

## BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

Halifax, December 18.

The steamship Asia arrived at Halifax this morning at six o'clock. Herman sailed from Southampton on Wednesday the 5th, with 100 passengers, and full cargo.

Ship Constitution, of New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th, and on the morning of the 5th, while at anchor in the river, was observed to be on fire. Assistance was immediately rendered but she burned all day. At night was scuttled in 20 feet of water, and burned to the water's edge. Part of lower hold contents may be saved in a damaged state, otherwise ship and cargo total loss. Cause of fire unknown. Supposed spontaneous. Passengers and baggage had landed, but ship was not docked.

News by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumours, but public have no means of estimating their truth, and are therefore of but little value. It is a very noticeable circumstance that the assertions of the British Press on subject of negotiations are quiet at variance with those of influential continental papers. London Times and D'Israeli's organ, London Press, are prominent in asserting that peace is near, and that Austria is about to address an ultimatum, summoning Russia under threat of breaking off negotiations, to accept those conditions of peace which the Western Powers can admit at present, but which they will not assent to after another successful campaign.

Berlin, correspondent of 4th, of London Morning Chronicle, says:—Impossible to separate what is true from what are facts in the peace rumours. It is no doubt true that all cabinets are anxious for peace; and it is equally true, that it cannot be said negotiations are going forward. At utmost preparatory steps only being made.

Austria maintains the validity of treaty of Dec. 2nd, and thence all attempts of other German States to exercise a pressure on western powers, with view of pacification, have been completely paralyzed. Austria, moreover, is now ready to accept the interpretation given by the 3rd of the four Vienna conference points. Prussia has urgently demanded, at St. Petersburg, that Russia should name conditions, which she is ready to submit. Russia's reply to this demand of Prussia is affirmed to be conciliatory, but vague. Cabinet of St. Petersburg shrinks from difficulty of making proposals that may have the mortification to see rejected. The Cabinets of Munich and Dresden promoted to more influential position by France and England, have also essayed to influence Russia. The measures they took to that end were highly approved at Paris, but it remains to be seen if it will be successful. Our best politicians are evenly divided, some think peace near, others, distant.

Most reliable accounts indicate that state of affairs stands thus:—There has been no communication whatever, from Russia. A communication has been made by Austrian government at Vienna to French government, embodying terms which Austria is prepared to propose to Russia as an ultimatum. This communication was submitted by France to England, and is now under consideration by the two governments. The terms are a great advance on any yet offered, and might be accepted all round, but they are the terms of Austria, not of Russia. Austria does not guarantee to join the Allies if ultimatum be rejected, but only to break off relations with Russia. At this point the matter rests. With respect to Canrobert's mission—

London Times Paris Correspondent of the 4th says—Canrobert has returned. He left Stockholm on the 19th, and the day after his departure an act convention or protocol was signed between the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the English and French Ministers, Plenipotentiaries, and that the articles of that convention are satisfactory to the Allies, and advantageous to Sweden. Moniteur will say something of it in a few days. It is waiting for adhesion of Denmark.

London Post says—Definitely, on contrary; that no convention has at present been entered into by Sweden.

Some undertake to say that plans will be arranged between Napoleon and King of Sardinia with respect to Italy, that will render peace impossible for years to come; others, that Napoleon is tired of the expenses of the war, and really desires peace. Meanwhile preparations were continued on the largest scale for spring operations.

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate no pressure for peace. Profits of overland trade keep general business to a more favourable point than anticipated. Government paper is not much deteriorated, and money is abundant at Moscow, at 7 per cent.

Petersburgh Northern Bee has editorial headed—the war is only beginning, and declares that Russia has ample resources to continue war for years.

London Times, as reply to Bee, asserting that this boasting merely betrays weakness.

Crima.—Times Correspondent writes from camp before Sebastopol, November 24, says—There is really nothing to write about, as nothing has occurred. Very little fire is exchanged between north and south sides, Russian

works on the north side are rapidly assuming gigantic dimensions.

Engineering operations to destroy Sebastopol docks are about completed. Stringent regulations are issued to keep spies and loafers out of the Allied camp. Horse races are advertised, and theaters in French camp. Weather had been fine.

Deserters confirm that bulk of Russian army remains in its former position—namely, 11th, 12th, and 13th divisions on the Severnay, or the north Plateau; the 16th and 17th on McKenzie's Ridge; and the rest on plateau of Korales, keeping the Belbec and the Katcha.

