

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE BALTIC.

By the Quebec and Fredericton Telegraph
Linc.

The Africa arrived out on the 24th. The Arabia sailed from Marseilles on the 21st Dec. with 1,640 French troops for the Crimea.

There is no news of importance from the Crimea.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held at the residence of the British Minister in Vienna on the 28th December, between the ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Prince Gortschakoff was to take part in the discussion. The conference was to be of a private character.

A Vienna despatch of the 26th says, that Gortschakoff presented a note which he has received from St. Petersburg for Count Baul. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but it is not the final reply of Russia.

In regard to the Russian mission to London, of which high expectation had been formed, it was surmised that M. Useddatt was merely the bearer of an autograph letter to the Queen, and that his instructions are merely to watch on the spot the course of events. Nothing certain, however, was known.

The affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged up to the 29th Dec. The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the approaches of the Allies; nevertheless the French third parallel was mounted with cannon. The reinforcements of the Allies due to the 18th Dec. reached 18,000.

An official despatch in the Paris Moniteur from Balaklava, says that the situation of the Allies is excellent. Gen. Liprandia with 40,000 men, was manoeuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava.

Menchikoff was sick, and Gen. Ostensacken was in command.

In the meantime, 5000 Turks had landed at Eupatoria.

The destination of Omer Pasha's army was kept a profound secret. It was thought they would invest the North side of Sebastopol.

The Railway expedition from England was already on the way in seven steamers and two sailing ships, with all the materials for constructing a Railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol. The wretched state of the country had put almost a stop to all operations.

The communication between Perekop and Simpheropol was completely interrupted, and a week had transpired since a courier had arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol.

At the last accounts, the weather had improved, with heavy frost, and both armies were renewing their activity.

Admiral Hamelin, writing on the 12th, says that for the last four days the place has kept up a tolerably brisk fire. The enemy have made vigorous sorties against our lines, and those of the English. As soon as they reached the parapet, they were received by a well-directed volley of musketry, and repulsed.

An obstinate struggle at the point of the bayonet, a skirmish, occurred near Inkermann, on the 15th.

On the 17th, Omer Pasha left Schamia for Constantinople. His proposed future movement was not known.

The Turkish troops began to arrive from Varna on the 18th.

Twenty-two ships have been equipped and are now ready for sea.

It is probable the Russian garrison have mined the places in Sebastopol which they pretended to have left.

We have further particulars as to the naval sorties at Sebastopol. Two Russian steamers, towing six gun-boats, went out of the harbour on the 6th Dec. After firing at the French, they were compelled to retire.

The passage left between the sunken ships is only wide enough for one vessel to pass at a time. The Allied fleet has moved outside the double bay Chersonesus.

POLAND.—Orders had been received at Warsaw to complete the additional works of the citadel within the two first weeks of January.

THE BALTIC.—France and England have notified the Swedish Government that all intercourse between Finland and the Russian harbours in the White Sea is to be stopped.

Osten Sacken is removed from the 3rd to the 4th corps, vice Dannenberg, who is disgraced.

The chief engineer officer who conducts the defence of Sebastopol is Gen. Destrin, a Frenchman.

Constantinople, Dec. 20th.—It is confidently asserted that a resolution has been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements come up. The French, it is said, are to storm while the British and Turks attack Menchikoff.

There is a report that Omar Pasha has written to the Sultan, making it a condition of his accepting the command, that he shall have two votes in the council of war, in order that his being out voted by Lord Raglan and General Canrobert.

Vienna, Dec. 28th. A despatch from Warsaw states that the Russian naval artillerymen were taken out of the Baltic fleet, and had arrived at Sebastopol, and that to their presence is due the precision of the fire from Sebastopol, as well as the sound boldness of the fleet.

The result of the meeting of the representatives at Vienna had not transpired.

Peles Enlisting against the Czar.—Three hundred and eighteen Polish noncommissioned officers and soldiers have accepted the offer made by the French Government to the Russian prisoners quartered in the Isle of Aix, to enrol themselves in a foreign legion to fight against Russia.

The event of the week is Napoleon's speech to the French Chambers. It is warlike in tone, and makes no mention of a prospect of peace. The speech was immediately followed by a loan of 5,000,000 francs.

The British parliament is not in session.—The Royal assent has been given to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, but the measure continues as unpopular as ever.

The Money Market was unchanged. Consols steady at 91½ to 91¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £108,000 sterling.

The Arctic exploring ship Enterprise, Capt. Collinson, has arrived at Hong Kong on her way to England.

CALIFORNIA.

The gale at A-pinwall, by which the North Star, was detained two days, was very severe and did considerable damage to property, and caused a great loss of life. Brig Flying Cloud, of New York, was driven ashore and became a total wreck. The Captain and seven men were drowned. Mr. Riley (the mate) and two seamen succeeded in reaching the shore. The Brig Alvaro, of New York, and a Carthaginian schooner were also lost. The breakwater and wharves were badly damaged and the wharf of the N. S. Mail Steamship Company was almost destroyed.—Steamship Falcon, from Havana, with the New Orleans Mails, was unable to enter the port until the 1st inst., in consequence of the heavy weather.

