

BY TELEGRAPH.
TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.
St. John, December 6.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, at 1½ o'clock, A. M., left Liverpool on the 24th.

Ariel arrived at Havre on the 19th, and Herman at Southampton on the same day.

The Invalide Russe announces that large numbers of the Allied forces embarked at Eupatoria on the 14th inst., and sailed westward.

A steamer is detained to watch for an American Clipper, supposed to be in the Baltic with a cargo of Revolvers.

Sweden joins the Alliance.

The London Times, on the faith of its Constantinople Correspondent, has an elaborate Editorial, with calculations, showing that the total available strength of Russia is 83 per 1,000, and that she has already used 58, which allows only 10 months more at this great ratio, to exhaust her last man, her last coined rouble being already expended.

A general armament of the Russian Empire is talked of. A maritime administration at Nicolaieff is placed under orders of General Liders, to whom, in this respect, Gortschakoff is to be subordinate, with object of securing greater unity of operations. It is believed that the Congress of Russian Diplomats that was to take place at Moscow will be held at St. Petersburg soon.

The number of Manchester operatives on strike is 3,400, of whom 1,700 are thrown out of work by the stoppage of the other hands.—They all conduct themselves peaceably.

Captain McClure, Arctic Navigator, is knighted.

It is reported the Emperor has invited the Pope to Paris to baptize the coming child.

General Markham is dead, he was wounded in the Canadian Rebellion, and came home sick after the fall of Sebastopol.

Latest by Telegraph.—London, 9 a. m., Saturday, 24th.—Political rumours.—It was stated with confidence in Downing street yesterday, that Lord Palmerston has determined upon an immediate dissolution of Parliament, that the announcement will be made public in the course of a few days, and that the new Parliament will be called together early in February.

Denmark.—Copenhagen, Friday, General Canrobert arrives to-morrow forenoon, and will stay at Hotel D'Angleterre; he will have an audience with the King, at the Palace of Christianburg. He is expected to remain here a week.

Death of Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley. The death of this Lady is announced; she died at Beyrout on the night of the 29th.

The Globe says—that at the expiration of his well-earned leave, Sir Colin Campbell will return to the Crimea to the command of the Highland Division.

War in Asia.—The Moniteur publishes the following, dated Constantinople, November 12th. According to last accounts Omar Pasha was expecting battle. General Mouravieff has detached a division from his army, which was advanced by Gortschakoff by force marches on Kutaries, by the Akaiska road.

About 8,000 Turks, under Moucha Pacha, has left Watoul, to try and cut off this detachment. Early in the month they had reached Ourgethi. Commander in Chief made them meet him at Kutaries, which would become the theatre of some important engagement, unless the Russians intend trenching themselves in the defiles, which protest the advance to Tiflis.

Mercantile advances from Paris continue to describe great steadiness at Hamburg, depression for money appears slightly to have diminished, but the rate is still 6½ per cent.

St. Petersburg letters are to the 13th, and quote the exchange of 5.

Since the departure of the advanced portion of the allied fleet, a number of small vessels had been in communication with coast of Finland, and fleet destined to carry ammunition of war, &c., to Sweaborg, was understood to be waiting its opportunity.

The War.—Correspondents from the allied camps on the Tchernaya, Nov. 10, relates solely to the hutting of the armies.

Russians and Allies are now under cover. There are still apprehensions of a Russian attack.

Paris Correspondent of the Ministerial Paper, the London Globe, learns, that although winter stops field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the Northern side of Sebastopol, to permit the fleets to enter the harbour.

Letters state that the Town of Marinopol, north coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the allies. October 31, 100 shells were thrown, and the town set on fire, until Austrian merchant hoisted an Austrian flag over the warehouse, when firing ceased.

Gen. Wrangel was rumoured to menace the Allied positions at the Straits of Yenikale, the Allies had, however, 30,000 men there, and expected to be reinforced by 15,000.

News of the Week.

CALIFORNIA.

