

America would have throbbed at the news.—Men would everywhere rejoice that a barrier was raised to Yankee encroachment. We would have been spared the deep sense of degradation that prevades the community, the desecration of our soil, and the humiliation of seeing some fine morning a dozen of Yankee Schooners busy prosecuting, as a right, their avocation in security below the guns of Fort George, or at the Narrows within hail of the Admiral, as he stands beneath the Meteor Flag of England on the deck of his own good ship."

William Syme, a Sapper, has been found Guilty of Murder, and sentenced to death. The victim was a comrade named Richard Wilkinson.

**UNITED STATES.**

CONGRESS has met for the Despatch of Business. The President delivered his Message on the 4th. The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald thus notices it:—

"The Message is considered an extremely tame document. From the absence of any decided recommendation with regard to foreign affairs spoken of, it is evident the administration is broken down, and now only begs for quarter. Members appear to have met for a spree. Every one is laughing at the administration themselves, and the state of parties."

In speaking of the Reciprocity Treaty, the President says:—

"Since the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fishery, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American Provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of Legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American Provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish, caught on the coasts of the British Provinces and brought to our market by British subjects, after the fishing grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States.—I recommend to your favourable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by Legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States, mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those Provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom in the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favourable consideration."

The President goes into a lengthy history of the disgraceful affair at Greytown. He says:—

"Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult to our minister. By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance on their part is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be deterred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they presumed to think looked with upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States.—The Cyane at length fired upon the town.—Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were in the sequel, destroyed; but owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

"It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the Cyane's mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

"This transaction has been the subject of

complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of States, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profuse; to mingle with that of the guilty."

We give below his opinion on the subject of "neutral rights," and the employment in times of war, of Privateers:—

"Long experience has shown that in general when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led in the progress of the war of our independence to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war. The principle is admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however recognised international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interests of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion inviting and justifying on the part of the United States a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principal of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those, of Europe and America.

"Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded between that country and the United States providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the scrutiny of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility that it may be encumbered by inadvisable connection.

"The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our Minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

"The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy will show that our government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury on our commerce, would be ten fold greater than ours to retaliate. We could extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and become a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent and more exposed condition of our wide spread commerce would give any of them a like advantage over us."

Mr. Walridge has given notice, that he intends to bring in a Resolution, for the repeal of the Duties on Coal. It is stated, that it will be favourably received.

**CHINA.**

Accounts from China state that the insurgents are advancing on Canton—that trade is paralyzed, and that the inhabitants are flying in every direction, fearing the fury of the insurgents.—Battles are taking place daily, outside the walls of Canton, but the regular troops being better

disciplined, have so far prevented the rebels from entering the gates of the city.

The American papers report that there are several English and French Ships of War at Shanghai, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements for the purpose of proceeding to Kamaschatka.

**THE SEASON.**

THE weather up to the present period, has been most extraordinary. A large quantity of snow has fallen, but there has been but little frost, and notwithstanding persons have been crossing the river on the ice for some days, we do not consider it perfectly safe. This morning it rains heavily, and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

**THE TELEGRAPH.**

THE question is frequently asked us—Is the inhabitants of Gloucester and Restigouche doing anything towards putting themselves in communication with us by Telegraph? We are sorry to admit that we are ignorant of their proceedings. Will some of our correspondents in that quarter furnish us with some information on the subject.

**CANADA.**

THE Quebec Gazette says thirty cottages belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at Point Clare and occupied by the workmen have been burnt down.

**The Fredericton Royal Gazette.**

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Honorable William Henry Steves, as Surveyor General of the Province.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint provisionally, the Honorable James Brown to be Surveyor General of the Province.

The Honorable W. H. Steves, the Honorable John M. Johnson, the Honorable Albert J. Smith, Spafford J. Barker, Alexander M. L. Seely, and Robert Reed, Esquires, to be Directors of the European and North American Railway Company, instead of the Honorable Messieurs Edward B. Chandler, Robert L. Hazen, George Hayward, Robert D. Wilmot, John H. Gray, and John Montgomery, who have resigned their seats as Executive Councillors.

The following Buildings have been appointed and approved as Bonding Warehouses.

Kent.—The new Store on John Power's Wharf in Richibucto, and the new store on Alexander Girvan's Wharf, in Richibucto.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—The under flat of William Muirhead's Store, in Chatham.

TALLIS'S ILLUSTRATED WORKS.—We would recommend to the notice of the public, the advertisement in another page relative to these Works. The Agent has presented us with Nos. 1, and 2 of England's Battles by sea and land. They are beautifully Illustrated with steel engravings, the printing superior, and the contents very interesting, more particularly at this time. They may be seen at the Stationary Store adjoining our office.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The following telegraphic despatch from Edward Cunard, Esq., at New York, appears in the latest Halifax paper.

