

the forts, in the presence of about 1,000 officers, troops and spectators.

At this conference a very full discussion and development was had of all the questions at issue between China and the treaty powers; and the English and American ministers continued their intercourse with the Imperial Commissioner, during the remainder of their stay, through the medium of correspondence and their secretaries who remained within the river, individually pressing the claims of their governments; they have thus advanced an important step, and it only remains for the commencement they have made to be followed up by vigour by the three treaty powers, to meet fully the interests of their countryman in China and their respective countries.

The North China Herald says, that "The spirit of their northern provinces, from what we can glean, is not broken by the long civil war. Commanders were met with who had fought with the rebels; and the felling there appears to be that the insurgents will be eventually quelled, although it may take much time to effect it."

Pekin Gazettes of the 20th of October state that the insurgents have met with heavy reverses during the last two months, which it will require redoubled energy, conduct, and courage to retrieve.

The same paper also contains a report from Yang-pei, the lieutenant-governor of Hoo-pih, detailing various victories, and the capture of several cities. He says that, after capture of King-San, the rebels were repulsed by water, and 300 vessels burnt, by which means 2,000 insurgents were destroyed. On the 24th of September the district cities of Kin-shwny and Kwang-tse were retaken, while 400 rebels were captured or slain. The city Lo-tien was also retaken. On the 9th of November means were secretly employed to burn the rebel fleet on the lake, when several vessels were destroyed; on the 12th, 50 more vessels were burnt, and those on board of them put to death to the number of four or five hundred. On the 13th, more vessels were destroyed, and a hundred men. The same day Han-yang and Hang-k'how were retaken, and on the 14th of October, Woo-ch-hang, the provincial capital, again fell into the hands of the Imperialists.

The Overland China Mail of the 27th Nov., says, that there is very little intelligence from the north about the rebellion, but that little is interesting—namely, that the Imperialists have retaken the important cities of Hon-k'how and Wu-chang, on the Yang-tsz-kiang, from which it is inferred that the power of Tai-ping Wang is on the decline.

From Canton, we learn that the Imperialists on the 17th Nov. suffered a severe defeat and heavy loss in men and junks, at the hands of the Fuh-shan insurgents, who effected their object by means of a surprise.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RETURN OF DUTIES UNDER THE RECIPROcity TREATY.—The Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives at Washington, have reported a bill for refunding the duties collected on certain imports from these Provinces, since the several dates at which each Province gave effect to the Reciprocity Treaty. This bill has been read twice, and referred to the Committee of the whole. The Boston Courier of the 5th says, there is no doubt the bill will pass at the present Session of Congress.

It will be remembered, that a Treasury Order was issued on the 16th October last, relative to the admission of British caught fish into the United States, from all the Colonies, under an arrangement effected by M. H. Perley, Esq., of this City, which provided for the issue of debenture certificates for the amount of duty paid. On the 4th November following, Mr. Perley also effected an arrangement for the admission of the products of New-Brunswick into the United States, on the same terms as Colonial fish, the Legislature of this Province having the day previously passed the Act for carrying out the Reciprocity Treaty.

Under the bill now before Congress, and which it is said, will certainly pass, all duties paid on Colonial fish since 16th October, and on New-Brunswick products since the 4th November last, will be refunded so soon as the Reciprocity Treaty is in full force. A short Act of Parliament is alone required to give full effect to the Treaty, and this is expected by the next mail from England, Lord Elgin having undertaken to get the necessary bill through Parliament with the least possible delay.

A MASONIC CONTRIBUTION.—St. John's Lodge in this City has given the munificent sum of £75 sterling, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

St. John, 14th February.

Asia arrived at Halifax this morning—her dates are to the 3rd inst.

In England all has been anxiety during the week. Although several attempts have been made to form a new Ministry they have been so far unsuccessful.

The war news is neither decisive nor satisfactory. Sorties and skirmishes, comprising the principal items. Nothing definite having been done on either side. We have no further time for comment at present, and must refer to the following as all the particulars we are able to give.

By Telegraph to the Westmorland Times Monday Evening, the 29th, Mr Robuck's motion was resumed in the House of Commons: viz., that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to administer to the wants of the army. On division of the House, the members were 305 for, and 148 against. Their resignation was accepted, and the Aberdeen Cabinet only hold office till a new ministry be formed.

On Wednesday the Earl of Derby had an interview with Her Majesty. On leaving he immediately drove to the residence of Lord Palmerston, a lengthy conference took place; the public did not learn what occurred, but general rumour was that Lord Palmerston would not assent to the terms proposed by the Earl of Derby, consequently the latter was unable to form a sufficiently strong Cabinet. Various rumours ensued pointing to Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and latterly to Lord Lansdowne, as head of the new ministry. Both Houses adjourned from Tuesday to Thursday. On re-assembling, Lord Aberdeen briefly announced the resignation of the Duke of Newcastle, and entered into an explanation of self defence. Earl of Derby informed the house that he had been invited by the Queen to form a Cabinet, but could not do so. The friends of the Aberdeen Ministry are rabid against Lord John Russell for breaking up the coalition by his retirement. No ministry has yet been formed.

