

News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 6th February.

The Crimea.—January 13.—The Turkish Cavalry, now here, are to be sent to Eupatoria and their embarkation has begun.

Considerable reinforcements have arrived at Balaklava, so that two new camps have been formed, which are being fortified.

Bucharest, Jan. 20.—The Turks have established recruiting bureaux in Wallachia, in order to raise a Wallachian legion for the service of the Sultan.

Prince Stirbey is preparing to go to Constantinople.

A part of the Turkish force at Reni was sent to Kilia on the 16th inst.

Bucharest, Jan. 23.—Invalids with wounds occasioned by the frost, had arrived from the Crimea.

There had been severe storms in the Black Sea, and several transports had been lost.

Bucharest, Jan. 30.—Large masses of Russians are again concentrating at Reni.

A passage of the Danube is apprehended.

Sadik Pasha has marched to that point with a strong division of troops.

Kiew, January 26.—The Russians are sending considerable reinforcements to the Crimea.

Two grenadier divisions, 1,500 riflemen, and 16 reserved battalions occupy Perekop.

Another corps, under General Read, occupies the second line of Bessarabia.

A Russian Forced Loan.—St. Petersburg, January 23.—In order to avoid the increase of public charges attendant upon the prosecution of a long war, an ukase orders the issue of paper money, which shall be redeemable by the state three years after the conclusion of peace.

Trieste, January 31.—Mr. Stevens, British Vice-Consul at Trebizond, has obtained from the Turkish government the reclamation of the firman which abolishes the slave traffic.

Two Circassian slave dealers have been arrested and the slaves detained.

Frankfort, February 1.—The United Committee of the Germanic Diet jointly proposed that, instead of a general mobilisation of the Federal army, the principal contingents should be made ready for war. This was the Bavarian proposition; it was supported by Prussia, acceded to by Austria, and carried.

Brussels, February 1.—Advices from Berlin and Vienna report that great anxiety is felt to ascertain the manner in which the Austrian Government will receive its recent check in the Diet. It is feared that after the position taken up by Prussia, Austria cannot act up to its rights as a European power without breaking up the confederation. It is believed that no determination will be come to before the new English ministry has been constituted.

The French Army for Austria.—80,000 is the number which it is now said the French army for Austria is limited. It will pass through Lombardy, and will prove to the Italians the reality of the alliance of France with Austria. General Schramm is spoken of as likely to command under the Emperor, who, it is still rumoured, will take the field. General Bosquet is also, we hear, spoken of.

A letter purporting to proceed from St. Petersburg dated the 10th, says that for some time past relays are posted at intervals of four leagues from Odessa to Sebastopol, for the purpose of conveying, as soon as the snow is frozen over, reinforcements to the amount of 50,000 men for the Russian army. It is expected that the Russians will have, on the 15th Feb., an army of 160,000 men in the Crimea. At St. Petersburg complaints are heard against Prince Menschikoff, who, strange to say, is accused by the Imperial entourage, and even by the people, of excessive prudence, and a total want of that perilous quality which sometimes impels a General to leave a good deal to chance. He is accused of being too faithful a disciple of General Koutousoff, who is said to have fought, in spite of himself, the battle of the Moskowa in 1812, which was disastrous to the Russians and not to have displayed sufficient energy in preventing the French from penetrating into Russia. The people are beginning to get clamorous against the Prince, and discontented even with the Czar, who, they think, has already made too many concessions. To more they will not listen. Oton Sacken is again spoken of as likely to obtain the command. In the event of Menschikoff's removal with Liprandi as his second. In case of a change it is not certain whether the Prince will be summoned to St. Petersburg, or be left in the Crimea with the duty of defending the city during the assault, while Oton Sacken commands the army in the field. The letters repeat the assurance that the feeling of the population of St. Petersburg is decidedly for war.

Eupatoria.—A letter from Constantinople, Jan. 11, says:—10,000 Turkish troops in Eupatoria under the command of Beiran Pacha and Teflek Pacha son-in-law of Omar Pacha. On the 31st December the battalion of Rifles disembarked from on board the Columbia; it contains 600 well trained men.