The news from California is devoid of interest.

The miners throughout the state were still anxiously awaiting rain.

The Russian ship Kameshatka, from Sitka previously referred to be a supposed Russian privateer, turns out to be of that character, mounting ten brass guns and carrying a crew of 120 men.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW GRENADA.—By the Geo. Law we have Carthaginian dates to Dec. 9, which reports that the government troops under Herraud and Lopez were then assailing Bogota, and it was expected that the city would be captured within a day or two. In an action near San Domingo, 8000 of Gen. Melo's cavalry passed over to the government. The revolution was considered about brought to a close.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRE.—About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house in Portland, owned we believe, by the heirs of the late Wm. Jordon which extended to the adjoining houses of Mr. Wm. Ruddick, and Mr. Reed, with several outhouses. We have not heard whether any insurance had been effected on the properties. Several of the City Fire Engine Companies were early on the spot, and would have stopped the fire in the first building, had there not been a scarcity of water. Only one well could be got at in the neighbourhood, and No. 5 connected with 6 at a late period and got a supply from Rankin's Wharf; but so much apathy prevailed amongst the onlookers, and none of the authorities being in attendance, that it was with great difficulty the Engines could be worked.

If the people in the Parish of Portland expect to get assistance from our Fire-Brigade, they must lend them a hand.—Morning News.

FIRE IN FREDERICTON.—A fire broke out at Fredericton on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, in a store occupied by J. W. Glasier, as a grocery, next door to Mr. Mount's, but through the timely aid of the troops and inhabitants of the city, it was got out. The goods in the shop were either burned, or destroyed. The fire originated from the store being overheated after the shop was closed up for the night.

The Rev. Mr. Churchill, of this city, had a narrow and most providential escape from death on the afternoon of Friday last, owing to the explosion of a quantity of boiling oil which had ignited in a close stove in one of his rooms, and upon which some cold water had been imprudently thrown as an extinguisher. The fiery liquid flew instantaneously into every crevice of the room, and into another adjoining, the door of which had been left partially open, completely disfiguring the sides and ceiling, and burning the paint and varnish off the doors. The Rev. gentleman had his face, head, and hands severely

burned; and had he not pressed his lips at the moment, his death would have been certain. As it is, his life is safe but it will be some weeks before he can be able to resume his public duties.—Fredericton Reporter.

UNITED STATES.

There is nothing new or important to communicate at present.

Every branch of business is apparently at a stand, in this city, and a majority of the other Atlantic Cities. Money is scarce, and demanded on notes, with collateral security, at 2½ per cent a month. Seven or eight Banks have suspended or entirely failed.—Large mechanical establishments have discharged their hands, and closed their doors. Merchants, Printers, Carpenters, Masons, Laborers, many thousand out of employ, perambulate the streets, bewailing their sad condition, in the rigor of a cold winter just commenced. Several meetings of working people have come off within a few days, in the Park. Means are to be taken for the assistance of those out of employ. In some of the Printing Offices, the Herald for instance, the men withdrew themselves one or two days in the week, to allow those "out of sorts," to come in and earn enough to give them means of subsistence. This is highly creditable to the compositors of that establishment.

The necessities of life are high in price: Coal (American) in \$7½ to \$8 per ton; Flour (retail) \$10 to \$12; Bread Meats of all kinds, Fowls, Fish, fresh and salt, Potatoes, Turnips, Vegetables, &c., are proportionately dear. Rents however are falling; \$500 houses are down to \$350, and humbler habitations feel the pressure. People of moderate means are compelled to crowd themselves into very limited apartments, to save money and fuel. Everybody, excepting those who have means to speculate on the sacrifices of others, and accumulate fortunes thereby, complain of the "hard times." Still the throng of people pass upwards and downwards, with steady habit, as though everything in the way of business was going on smoothly and well. The fortitude and perseverance so manifested is surprising to lookers on, who mark the hand writing on the wall.

Low pedlers, schemers, thieves, pickpockets, and murderers, in every district, notwithstanding the vigilance of a strong police.

A terrific fire occurred in Broadway a few days since. It threatened serious consequences, but was finally quenched. Many dwelling houses and stores were destroyed. It originated in the "City Assembly Rooms," at about the close of a large Ball given by the "Associated Tailors," (where a scramble for overcoats, mantles, hats, bonnets, &c., trampled upon and destroyed, took place, and some fighting). Several firemen were seriously injured, one killed by the falling in of walls. The morning was cold; the water froze in the hose. Value of property destroyed estimated at \$175,000,—insurance \$65,000.