French have been reinforced by General Chasseloup's division, 12,000; English and Sardinians also reinforced, and supposed the Russians also.

The Russians have erected batteries to prevent the landing in rear of north forts.

Allies have connected French and English camps by bridge of boats.

General Canrobert is said to have hinted that the next Baltic Campaign of the allied armies will be landed—one in Finland and one in Gothland, and he will have command-in-chief. At Kiel he had a long interview with Admirals Dundas and Pinaud, and some attribute the Russian Council of War to imitation of these facts having reached St. Petersburg. Council referred to will comprise all Generals and Admirals. Generals Budgiger, Deberg, Lievres, Paripution, and others object; being to settle best means for defence of coast from Gulf of Bothnia to southern extremity of Ohylina, —200,000 being available for this purpose, exclusive of interior garrisons. Russian Admiral Glasenapp's mission to Stockholm, which was supposed with view to counteract Canrobert's, is stated to have reference only to important matters of finance and trading of Swedish ships to ports of Finland.

Principalities intrigue continue respecting choice of hospodar. England supports John Ghika, as candidate; France and Turkey protect Eren Callochi; while Austria sides with Prince Stirbey. Austria is said to desire that in future the hospodars shall be named for life by the Porte, subject to veto of the great powers.

Admiral Lyons continues to cruise near Kertch, as Russians threaten an attack, and have fortified Arabat, with 30,000 and Aregentisdi with 15,000.

Gortschakoff announces, Nov. 23, Nothing new. A French Colonel and Captain making a reconnaissance were captured by the Cossacks. Constantinople Letter of 26th mentions Russian cavalry near Kertch had retired into the interior. 300 sail of grain ships were wind bound at Sulina mouth of the Danube.

Imperial Commercial Bank of Odessa has suspended specie payments. Premium on silver being 12 to 15 per cent.

The timber rafts recently captured by Allies are lost, having been floated away, and broken up in a freshet.

Baltic.—Telegraph from Nyborg, 6th, states—that the united Squadron under Admiral Dundas were then passing the Belt homeward.

British Admiralty publishes Lieut. Genest's account of the late Hango affair, but it contains nothing new.

In Assa there is a rumour on the authority of the London Daily News Correspondents, that Russians have taken Kars. This may have arisen from similar rumours of capture of Kertch.

Report says—Russians made an unsuccessful assault, November 5, but afterwards took the place, wants confirmation.

Correspondents, Nov. 12, mentions Omar Pasha had divided his army into three corps. He himself with main body occupied Suchum Kale, and had detached 12 battalions of Infantry with two regiments of cavalry, under Ferhad and Osman Pasha, to Redoubt Kale, while Musha Pasha, with Tunisian contingent, was at Batoun. To 12th Nov., Omar Pasha had not moved from this basis of operations.

Gen. Mouravieff had established a winter camp before Kars, and sent off the Georgian militia to the army of Prince Bebutoff.

Britain.—Parliament prorogued till January 31, then to meet for business.

King of Sardinia, during the week, has been the guest of Queen Victoria. Sunday he worshipped in Sardinian Chapel, Cardinal Wyseman preaching; Monday, attending Reviews Tuesday he visited London—City was illuminated; Wednesday he was made Knight of the Garter, and inspected camp at Aldershot; Thursday left London for France.

Public meeting was held in London to consider monetary crisis, and influence of Bank charter act, passed resolutions condemnatory of existing English currency laws, but meeting was only preliminary.

Duke of Newcastle has returned to England.

Spain.—Cortes passed a vote of confidence for O'Donnell by vote 130 against 8.

Belgium.—Second chamber has voted the war estimate by large majority.

Germany.—Arrangements for reciprocal circulation of paper money has just been made between Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria. Renewed Conference on German Coinage will be held in Berlin not Vienna in January next.

Denmark.—Political difference between King and Prince Royal is made up.

Prussia.—Distress exists in Prussia from scarcity of corn, and disturbance of usual course of traffic in consequence of an epidemic.

Austria.—Sir Hamilton Seymour arrived at Vienna. Private despatch says Austrian army will be further reduced by 80,000.

Italy.—It was announced for the second time, that France and England mediation has adjusted the difficulties between Sardinia and Tuscany.

