperor Napoleon III., who is the man of the Court of Austria.

The Danube.—Several attempts have been made to blast the rocks in the bed of the Danube at the so-called Iron Gate, but there is reason to fear that the operations of the engineers have not been attended to with any great success. The navigation of the Upper Danube has undergone a great improvement, for in future the Bavarian steamers will transport goods direct to Vienna and Pesth, and the vessels of the Austrian Steam Company will take goods on to Passau, Ratisbon, &c. In short there will be no relaying, as has hitherto been the case. There is to be a railroad congress next week, to which the Ministers of Finance has invited the representatives of the various foreign companies which have expressed a desire to invest their capital in Austrian, Austro-Italian, and Hungarian railways.

War Preparations.—Notwithstanding the rumours of peace, says the Gazette de Lyon, which are heard on all sides, equipments continue to be sent off from France to the East. A number of large packages have been shipped on board one of the Rhone steamers, all intended for the Crimea. On each of them was a note enumerating its contents, and specially directed to a particular regiment.

The German Legion.—Letters in Berlin from officers of the Foreign German Legion state that everything is in readiness for their departure for the Crimea. Colonel Stutterheim himself is quite ready to march. It is said that the legionaries of Heligoland will serve in the Baltic fleet.

Constantinople, Feb. 14.—The Firman, conceding their rights to the Christian subjects of the Porte, has been signed, and will be speedily published. On the 11th of February Fort Alexander (in Sebastopol) was blown up and entirely destroyed. In the Crimea the weather was mild, and the health of the army was excellent.

Ismail Pasha has been sent to Asia in the room of Omar Pasha, who received a congé which may prove definitive. A commercial crisis has arisen at Constantinople. The enormous fall in values has arrested all kinds of business. Meat and Flour are to be had at half-price.

Piedmont.—Turin.—We read the Opinions: The reproduction in the Moniteur of the Siecle's article is the best proof that all obstacles to the conclusion of peace have not been definitely removed. Our government is quite prepared. The Chamber has voted ample means for carrying on the war. It has not been chary of subsidies, because it feels that when an obligation has been contracted it should be honourably and fully carried out. If the Conference should not give peace to Europe, the Government will be under no embarrassment to keep up the war, and if peace should be made, the treasury will be in a condition to revise the national credit and face every credulity.

We hear at last that we are to have here an English army of thirty thousand foot and ten thousand horse. It is reported that this force will be under the command of Sir Colin Campbell. It is tolerably certain that the Egyptian troops to be sent here will amount to thirty thousand men.

Money and Commerce.—A favourable change has been noticed in the position of monetary affairs, the return by Messrs. Rothschild of £3,000,000 surplus deposits on account of the new loan having augmented the supply of capital, and lessened the demand for discount accommodation in Lombard street and at the Bank of England. The statement of the chancellor of the exchequer upon his financial position, has given satisfaction; and should the Paris conferences terminate successfully, there need be no apprehension with regard to the future in a monetary point of view. In commerce generally, no material change has to be remarked upon; but the monthly returns of the trade and navigation of the kingdom have been published and show an increase of £1,500,000 in the value of exports during January, compared with the corresponding period of 1854. The funds improved about a quarter per cent. early in the week, but they have since, despite the easier state of the money market, declined half per cent. the extreme prices of consols being 92 and 91 3-8 1-2. This reaction has been produced by the anxiety felt with regard to the conferences and to the announcement that Lord Cowley will return to this country, to take advice upon certain points raised in the deliberations.

Berlin.—Prince Gortschikoff's retirement from the embassy at Vienna is reported to be not altogether from good-will. He is said to be offended at his not having been commissioned to represent Russia at Paris. On the other hand the Russian court is far from satisfied with the way in which its interests were managed by him at the Vienna conferences.

UNITED STATES.—The War Cry.—We are hardly prepared to deny (says the Boston Journal,) that there is not too much truth in the following extract from comments in the Liverpool Mercury on the present aspect of the relations between America and England. Jealousy of England has been a potent string on which political demagogues in this country have too frequently harped:

Can any one recollect a time, however short, when we were so happy as to have no unsettled differences with the American Government, or when any one of those differences was allowed to be settled—however insignificant it might be—without having been first exaggerated into an imminent casus belli? When was an American President ever found without a claim or an offence to exhibit to the anti-Britishers as the possible germ of a war with the old country? It would almost seem as if to be never

without a cause of quarrel, good or bad, with the old country, was a fixed rule of policy at Washington, and as if it was necessary to the proper working of the United States constitution that the President should always keep in hand, for political purposes, a casus belli against Great Britain. And all this is well understood here, much better, perhaps, than it is by the people of the United States themselves—and the chances of a President actually taking up arms (for assuredly we shall never strike the first blow) are appreciated accordingly.

FROM WASHINGTON.—New York, March 8.—The Herald's correspondent at Washington under date of 7th, telegraph's as follows:—

In connection with the fact that a large British squadron is understood to be on the way to the coast of Central America, I have learned to day that the Government of Great Britain sent word to Mr Marcy several weeks ago, that British subjects in Central America had supplicated them for aid, and that they should afford them protection. Secretary Marcy has been very busy for the last 48 hours preparing elaborate dispatches, which go out in the European steamer to-morrow, with reference to our present difficulties with England. Complete instructions to Mr Dallas will accompany the despatches.

Large amount of Grain at the South.—Norfolk, Feb. 28.—There is a great demand for coasting vessels, to take the heavy supply of Corn which is daily arriving, to northern ports. The storehouses are filled, and a large quantity is afloat.