AID TO THE RUSSIANS.—A writer in the Journal of Commerce says that the Hon. Clinton Roosevelt recently sailed for Europe in one of our steamers, on his way to the seat of war in the East. He possesses information in relation to a great improvement in bombshells and other missiles of war, which will render them marvelously destructive, and a match for the famous Lancaster guns. He will devote his services to the Russian cause, and his presence is expected by the Russian Government.—N. Y. Paper.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—Columbia, S. C. January 10.—New Orleans papers of Saturday last are received, and contain full details of the latest news from Havana. The trial of Estampes was progressing, and in addition to his former declarations he asserted that it was his intention to have placed himself at the head of an insurrection in the eastern part of the island. He denounced Hernandez as his betrayer. It was generally believed that both he and Felix would be garroted. Cholera was raging badly in the island, and over twenty six hundred deaths are reported.

Certain Cure for Erysipelas.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Remarkable instance of the efficacy of these medicines. Henry Watson, of Luton, Bedfordshire, was afflicted for three years with this disease, large purple blotches came out on his face, and different parts of his body, which very much irritated the system, and thus caused a derangement of his general health, although he tried many reputed remedies, nothing would cure him. He bought a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and he has informed Professor Holloway, that he is perfectly cured, and his face and complexion are as clear as possible.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We would refer our readers to the advertisements in this paper of Comstock & Brother's Celebrated Medicines. The Cherry & Longwort is the best remedy ever used for all consumptive affections—Azor's Turkish Balm, a beautiful hair restorative Turkish Wine, better than any alternative or blood purifier in existence. Try THEM, and you will be convinced of their real worth.

For sale only in Chatham by Wm. Forbes, and Wm. Mathews.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

Saint John, January 18.

Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

On December 28 the Austrian, French and English Plenipotentiaries met in the apartment of the latter, the three drew up a minute of the exact and precise interpretations which their Governments unanimously attach to the four points. The Austrian Minister carried the document up stairs to the apartment where Prince Gortschikoff was waiting in company with Counts Aridren and Muenffel as representatives of Prussia. In their presence, he communicated to Gortschikoff the propositions of the Allied Powers, asked him to state whether he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve. Muenffel replied, that his instructions did not go so far, his orders were only to negotiate respecting the four points, but he would send off a Courier, and be hoped to receive further instructions within three days.—Gortschikoff requested fourteen days to obtain instructions from St. Petersburg which were granted. Hostilities will continue in the mean time.

Private correspondence says that Prussia sees with satisfaction that in the protocols of Vienna, the four points are respected, consequently Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allies and has been engaged under certain eventualities to military co-operations.

Austria has called on Prussia to place its army on a war footing.

Sebastopol, December 12.—Weather frosty. British continue to construct strong redoubts here.

13th.—General alarm at 1 o'clock, A. M., heavy firing heard along the French line.—The attack on the British was repulsed in three quarters of an hour. General Adams died of his wounds.

22nd.—Notwithstanding the bad weather, the siege continued, the French and English co-operating kindly. The French works now extend to the bottom of Quarantine Bay.

The officers of Sebastopol garrison are to have each month's service reckoned a year.

The Czar's sons Michael and Nicholas were to return to the Crimea, on the 7th of December.

25th.—Gen. Canrobert writes, we shall soon be able to take the offensive, we make good our losses more promptly and more solidly than the enemy can, we are full of confidence.

The Allies on the 25th had 250 guns in battery, ready to open. Gen. Canrobert telegraphed that between the 20th and 26th of Dec. nothing remarkable had occurred except two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and 38 soldiers were taken prisoners, and many killed.

28th.—Considerable Russian reinforcements reached Odessa.

Admirals Dundas and Hamelin were at Constantinople on their way home, Admirals Lyons and Bruat have at present command of the fleets.

Lord Cardigan has left for England.

Asia.—Letters from Trobizonde dated 5th, give important news. Russian army encamped at Bagarid advanced to Operak Steley.

Britain.—The London Times had caused great excitement by advocating in the boldest terms, the immediate removal of Lord Raglan from command, for incompetency. Queen wrote autograph letter sympathising with the wounded.

France.—French Baltic Fleet is ordered to assemble at Brest and Cherbourg.

Spain.—Spanish Government is going to look very coldly on English proposals to enlist Spaniards for the war.

Italy.—Naples, December 22.—Immaculate conception celebrated by a fortnight's festival, and Neapolitan army placed under its special benediction.

Markets.—Western Canal Flour 4s to 4s. Philadelphia and Baltic 4s. Canada 4s 6d. Money is unchanged.

Consols declined one per cent but revived and closed at 90 3/4.

Freights from Liverpool to United States continue downwards.

Official Notice under Patent Law

Notice is hereby given, that HENRY MONROWE TIBBETS, Administrator of the Goods, Chattels and Credits, of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TIBBETS, late of Cranby, Queen's County, deceased, has petitioned the Governor in Council for an extension to him, as Administrator, aforesaid, of the term of the Patent granted to the said Benjamin Franklin Tibbets, under the name or style of "Tibbets Steam-saving Apparatus," and that the same will be taken into consideration, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 24th November, 1854.

CORN MEAL, &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber
CORN MEAL, RICE,
SUGAR, CHEESE,
MOLASSES, HAMS,
TOBACCO, CANDLES,
THOMAS VON DY, JR.,
Chatham, 25th November, 1854.