There is also a park of artillery and some cavalry. The town has been well fortified by the English and French engineers and is in condition to stand out against a large Russian army. Everything is done to keep things in good order; among other means we may mention the establishment of a Tartar police. The Tartars ask urgently for arms, and readily go forth against the Cossack, whose videts are within sight of our sentries. Some skirmishes have taken place, but our peculiar missiles so frighten the horses and I may say the men, of the enemy, that they keep at a very respectful distance. There is a splendid ditch round the whole of the town, which is well defended by experienced troops under first-rate officers. Provisions are plentiful.

Bucharest, Jan. 20.—The Russians have received considerable reinforcements.

At Eupatoria the allies have captured several thousand sheep.

The first brigade of the 9th French division will remain at Constantinople. The second will proceed to Sebastopol.

Sardinia and the Allied Powers.—It is announced from Turin that about the 12th or 15th of February a concentration of all the troops will take place in the plains of Marengo, where they will be reviewed by the King of Sardinia.

The Turin correspondent of the Corriere Mercantile of Genoa states that the Marquis Massimod' Azeglio, or the Marquis Alfieri, will proceed to Vienna to represent Piedmont at the Conference expected to open there. A telegraph from Turin of the 28th instant informs us that five bureaux of the Chamber, out of seven, had already elected their members for the committee charged with the task of examining the convention entered into with France and England.—The members so appointed were all favourable to the alliance.

The Black Sea.—The Presse of Vienna contains intelligence from Odessa to the 21st January. It was known that a strict blockade of all Russian ports in the Euxine and the Sea of Azoff, excepting Eupatoria, Stretzka, Kamiesch, Kasatek, and Balaklava, would commence on the 13th February.

War Department, January 24.—His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Grace by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G. C. B.:—

Before Sebastopol, January. 6.—My Lord Duke.—The weather has been so bad since I wrote to your grace on the 2d inst. that I have not yet been able to disembark the 39th, with a view of encamping the regiment, and it still remains on board the Golden Fleece, in the harbour.

The ground is thickly covered with snow, though not very deep.

All my endeavours are directed to the speedy disembarkation and getting up of the huts, which have now arrived in considerable numbers, and the establishment of the depot of provisions which I alluded to in my last despatch, near head-quarters, which I am now enabled to do, with the assistance of the 18th and 39th Regiments, the first encamped near Balaklava, the last still sleeping on board the Golden Fleece.

There has been no movement on the part of the enemy.

I enclose a return of the casualties that have arisen up to the 4th inst.—I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

Plymouth, Jan. 21.—The Amity screw transport 177, left this morning direct for the Crimea. She has on board 100 wooden houses for the English army, all of which are provided with stoves and every requisite for use of the occupants.

The Swiftsure sailing transport, chartered by the French government put out into the river from the docks yesterday; She received her crew from London during the day, and will sail for Kamiesch Bay at day-light tomorrow. The Swiftsure has on board 400 wooden barracks for the French army, and 100 officers' houses, besides about 30 tons weight of stoves.

The royal mail steam-ship Severn is being fitted for the conveyance of an infantry regiment. The fittings of this vessel are to be so arranged that on her arrival in the Crimea she may be easily converted into a hospital ship. In consequence of the Severn (Brazilian mail steam-ship) being chartered by the government, the Royal Mail Company have decided upon getting ready their new ship Tyne, now fitting out at London, to convey the Brazilian mails of the 9th proximo.

The Rajah, Screw transport 181, will leave Portsmouth tomorrow. She has on board about 50 huts for the English army, and will fill up, previous to her departure for the Crimea, with stores and warm clothing.

Plymouth, Jan. 21.—The Cherub, of Dartmouth, has been chartered by the admiralty to load stores for the Mediterranean.

The Screw Steamer Scamander, Captain Downe, from Bristol for Havre, to embark French troops for the Crimea, put in here yesterday owing to strong contrary winds, and machinery not working well.