No news of importance from California—Indian ravages were growing serious. From Puget Sound to Shasta Butte the savages had made a simultaneous attack on the whites, and massacred a large number. Volunteers were turning out in all directions, and the New York troops under Major Fitzgerald had turned out in pursuit. Nearly all the tribes north of Columbia River have confederated and sworn to exterminate the Americans. A band of 1,500 attacked a small force of New York troops at Puget Sound, under Major Haller, and forced them to retreat. The latter had been reinforced by nine companies of volunteers, called out by Gov. Carry, and supplied with ammunition by the sloop-of-war Decatur and cutter Jefferson Davis, and was about to assume the offensive.

A severe gale occurred at San Francisco, Oct. 30, doing damage to the piers and small crafts in the harbour.

The specie shipped per Sonora was nearly \$2,200,000 from the Isthmus.

Walker was in full possession of Nicaragua.—Col. Wheeler, the American minister, had publicly acknowledged on the part of the United States the independence and sovereignty of the New Republic, and assured its Government of the kind regards and well wishes entertained by the Chief Magistrate of the United States towards it.

CANADA.

SLEIGHING IN CANADA.—The Montreal Pilot of the 19th says:—"The bells are jingling merrily through our streets, and we suppose that winter may be considered as fairly inaugurated in his ice-mantled dominions.

TRIPPLIC STORM.—The wind blew on Saturday from the eastward with a violence seldom exceeded on these lakes. The weather had been heavy for forty-eight hours previously, but became much worse towards noon. We have not heard as yet of any accidents to vessels, but fear that damage has been done. The Magnet arrived here from Kingston at 5-1-2 p. m., with a company of the Rifles on board, and a number of passengers. Capt. Twoby reported having seen three steamers on his way up, and two schooners scudding under bare poles. It was the Passport's day for going down the lake, but she did not leave the harbour. The Maple Leaf left Rochester at 12 o'clock on Friday night, and arrived here about half past 9 on Sunday evening. The Welland came down in the morning from Hamilton, but did not return; the Chief went up, but did not make the trip down. The Passport, which arrived on Friday night, as we noticed on Saturday, was on the lake 24 hours. The soldiers on board were put on short rations it is said.—*Toronto Globe.*

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE IN CANADA.—The marriage of Sophia, second daughter of Sir Allan McNab, Premier of the Canadian Ministry, to William Coutts, Viscount Bury, only son of the Earl of Albermarle, took place at Dundurn Castle, the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday last, with great éclat.

SCARCITY OF SAILORS.—About a fortnight ago it was reported that there was a scarcity of sailors to man the Fall Fleet, and as the wages became exorbitantly high, several vessels wanting crews were detained for some days. A well known firm in this city, the owners of a large number of ships, offered as much as £15 sterling per month to each man, and this being refused, sent to New York, and there procured from the Shipping Master, about 40 men who were by him put on board in Quebec, at £2 or £3 less, per man, than asked by the sailors here. This course must have been generally adopted for we learn that there is quite a surplus of seafaring men at present in town, who will have to remain idle during a long winter, or seek elsewhere that employment which their own misguided and excessive demands prevented them from obtaining here.

MILITARY HEAD QUARTERS.—We understand that orders were received by the last English mail to retain the military Head quarters at Montreal. This step is probably adopted owing to the recent difficulties with the United States, and from the few troops to spare here it is thought that the central city of the Canadas will receive a strong garrison from home early in spring.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are surprised to see the statement repeated in one of the opposition papers, that the Government Warrants have been refused by the Banks. As the enemies of the administration have been successfully driven from every charge which they have thus far made, it is hardly worth while to allow them to repeat this. If any instance of refusal has occurred, we now distinctly challenge them to name it.—*St. John Morning Courier.*

UNITED STATES.