THE RAILWAY.—We were kindly shown this morning a copy of the correspondence of the Attorney General while in Britain on his Railway mission. On Jackson's contract he remarks:—"The contractors agree to relinquish their contract, transfer to the Province all the work done on the road, and materials therefor in the Province, with the surveys, plans, &c. They also relinquish any shares they have in the company and the company's bonds, the whole for the sum of £90,000 sterling, including the debentures already given them; payment to be made on the first day of June next in debentures redeemable in thirty years. It was also agreed that if this arrangement was not adopted by the Legislature, Messrs. Jackson and Company were to have three months further time to complete their contract, which in all other respects was to remain in force."

The Editor of the St. John Morning News in his paper of Wednesday, thus notices the Government Railway Bills which have been presented to the Legislature.—"The scheme will embrace the expenditure of several millions: there is to be a branch to connect with Miramichi, and another with Fredericton, &c. The branches will be surveyed this season, and the work go on next year."

NEW WORK.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SECTARIANISM. FOR Sale at the Stationary Store adjoining the Gleaner Office and at W. J. Fraser & Co's. Price 5s.

The following are some of the critics on the work.

The Philosophy of Sectarianism; or, A Classified View of the Christian Sects in the United States; with Notices of their Progress and Tendencies. Illustrated by Historical facts and Anecdotes. By the Rev. Alexander Blaikie, Pastor of the Associate Reformed (The first Presbyterian) Church, Boston.—"This is a very curious and interesting classification and analysis of the various religious sects in our country, enlivened by anecdotes and pertinent illustrations of the effects of different forms of faith. If Mr. Blaikie does not leave the mind confirmed to the adoption of particular religious dogmas, he at least rouses it to a wise looking beneath the surface of pretensions and traditions, and to an earnest seeking for the truth which makes free." As a Pastor in the Associate Reformed Church, his own doctrines are marked and clear, but they have not prevented him from giving a candid exposition of other sects.—N. Bed. Merc.

"A valuable classification. A book which every man who has any religious belief will find both useful and interesting."—Hartford Republican.

"The Scotchman stands stiffly by his sect, and that is not a very bad fault. The book is well written."—Watchman and State Journal, Montpelier, Vt.

"A work which we shall prize."—Lawrence Sentinel.

"This work is written with much ability, and contains a great amount of matter of a very interesting character."—Telegraph, Boston.

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.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th Inst., at 2 P. M., to close Consignments, will be Sold at the Subscriber's Store. 125 Bbls. FLOUR, 20 Bbls. MEAL, 10 do MESS PORK, 10 boxes Meuld Caudior. And immediately after at Mr Boston's Store opposite:— 2 Fraills Fresh FIGS, 25 boxes RAISINS, 10 boxes Choice Tobacco, 25 do LIVERPOOL SOAP, 100 bars Iron, with Sundry other Articles. W. J. FRASER. Chatham, 6th March, 1856.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The School in the Temperance Hall is now in full operation. The branches taught will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Composition, Geography, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Algebra, and the other branches of a first class Teacher, together with the rudiments of the Latin and Greek Languages. THOMAS O'KANE. Chatham, Miramichi, 5th March, 1856.

List of Letters for JANUARY.

Received at the Post Office Chatham and Newcastle &c., and remaining for delivery 16th February, 1856.

- Anderson Charles, Muirhead John, Anderson John, Mills W and B, Bulman Joseph, Mink Godfrid, Clay Thomas, Millar John, Christian Miss, McFarlane George, Cains J S, McAlaney Susan, Collett Mary Ann Miss, Melnais Daniel Napan, DeWolf W H, McGraw Mary Mrs, Driscoll Timothy, McRae Wm, Doyle Mary, McDonald Alexander, Delton Michael, Point aux C, Dickie Catharine, McLean Archibald, Fraser John Mr, McCallor Abraham, Fraser Donald, Normandear Nicholas, Gillis Robert Mr, Norman John, Gray William, Poor James, Grin James Mr, Peters John, Gray John, Ritoeie Robert, Hyland Michael, Smith W C, Kelly E. A Miss, Spalden Mary, Kourghan Neva, Smith Peter, Kirkland John, Smith Archibald, Ship- Lynch Sarah, Lashor, Taylor Charles, Lunigan Ann care of P. Kelly, Walsh Bridget, White Bridget, Lynch Patrick.

List of Letters in Newcastle Post Office, 15th February, 1856.

- Allan John Lewis, Evans Robert, Beebe Gideon, Hearleby Patrick, Brown William, Engineer, Laney Patrick, Crismon Ann, McKensie John, Carroll Michael, McDonald Finlay, Corneo Tranquil, Robinson Charles, Convey Joseph, Smith William, P. S. Persons asking for any of the above will please say "Advertised." JAMES CAIE, P. M.

Insurance Notice to Mill Owners.

St John, N. B., 4th February, 1856. The undersigned Agents for Insurance Companies in New Brunswick, will take no further Insurance on STEAM SAW MILLS, either on new risks or renewal of existing risks, at a rate less than Seven Pounds per Centum per Annum; and will take no Insurance on that description of risks for a less period than one year, and will not on such risks cancel the policies or return Premiums.

- A. BALLOCH, Agent for the 'Ethna,' the 'Hartford,' the 'Home' and the 'Phoenix' Insurance Companies. EDWARD ALLISON, Agent for Liverpool and London Insurance Com'y. JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for the Royal Insurance Com'y. J. D. LEWIN, Secretary of the St. John's Fire Insurance Company.

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, 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 28th February, 1856.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in the field near above Georg Kerr, Esq., lately occupied by Joseph Tweedie.—For terms and other particulars enquire at the Gleaner Office or to the Subscriber. JOSEPH TWEEDIE. Chatham, March 1, 1856.

BRICKS.

The Subscriber has a quantity of SUPERIOR BRICKS, for Sale. HENRY CUNARD. Chatham, 18th August, 1854.