English Baltic fleet is ordered to assemble in the Downs, ready for sea the first week in March. Rumour says that Admirals Martin and Seymour will command.

Austria's proposition which was a general mobilization of the whole Federal army, has been rejected, and Prussia's proposal to place the contingents only, on a war footing, is carried against Austria. Anxiety is felt as to what course Austria will pursue under this check, which prevents the Emperor from having as he expected, the command of the Federal army. Probably no step will be taken till after the formation of the new English Ministry.

The intelligence of the Austrian defeat caused a dullness in the funds.

A despatch from Berlin says—Prussian government have decreed immediate mobilization of her own army.

Omer Pacha has resigned because Ismal Pacha is appointed to the command of the army in Roumelia, and not placed under his orders.

The latest advices from Bucharest says Omer Pacha's difficulty with Ministry is settled.

Schamyl's existence and continued command is proved to date, by the recent foray near Tigliis, so the report of his death is probably false.

Change of Turkish Ministry was expected.

Affairs with Greece had been arranged, and Turkish Commissioners recalled.

The Russian defence of Odessa completed—consisting of 27 batteries, mounting 110 guns.

The Czar's two sons passed through Moscow on the 15th on their way to the Crimea.

France forming second Foreign legion.

Spain.—Some few arrests made on suspicion of Carlist conspiracy. Report says—that Carlists have raised extensive funds in Holland. Mr Soule, the American minister, was severely ill.

Italy.—Numerous arrests have been made at Florence on pretences of revolutionary conspiracy.

Sebastopol, January 10.—It is understood in the camp, that a considerable deviation will be made from the original plan of attack with a view to take important points of defence in flank and rear. Two divisions of the French will immediately leave their camp on British left, and take up a new position on the right over Tcherna. The object is partly to stop supplies reaching Sebastopol by the new road the Russians have made from Inkermans. Weather very severe—snow has fallen to the depth of four feet.

The British 39th and 14th regiments have disembarked. 50 new siege guns, 13 large mortars, and 18,000 shot and shell have been brought up to the camp.

On the morning of the 12th January, a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on the French lines, a sharp conflict ensued with the bayonet, in which 40 were killed.

January 16, Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought they had abandoned.

January 22.—Weather very fine and temperate, abundant supplies of all kinds arriving Moral and physical condition of the besiegers good, but horses suffered from cold.

A Galvanic apparatus for exploding 25 tons of powder against the sunken vessels at Sebastopol has arrived, with a corps of divers. It is expected that the explosion will damage the foundations of forts Constantine and Alexandria.

Markets unchanged. Cotton dull. Breadstuffs dull, decline of 1s. per barrel on Flour. Money active, Consols steady at 91½ to 91¼.

☞ We understand that a gentleman who was a passenger on board the steamer has telegraphed to his friends in Chatham, that Lord Palmerston has been appointed Prime Minister.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The Asia, Mail Steamer, arrived at Halifax on the morning of Wednesday. We obtained our papers yesterday afternoon: after a careful perusal, we see but little in them of interest in addition to what we published in our Telegraph Despatch. We add however, a few paragraphs.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Extract from Lord Raglan's Despatch dated Jan. 13.—Great progress is making in disembarking and issuing to the troops vast quantities of warm clothing of all descriptions, and I believe I may assert that every man in this army has received a second blanket, a Jersey frock, flannel drawers, and socks, and some kind of winter coat in addition to the ordinary great coat. The provision of fuel is still a great difficulty.

Every effort is making, and with tolerable success, in landing and putting up the huts; their great weight (2½ tons each) is a serious obstacle to their conveyance to the camp, with our limited transport. Each hut requires three stripped artillery wagons, with from eight to ten horses each, or 180 men. Much sickness continues to prevail.

Crimea, Jan. 22.—The weather is very fine and temperate. Our army is still sickly. Abundant supplies of all kinds are arriving. There is no progress to report in the siege. The French have taken most of our right attack. Shot, shell, and warm clothing go to the front daily; but no huts.

The Russians are said to want ammunition. They show, however no signs of want, but fire briskly. Sebastopol received supplies on Wednesday, the 17th of January.

Marseilles, Jan. 29.—The Mentor which left Constantinople on the 18th of January, has arrived. The Mentor brings advices from the Crimea to the 15th of January. A Council of generals was held at Lord Raglan's.—It was thought that the assault would be made as soon as the weather permitted it—Warm clothing had arrived out for the British troops.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, Jan. 28, says. The rebellion in Kurdistan increases in importance. Moussul is threatened.

Arrival of the Duke of Cambridge.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Dover, from the Crimea.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—We have advices from Sebastopol of as late date as the preceding, but through a more friendly channel, which make no mention of any extraordinary success gained by the Russians in their sorties. The arrangement announced on Monday by Mr Gladstone, under which a French force was to take part of the right attack, so as to relieve our men, was in operation. The huts had not been moved up to the camp, and their want was much felt.