No markets reported.

## News of the Week.

## CALIFORNIA.

New York, Dec. 12.—The steamship Northern Light arrived at 4 o'clock. Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, U. S. Marshal for the Northern district of California, was assassinated at San Francisco on the night of the 17th ult., by an Italian gambler named Corra.

Mon. Isaac B. Wall, Collector of the port of Monterey, was murdered near St. Louis Obispo, together with a companion named Thomas Williamson.

The murder of Gen. Richardson caused intense excitement in San Francisco, and strenuous efforts were made by parties to get the assassin out of the hands of the law for the purpose of lynching him, but their attempts were frustrated by the firearms of the Sheriff.

Mr. Williamson, who was killed in the company of Collector Wall, was the Assessor of Montgomery county. The murderers of the latter gentlemen were supposed to be a party of Mexicans under Garcia. Pursuit was made by a party of Americans, under the direction of the Sheriff of the county. The murderers were overtaken at Salina, when a fight ensued, during which two of the Sheriff's party were killed.

The banking house of Sanders & Brennan, in San Francisco, had failed. Liabilities \$80,000; assets nothing.

Some rain had fallen, and there was snow in the mountains, but the winter rain had not set in. The miners were awaiting the rainy season, and not much gold was brought in.

The Indian Troubles.—Indian difficulties in the North continued. A battle was fought between 300 Indians and 400 regular troops, under the command of Capt. Smith of Fort Lane. The fight lasted nine hours, when the troops were obliged to retreat with the loss of 18 killed and 25 wounded. Gen. Wool had proceeded to the scene of trouble.

Salt Lake.—Dates from Salt Lake are to the 11th ult.

Difficulties had occurred between the Mormons and Utah Indians. Several Indians had been murdered.

Sandwich Islands.—Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to Nov. 3. There were forty whale-ships at Honolulu and fifteen at Hilo. The ships had generally been successful.

A difficulty had occurred between the government and the American Commissioner, arising out of the punishment inflicted on an American seaman by a magistrate.

Nicaragua.—The intelligence from Nicaragua is not very important.

Parker H. French had resigned his seat in the Cabinet and been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States with extraordinary powers.

Col. Fabens had been appointed Director of Colonization.

Captains Rawle and Williamson had departed for New Orleans on government business.—Col. Ewer had gone to California to raise money and men.

China.—Dates from Hong Kong are to Sept. 15.

An army of Imperialists, 40,000 strong, was defeated by the rebels near Canton on the 28th of August. Subsequently, another army of Imperialists, 10,000 strong, was defeated by the rebel chief with an army of 3,000 women.

The allied fleet in the China seas were inactive.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The new ship Black Watch, owned by Geo. Mackenzie, Esq., of New Glasgow, recently noticed in our columns, was wrecked at Bay St. Lawrence, near Cape North, on the 24th ult., three days after leaving port. The crew all saved, but much bruised and frostbitten.—Capt. Mackenzie had his family on board and one of his children, aged about two years, was drowned in the surf; its body was afterwards recovered. A large quantity of clothing and other goods, the contributions of members of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia for the use of their Foreign Mission, valued at about £250, which was on board the Black Watch, to be forwarded from England to Mr. Goddie at Aneiteum by the mission ship John Williams, has been lost. This is a severe blow to the friends of the mission, and the loss will be severely felt by the devoted laborers in Aneiteum who must find their means of usefulness much restricted for the want of these necessary articles, until they can be replaced.—Eastern Chronicle.

A meeting of the influential merchants and others was held last evening at the Reading Room, for the purpose of adopting measures for the establishment of another Bank in this City. Wm. Stairs, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Robert Boak appointed Secretary, when the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements preparatory to the application for a charter, viz:—Wm. Stairs, John Duffus, E. Kenney, John Gibson, B. Wier, and J. W. Ritchie, Esquires.—Halifax Colonist.

## UNITED STATES.

The Latest from Kansas.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 7th inst. has the following dispatches:

Kansas, Dec. 6.—The pro-slavery party have encamped on the Waukasassa, and last night, by order of the Governor, they arrested Gen. Pomeroy, who was on his way to Kansas City with important dispatches for the east. Some threats have been made to destroy the American Hotel at this place, it being alleged that it was owned by the Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts. The citizens have pledged themselves to defend it and prevent its destruction. Four or five hundred men, several pieces of artillery, and probably one thousand muskets, passed through Independence yesterday from the border counties of Missouri, to aid the Sheriff of Douglas county in maintaining order.