Arabia is not coming out. The first Steamer will be the America, for Halifax and Boston, on the 9th Dec. The next Asia, for Halifax and Boston on the 23rd. Collins takes intermediate weeks for New York. E. CUNARD.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The Postmaster at Chatham, received the following telegraphic despatch from Mr Howe, yesterday afternoon:—"Next steamer leaves New York on the 27th; Mail closes here on the 20th, and supplementary 21st. Single rates 17½d."

SHIPWRECK.—The schooner, Susan Stairs, of Halifax, James Mason, master, with a general cargo of merchandize from Boston to Miramichi, ran on a reef of rocks off Flat River head, P. E. Island, in the gale on Sunday night, 19th Nov., and immediately filled. The crew were saved. The vessel and cargo have since been taken charge of by B. Davis, Esq., Agent for the Colonial and United States Insurance Offices.

Persons receiving Periodicals from Mr. Fuller, of the American Book Store, at Halifax, and wishing to continue the same, are requested to leave their names at the Stationary Store, adjoining the Gleaner Office.

The Gleaner Office is Removed to the new building opposite Messrs. Johnson & Mackie's Ship Yard.

All Advertisements are required to be sent in on the evening previous to publication.

**MARRIAGES.**

On Wednesday, the 6th of December, by the Rev. William Henderson, Mr. EDWARD ROGERS, Junior, to Miss ELSPET WATT, both of the Parish of Northesk.

On Thursday, the 14th of December, by the same, Mr. GEORGE WATT, Merchant, in Newcastle, to Miss ISABELLA MITCHELL, of the same place.

On Thursday, 30th November, by the Rev. Mr. Egan, Mr. JOHN KAIN, to Miss ELLEN CARROLL, both of Nelson Parish.

At the residence of the Bride's father, New Galloway, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. James Law, A. M., Mr. SIMON GRAHAM, to Miss MARTHA GIRVIN, both of the Parish of Richibucto.

On the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. ALEXANDER McDONALD, to Miss JANE WARD, both of the Parish of Richibucto.

**DEATHS.**

At Presque Isle, Arestook County, Maine, Mr. JAMES GARISH, son of Henry K. Garish, of Nelson, Miramichi, aged 23 years.

Deceased was a member of the "Temperance Watchman's Club," and was buried with the proper ceremonies of the "Order," deeply regretted by all who knew him.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

Saint John, December 11.

Union arrived at New York this morning, with four days later news, Niagara at Liverpool on the 19th.

Cunard Boats for New York withdrawn for transports. Boston Boats only run during winter.

Sebastopol not taken, ready for assault on arrival of reinforcements. Bombardment continues.

Battle of the 5th confirmed. Four English Generals killed, 4 wounded; 38 Officers killed, 96 wounded; 442 Privates killed; 1,900 wounded and missing. General Lep-randi, and Duke of Cambridge wounded.—French loss smaller.

Lord Raglan has been created Field Marshal.

Reinforcements are arriving rapidly. Consols 90 3/4.

Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn is lower. Markets dull.

Nov. 28.—Union passed ship Pampher, of St. John, which was abandoned. Nov. 22, Crew had arrived at London.

St. John, December 13.

Boston, December 13.—Pacific arrived today.

Nothing decisive from the seat of war.—Reinforcements arriving rapidly. No serious battle had taken place since the 5th November.

The Allies refuse to treat on the old basis. Russians have captured two English Cruisers in the Baltic.

Terrible gale in the Black Sea on the 14th November. Thirty-two English transports lost. Three mail steamers stranded. Considerable loss of life. Ship of the line—Sans-pariel, ran ashore, and took fire. Britannia ashore—five feet of water in her hold. Retribution saved by throwing all guns overboard. French Ship Henry 4th, lost, and several others damaged.

Parliament soon to assemble.

Markets.—Western Canal Flour 42s. to 43s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltic 43s. to 44s.; Yellow and White Corn 43s. to 44s. Consols 91½.

Blotches on the Skin, Extraordinary Cures by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—All persons who are afflicted with scurvy, leprosy, or other inveterate diseases of the skin, to which the human frame is subject, cannot make use of remedies so certain, safe, and speedy in their cures, as Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the former are the finest purifier of the blood, while the latter immediately act upon the skin, and thus conjointly eradicate such diseases from the system. In all parts of the world these Medicines are allowed to be the most efficacious; obstinate cases are quickly cured.

**CORN MEAL, &c.**

For Sale by the Subscriber  
CORN MEAL, RICE,  
SUGAR, CEENSE,  
MOLASSES, HAMS,  
TOBACCO, CANDLES.  
THOMAS VONDY, Jr.  
Chatham, 26th November, 1864.