GOOD AND BAD NEWS.—The New York Observer states that the missionary ship John Williams recently returned from a voyage among the New Hebrides and other Western Islands, and brought some items of encouragement and other of great sorrow. The journal of the voyage says:

After a run of ten days from Samoa, we reached the island of Aneiteum. The missionaries, Messrs. Geddie and Inglis, had nearly completed the census of the population. It contains about four thousand inhabitants; of these two thousand six hundred profess christi-

anity; the remaining fourteen hundred heathens are so scattered that they possess little influence. A considerable band of natives and four Samoans assist the missionaries. Thirty schools are now in operation, and about fifteen hundred persons under instruction. At Tana, where the work had been broken up by the ravages of small pox, we again landed teachers, who were received by a loud shout of joy. We were delighted by improved appearance of things at Eromanga. The teachers had all been ill; nevertheless, the work went forward.—Since last voyage, the number attending religious services has been more than doubled.

On reaching the island of Fate, the distressing news was brought on board, that some of the teachers with their wives, left there on the last voyage, had been barbarously murdered. Only nineteen days after they were landed under the most cheering circumstances, the two Karatongan teachers and their wives were murdered to furnish materials for a horrible cannibal banquet. The real reason of this sudden act of cruelty could not be learned.

DURING the year 1854, one hundred and sixty five men were hung in the United States for murder. Of this number only seven could read and write. What a lesson!

HARD TIMES AT LOWELL.—There are now empty and closed eight of the best stores in the city, on Merrimack street, between Central street and the depot.

THE BARK MAURY.—At a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, on motion of Hon. Moses Grinnell, a committee was appointed to inquire into the facts connected with the bark Maury, which was seized at New York in October last on suspicion of being fitted as a privateer to cruise under the Russian flag. The cause assigned for the action was that the representations which had been made to the British government concerning this vessel was one of the causes which led to the recent excitement in England, and it was just and proper that the respectable owners of that vessel and the commercial community of New York should be relieved of the imputation thus causelessly thrown upon them.

RIO JANEIRO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Herald has a letter from its Rio Janeiro correspondent dated October 9. Cholera had committed dreadful ravages in the Province of Bahia and along the coast. In Bahia 15,000 persons died so rapidly that a difficulty was found in getting help to bury the bodies, and although the sailors of the Imperial Navy lent their aid, many of the deceased had to be burned, and two thousand of the inhabitants of Rio were swept away, but the disease was fast disappearing. The slave population had suffered severely. The shipping is still healthy. The new coffee crop was light and prices had again advanced. There was a large supply of flour on hand, and rates were likely to decline.

AN ASTONISHING MAN.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

London and New York are now the great manufacturing depots for Holloway's Pills and Ointment. From No 80, Maiden Lane, this city and No. 244, Strand London, are sent forth daily, millions of boxes and pots of these estimable medicines. The heavy duty imposed by our government upon patent medicines, and the large and constantly increasing sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in this country, determined their proprietor to make this city his residence. Our republican system of government is also in harmony with the predictions of Professor Holloway; and though Kings and Emperors have conferred upon him honors and special favours, these will never be so gratifying to him as the grateful hearts of millions of Free citizens, who without any endorsement of sovereign authority, freely patronize his celebrated remedies for the prevention and removal of diseases.

He has long witnessed the inefficiency of the medical profession in curing disease, and being familiar with their errors and follies, we feel it an imperative duty to acquaint the American public with the arrival of this distinguished person in our city. His fame in a measure, preceded him to our shores, but the extent of the good he has done in the world has never yet been proclaimed to an American public. Great as his reputation is, it is destined to increase far beyond that which ever adorned the character of any man whose profession was that of health.

We shall embrace other occasions to explain to the American people the system, the theory and mode of cure adapted by Professor Holloway. His pills and ointment, one taken internally, and the other applied externally, act in harmonious conjunction, and if his directions are followed, will eradicate every disease incident to man in all climes. They purify and cleanse the body, and restore healthy action in every organ. Our space will not permit us to say more at this time respecting this distinguished man and his celebrated remedies. He has one ambition, and it is an honorable one. He wishes to have the world for a patient; and he will succeed in his desire.

It is our object to address the American public in series of articles, showing conclusively that, in the whole history of medical science, no medicines have ever been offered for their use which are so efficacious in restoring health and preventing disease, as those of Professor Holloway. In these series of articles we shall necessarily explain much of the human system, and these physiological laws of life controlling our bodies, both in health and disease. The American public are sufficiently intelligent to judge of their own interest, and it is no longer

in the power of those styling themselves regular physicians, to conceal from them important truths concerning their health.—New York Citizen.