Scutaria, Jan. 18.—Eleven hundred more sick are on their way here from the Crimea, and the latest news received thence affords no ground for hoping that the amount of disease and mortality in the army is on the decline. On the contrary, there is every reason to fear that both are increasing; for the weather is now dreadfully severe, with heavy snow one day and biting frost the next.

The heavy mortality which has prevailed here for the last few weeks is not diminishing. On the 15th the number of burials was 47; on the 16th, 41; and on the 17th, 34—making in three days a total of 122. At the last-mentioned date there were in the hospitals here 4385 non-commissioned officers and privates and 65 officers.

The Colombo, which came down yesterday from Balaklava, brought with her 235 sick, of whom no fewer than 23 died on the passage.

The Crimea.—A despatch from Admiral Bruat, dated Kamiesch, Jan. 23, states that a blockade had been notified by commanders in the French fleet, at Odessa, Caffa, Kerch Anapa, and Soujuk-Kale. The fortifications of all these places were being strengthened. The Russians in Sebastopol were throwing up an embankment to connect the detached bastion with the other works. For the previous two days a brisk fire had been kept up from the tower called Malakoff on the English batteries. On the 22nd the Russians made a sortie, and were repulsed, after a very brisk fire had been kept up for two days against the English batteries. General Niel had arrived at Constantinople.

Correspondence to the 19th states that the Emu had arrived with troops, and the Aus-

tralia with the navies on the 18th. Lord Raglan had minutely inspected the hospitals and stores at Balaklava. The huts had not been got to the front. The number of men reported fit for duty was 11,000.

Sick and Wounded.—630 French soldiers arrived at Constantinople on the 21st from the Crimea with limbs frost bitten. The total number of British sick and wounded at Mou-tari and at the hospitals in the vicinity was 5500. They were full; deaths alone furnish room for fresh arrivals.

Denmark.—It is announced from Hamburg by telegraph that a commission has been appointed in Denmark, composed of four generals and two officers of the engineers, charged to examine all the fortifications of the kingdom, and to put them into a proper state of defence.

Vienna, Friday, Feb. 2.—Authentic information has been received that the Turkish Minister here has received powers to treat for peace.

Monetary and Commercial Review.—The resignation of Lord Aberdeen's administration, after its defeat on Monday night, and the failure of Lord Derby to form a cabinet, have exercised an unfavourable effect upon commercial operations generally; the country being in the anomalous position of being at the present moment without a government. Various rumours are prevalent as to Lord Aberdeen's successor, but the popular voice is evidently for Lord Palmerston, whose vigorous and capacious intellect, it is believed, will be able to surmount the many obstacles in the way of the formation of a strong Government in whom the people of this country will have confidence, and which will carry on the war to a successful conclusion with the utmost vigor. No intelligence of importance has been received from the seat of war, but the state of the troops was greatly improved.

The demand for Money for commercial purposes has increased, but the market having been well supplied, no stringency has as yet been felt. Bankers and discounters seem, however, to act with mere caution in the present state of political affairs, coupled with the gloomy complexion of the mercantile accounts from the United States and Australia. On first-class short dated paper accommodation is readily obtainable at late rates, but other bills are more difficult to negotiate. Another large quantity of gold from Australia (per Calcutta) has been received, which, with the bulk of the import by the Great Britain, has found its way into the Bank of England, very little having been taken on continental account.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The shock was severely felt in Halifax, and Charlottetown, P. E. Island, not in Woodstock. Our Restigouche correspondents make no mention of it.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Feb. 11.—John LeBoutillier, M. P. P., Gaspé; John Meagher, M. P. P., Bonaventure; Joseph LaBillos, Dalhousie; Henry Gould, do.; Robert McAlmon, Richibucto; George Gordon, Esq., Restigouche; Cunard Barbarie, Dalhousie; John Dawson, Bathurst; Alex. Brown, do.; Alexander McLaggan, South West.

CROWN LAND NOTICES.

CROWN LAND NOTICE, February 6, 1855.

The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of MARCH next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no saleable credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases. (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

GLOUCESTER.

By Deputy Carruthers, at Bathurst.

65 acres, lot 47, block 42, New Bandon, P. Blanchard improved.

122 acres, lot B, Mezonet, Thos. Blanchard improved.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

By Deputy Peters, at Chatham.

100 acres, lot 65, block 80, Barnabie River, John Dann improved.

100 acres, lot 5, block 81, Semiwagon, M. Mahar improved.

50 acres, lot 10, block 61, Blissfield, John O'Connell.

100 acres, lot D, Block 21, Ludlow, Peter and A. Hovey.

50 acres, lot 51, block O, Northesk, Hugh M'Kay improved.

100 acres, lot 52, block O, Northesk, Alex. McLean.

KENT.

By Deputy Douglas, at Buctouche.

100 acres, lot 46, block 5, Wellington, M. Collet improved.

50 acres, lot E, block O, Wellington, P. J. Daller.

60 acres, lot I, block V, Richibucto, J. L. Babinot improved.

50 acres, lot K, block V, Richibucto, Reuben Babinot.

100 acres, lot N, block V, Richibucto, B. Thibido; improvements to be paid for.

100 acres, lot 103, block D, M'Dougald Settlement.