Paris, January 26.—The fact of an expedition of a French army to the Austrian territory having repeatedly been mentioned, (it is now stated that such army (its number is variously estimated) will forthwith proceed to the succour of that power against the Russians. Some fix the amount at 100,000, some at 160,000, and the Imperial Guard, with the exception of one regiment. It was yesterday affirmed that this force would pass through Switzerland. The 5th of February is the day fixed for the commencement of its march.

The Wanderer of Vienna says:—The Ambassadors of France and England received a few days back despatches from their governments, in consequence of which the conferences between them and Count de Buol, for some time interrupted, were resumed. These conferences relate to the military measures to be taken in accordance with the treaty of December 2.

The Breslau Gazette contains a letter from Berlin, which says:—“The last intelligence received here from Vienna is exceedingly important. In the first place, the cabinet of Vienna is said to have declared that the concessions of Russia are not of a nature to be accepted; and next, Count Buol is said to have affirmed, in a despatch to the Cabinet of Berlin, that it was henceforward useless to continue an exchange of notes between Vienna and Berlin on the subject of placing the troops on a war footing.

These announcements, contrary to the general tenor of advices from Germany, entirely lack corroboration.

The French Guards in Genoa.—This morning, says the Genoa Mercantile Courier of the 26th, the first column of the French troops, now marching through Piedmont, entered our city by the Pila Gate. It consisted of the first squadron of the 11th Regiment of Dragoons. The 1st Regiment of the Guards was drawn up on the left, close to the gate, along the street leading to the gate of the Arco. An immense crowd assembled on the passage of the French, who entered the Pila Gate on foot, holding their horses by the bridle. They however, mounted them again on reaching the gate of the Arco, and took off their cloaks. The French colonel had on his right the general commanding the brigade of the Guards, and on his left General Alexander della Marmora, followed by a numerous staff. The French were quartered in the great Provision Magazine.

Military movements.—The new regimental tunic substituted by her Majesty's warrant for the swallow-tailed coat of the infantry is now being issued to the brigade of Guards; all volunteers and recruits who have joined the Household infantry since the 1st of January have been supplied with it.

It is stated to be the intention to raise two additional light cavalry regiments, to be called the 18th and 19th Light Dragoons, the staff of which will be taken from existing light cavalry regiments. The old 18th Hussars, or Drogheda Horse, was raised in that vicinity by the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Drogheda, and was the regiment in which the late Marquis of Londonderry, then Lord Stewart, served the greater part of his military career. It is believed that the new 18th will be raised in the vicinity of Drogheda.

The Board of Ordnance have had their attention drawn to a newly-invented revolving rifle, with barrels as large as the Minie rifle now in use, and chambers similar to the repeating pistol. The weapon will discharge five shots in four seconds, and can be loaded with extraordinary facility.

Yesterday upwards of 4,000 cotton shirts, flannels for fomenting, and a quantity of general medical stores were shipped from the Tower, to be conveyed to the general hospital at Scutaria, for the use of the sick and wounded.

Four of the officers of the Baggage and Land Transport Corps have started from the East. Colonel M'Murro and others will follow. Colonel Napier is to remain at home, with a staff, to superintend the recruiting and the formation of a depot at Woolwich.

Suppression of Piracy in the Chinese Sea.—The Gazette contains further despatches from Admiral Stirling, dated Hong Kong, Nov. 23, thirteen days later than those we published on the 8th inst., and like them describing an expedition against the Pirates which prey upon trade in that district. The expedition was under the orders of Captain O'Callagan, of the Encounter. The Captain furnishes the following summary of the expedition.

At Ty-ho, the whole of the junks, 17 in number, were destroyed; six guns taken by Winchester's boat, delivered to Marshal of Admiralty Court at Hong Kong; seven guns taken by the Spartan's boat disposed of in like manner; two guns taken and retained by the United States chartered steam vessel Queen; and 10 guns destroyed with the junks and sunk. Number of pirates killed unknown. From 50 to 60 prisoners taken by the Chinese authorities.