Weston, Dec. 6.—By an express, which stayed at Lawrence, night before last, we have the following account of matters from the seat of war: They number at Lawrence about 800 men, armed chiefly with Sharp's rifles. They say they can raise 300 more men if necessary. They are willing that Jones should come peaceably and search for the prisoners. They assert that they will not commence a fight, but will act on the defensive to the very last. Men and women are armed with Sharp's rifles. General Pomeroy is now at Lawrence, having escaped from his captors. It is said that on pro-slavery side they number at Franklin about 300 men, and at Lecompton and Douglas about 200, and are very anxious to obtain more. Jones was to go yesterday to execute his writs on the prisoners in the hands of the Free State party, and if they refuse to deliver them up, he would await further orders from Governor Shannon. It is thought that there will be a fight before the matter can be settled. The U. S. troops at Fort Leavenworth have not yet been ordered out.

New Orleans.—The yellow fever still lingers in New Orleans, notwithstanding the advent of winter. During the week ending on the 2nd inst., there were 106 deaths in that city, of which three were of yellow fever.

Defeat of the Know-Nothings.—The Civic Elections in Boston, Dec. 10, resulted in the Election of the Anti-Know-Nothing candidates for Mayor, and a large majority of the Alderman and Council. This was the case also in Lowell, Worcester and Newburyport.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1855.—Government has received authentic information of the fitting out of an expedition in the United States to join Walker in Nicaragua. The President will issue a proclamation immediately warning those concerned against those concerned against such infractions of neutrality and treaty stipulations. Wheeler's recognition of Walker's military Government is not authorized nor accepted here.

Washington Dec. 8, 1855.—Late dispatches received from Washington and Oregon Territories report a distressing state of affairs as regards our Indian relations in these distant regions. A disastrous and bloody Indian war is anticipated by the Government. Many murders, including our Indian Agent, have been committed, and hostilities of a most serious nature now exist.

With a view to protect the inhabitants of those Territories, and punish those warlike tribes who are spreading death among the people, the Government has determined to send a regiment of infantry forthwith to the scene of disturbance. The New regiment now at Fort Monroe (Old Point Comfort) has been selected for the duty. This regiment, it will be recollected, has been drilled in Hardie's "Shanghai" tactics. The men are armed with the Minie rifle, carrying a ball with accuracy one thousand yards, and are trained to travel all day at the pace of five miles per hour.

It is said that Mr. Wheeler's recognition of the New Nicaraguan Government has been disapproved by the Administrator.

From Turk's Island.—By the brig Mary Moans, Capt. Hopkins, from Salt Key, arrived Sunday, we have received dates to Nov. 24.—The crop of salt was entirely exhausted. The Mary Moans is 1,500 bushels short of a cargo, and she got the last on hand. The British brig Victoria sailed a few days previously for Baltimore with only a part of a cargo. None at Grand Turk.—New York Tribune.

Terrible Conflagration at Memphis.—The burning of two splendid steamers at Memphis, on the 16th inst., has been mentioned by the telegraph. From the Memphis papers, we learn, that the fire broke out on board the George Collier, which had just arrived from New Orleans, and had landed about 400 tons of merchandise on the wharf, which was entirely destroyed. All the female passengers were saved but it is supposed that some ten or twelve of the male passengers and hands lost their lives. The fire extended to the packet Mayflower, which was also entirely destroyed, as was a wharf boat. Neither passengers or officers saved any of their effects. The entire loss is estimated at no less than \$250,000. The Collier was valued at \$35,000, and insured for \$10,000.—The Mayflower cost fully \$100,000, and was insured for about \$50,000. Wharf boat Mary Hunt was valued at \$15,000, and Messrs. Duval, Algo & Co. had a stock of goods amounting to some \$20,000, and had insurance for only \$15,000.

Fillbustering from United States Ports.—New York, Dec. 11.—Mr. Hillyer, United States Marshal for this district, received a note from Mr. McKee, the District Attorney, this morning, stating that the President of the United States had been informed of preparations in many of our ports to receive volunteers for the invasion of Nicaragua, or for some military operation in that quarter. Prompt measures have