Yesterday's Mail.

THIS mail, due at 7 in the morning, did not reach Chatham until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday. What occasioned the delay we have not learnt, beyond that it did not leave the office at the Bend of Peticoctiac until several hours after its proper time. The irregularity in the arrival of the Southern Mails is of long standing, and a matter of great inconvenience and annoyance, particularly to our mercantile community, who are frequently prevented from answering their letters by the return mail, in consequence of the delay. It is a matter of astonishment that the proper authorities, who are aware of the delays, have not long since made an effort to correct it. If something be not speedily done, we are inclined to think that a spirited remonstrance will be made to the Government on the subject, and we are somewhat surprised that it has not been done ere this.

By it the British Mail brought by the Steamer America, was received. This vessel arrived at Halifax at half-past one on the morning of Tuesday last. Our papers are to the 24th of November. The intelligence is not important. We refer our readers to the extracts below, and to the telegraph despatch for the news.

Domestic.—We are glad to hear that Sir Charles Napier has been returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Southwark, in place of Sir William Molesworth.—Between the present and the late member for this metropolitan constituency the difference is very marked; but the presence of the old Admiral in Parliament will please the nation and gratify himself.

The strong feeling in favour of the war continues to manifest itself in various ways, and on every imaginable occasion. Indeed the Peace party, as a party, seem to have no distinct existence. A Crimean soldier, Captain Joliffe, who has recently returned from the scene of hostilities, defeated in the city of Wells, this week, an eminent lawyer, Mr Sergeant Kinglake.

In Ireland, Lord Naas, a nobleman of considerable talent, has been placing before his Co-terminus constituents his views on the same subject, which are those now universally popular. He justly described Russia as the only aggressive power on the Continent, contended that her claws must be clipped, and terms exacted, when the propositions for peace arose, which will compel her to keep the peace for a century, and express his belief that both Austria and Prussia should be excluded from the next conference.—*Wilmer and Smith's European Times.*

Foreign.—According to the best reliable authorities, General Canrobert has succeeded admirably at Stockholm. In Sweden the popular feeling is decidedly in favour of an alliance with the Western Powers, and if we can believe the concurrent testimony of witnesses, Sweden has consented to conclude a military convention with the Western powers, and to take part in an invasion of the Russian territories on the Baltic in the ensuing spring—that, though England and France have repudiated territorial aggrandisement for themselves, their allies have made no such engagement, and that Russia, having broken through the treaties by which the division of Europe is regulated, has forfeited her right to those Swedish provinces she acquired in virtue of them.

From the Crimea we learn that, although the winter will put a stop to field operations there, it is the intention of the allied generals to subject the northern part of Sebastopol to a bombardment of mortars, which will probably have the effect of dislodging the enemy from forts Severnais, Constantine, and their vicinity. Although the expediency of this step, which entails an immense amount of labor on the artillery and engineers, may not be immediately apparent to a civilian, military men there assure us that it is extremely desirable to do so, as it will prevent the Russians annoying the southern side with their fire, and enable the fleet to enter the harbour, a place of refuge being highly desirable in a season tempestuous as the "perfidious Buxine."

A letter from Odessa in Le Nord, dated Nov. 5, mentions the town of Marianopol, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, as having been bombarded by the English on the 31st ult.; more than 100 balls, shells, and other combustibles were thrown into the town, and the town was suspended only in consequence of a merchant there hoisting the Austrian flag over his warehouses.

Spain is improving her tariff, liberalising her commercial policy.

Fears prevail at St. Petersburg. It is believed that, in the spring, the Allies will attack the capital, and this impression contributes to the general uneasiness.—*Wilmer and Smith's European Times.*

The Baltic.—Kiel, Nov. 19.—The Locust arrived here this morning with the last mail which had been received for the fleet at Dantzig from England. Admiral Baynes was still