At Coulan and the neighbourhood: 50 junks destroyed; also two batteries, mounting 20 and 7 guns respectively; 17 guns taken by the Chinese authorities, and 6 by the Queen; 27 guns sunk and destroyed, being too heavy to embark without considerable waste of time; 15 guns thrown overboard by

the pirates themselves for three junks off Cow Kok; and from 50 to 60 pirates killed; 4 prisoners (13 were taken, 9 of whom either have been or are to be released by the Mandarin).

Totals:—67 junks burnt, being in such positions that it would have taken a very long time, and would have been attended with considerable exposure and fatigue, to have removed them; 90 guns taken or destroyed. 50 to 60 pirates killed. 54 to 60 prisoners, as above stated. The whole of the junks were capable of having crews of from 20 to 40 men each; allowing, therefore, an average of 30 men for each junk, there would not have been less than 2,000 pirates, of whom 115 may be said to be either taken or killed. A large quantity of ammunition was also destroyed.

China.—Hong Kong, Dec. 12.—At Canton matters are getting worse and worse. By the previous mail, intelligence went forward that the Imperialists were in the ascendant, and that the rebel cause was losing ground. Since then there has been a reaction. The feeling against the Mantou dynasty has become pretty general throughout the Quang-tung province, the people of which are now in open revolt against the authority of the mandarins. So great is the apprehension entertained at Canton, that the wealthy natives are again quitting the city for Macao and this place, fearing that the city will be carried and sacked. The Barriouta war-steamer is at Canton, and Admiral Stirling, in the Winchester, towed by the Styx, has proceeded to Whampoa to afford protection to British interests when the contemplated assault of the place is carried into effect.

From Shanghai we have no news of weight to report. The city is still in the hands of the insurgents. From Peking we have no further news.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The citizens are complaining sadly for the want of water, in most all parts of the city. The poorer classes of the community may be seen hourly parading the streets in search of it; but thank to Providence, we have some kind hearted folks in our midst, who have voluntarily thrown open their hall doors and gateways of their private premises, and allowed persons to have free access to their wells.—May such praiseworthy persons never be in want of a pure drop of water, or a good cup of tea.

The Indians situated in the vicinity of Bedford Basin, are suffering from typhus fever. They should be immediately cared for.—Typhus fever is also raging to an alarming extent in this city.—Halifax Morning Journal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

New York, 21st February.

The Baltic arrived with dates to the 10th February.

New British Ministry formed, consisting of Lord Palmerston—Premier; Minister of War—Lord Panmure, formerly Fox Maule; Foreign Affairs—Lord Clarendon; Home Office—Sidney Herbert; Colonial Secretary—Sir George Grey; Chancellor of the Exchequer—W. Gladstone; Chief of Admiralty—Sir Jas. Graham; Chancellor—Lord Cranworth; President of Council—Earl of Granville, Keeper of the Privy Seal—Duke of Argyll; Chief of Public Works—Sir W. Molesworth; President of the Board of Control—Sir Charles Wood; Postmaster General—Lord Canning.

The Marquis of Lansdown is in the Ministry without office.

Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord John Russell, go out: Lord Panmure coming in makes the balance of interest about the same as the old Ministry.

Nothing from the Seat of War.

Sir Charles Napier made a savage speech in Parliament, against the late Government. Consols 91½.

Flour 6d. to 1s. lower. Markets generally dull.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain Care for Bad Breasts, Caked Breasts, and Sore Nipples.—The wife of Mr Henry Benson, of Goulbourn, N. S. W., suffered several months after the birth of her last child with a bad breast, several holes having formed on the same, her nipples were nearly gone, and it was thought at one time that the breast must be taken off. Mr Benson put her under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, after having tried every other means without success: the Ointment was well rubbed into the parts affected, and the Pills were taken regularly. In three weeks the anxious husband was amply compensated, for his wife was quite well.