

## BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE  
Boston, 7th January, 1856.

News by Arago not specially important. Affirmed that Sweden had ratified treaty with England and France. Peace rumours continue abundant. At surrender of Kars General Williams with 16,000 troops made prisoners of war. Crimea quiet. Immense preparations making by British for operations in Baltic next spring. Breadstuffs dull; Quotations slightly lower; Manchester advices more favourable; Consols 88½.

St. John, January 9, 1856.

Canada from Liverpool the 22nd, arrived at Halifax at 12½ o'clock, yesterday. Washington arrived off Weser on the 21st, and put back to Southampton from ice, after landing mails and passengers.

Negotiations.—News important. Present position of peace prospects is this—it may be remembered that Austria made suggestion of certain terms not known to the public which Austrian cabinet considered might constitute a basis for pacific negotiations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris through French Minister at Vienna; the French Government sent a copy of said suggestions to London. Much correspondence ensued between London and Paris, resulting in the original suggestions being sent back altered by France and England to Vienna. Austrian Cabinet expressed mortification that her suggestions were not adopted. More correspondence ensued, resulting in Austria agreeing to append her name jointly with France and England, to the modified proposals. The propositions thus amended were—Sunday, December 16, sent from Vienna. Count Esterhazy, being messenger to St. Petersburg.—Five or six days are allowed St. Petersburg, and fourteen days more for the Czar's unconditional acceptance or refusal. Contents of this ultimatum are kept profoundly secret. If Czar refuses, France and England threaten to continue the war, and Austria to cease diplomatic relations, and afterwards to be governed by the course of events, simultaneously with transmission of peace proposals to Russia.

Paris Moniteur publishes the treaty entered into between Allies and Sweden, guaranteeing existing limits of Sweden against Russian aggression. This treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult, and cause rejection of the peace proposals. Terms of treaty are very stringent. It is declared that treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble balance of power in Europe.—By article one, King of Sweden, himself, not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her, nor to allow her, to occupy any portion of the territory belonging to the Crown of Sweden and Norway. King of Sweden and Norway engages moreover, not to cede to Russia, any right of pasturage, or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatever on the said territories or of the Coast of Sweden and Norway; and to reject any pretension Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above-named rates.

Article 2.—In case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden, or any demand, with view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of the territory belonging to the Crown of Sweden and Norway, or permission to occupy certain points of said territory, or cession of fishing, or pasturage rights, or any other, on the same territories or on the coast of Sweden and Norway. The King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England, and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient Naval and Military forces to co-operate with the Naval and Military forces of Sweden, to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia. The nature, the importance, and the destination of the force in question, in the case occurring, be decided by a common agreement between the three Powers.

A secret clause is apprehended to the treaty, providing for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

Vienna private correspondents intimate that the Austrian Government decline on invitation made by Prussia, September 17, to join Prussia in a peaceful intervention; also, that Napoleon refuses the invitation of Prussia, conveyed by Baron Prokesch to Paris, to open negotiations with them about middle of November. Count Buol, in name of Austria, invited the Western Powers to re-open at Paris the Peace Conference of Vienna, recommending also, that the four guarantees shall be named as the basis of negotiations but that the third point of guarantee, respecting Russian domination in the Black Sea, should be modified. Russia has not replied to the proposal, but would send a representative to conference. Hence has arisen the rumor that Austrian Anglo-French proposal is merely to define the meaning of third point, and that if understanding be come to, the Vienna so called will be re-opened in Paris in the middle of January.

It is stated that Swedish Ambassador at Vienna has formally announced to Austrian Government, that Sweden adheres to Allies interpretation of the Four Points; also said that

Count Stackelberg had brought to Vienna a Russian proposal for peace, on terms different from those proposed by Allies. This is doubtful.

English government is said to have demanded explanation from Court of Vienna as to intention of Austria in reducing the Austrian army. Army Board is selling no fewer than 70,000 horses.

Present position of affairs is thus expressed—France is less peaceful and England less warlike than they seem. London Daily News says—the majority of French Cabinet think Russia will accept the terms proposed—majority of English Ministers think not.

Principalities.—Rumour says conference for settlement of Principalities are indefinitely adjourned, and Count Coronini will resume the Command of Austrian army there.

Crimea.—A hurricane occurred in the Crimea, Tchernaya, overflowed causing considerable damage. Nothing later since Codrington's despatch of 4th, saying Russians continued to fire heavily from the north side without much damage. Snow lies on the ground.

Saving's Banks are to be opened in the British army.

Asia.—Kars surrendered, 28th November. November 14, General Mouravieff summoned Garrison to surrender. General Williams held Council of War on the 15th, after which garrison sent flag of truce asking 10 days suspension of hostilities and permission to send courier to Erzeroum. Mouravieff offered to grant honorable capitulation, and allow English Captain Thomson to go to Erzeroum on the 19th, and reached Kars on the 22nd. Williams demanded interview with Mouravieff on the 24th. By this time the garrison had no food except horse flesh for sick in hospitals. No details of surrender.

Private accounts without date, rather doubtful, say that Omar Pach had beaten the Russians, and took possession of Khoni, 5 leagues from Kutais, and was preparing to attack the latter city, which was garrisoned by 10,000 Russians. Mouravieff had detached part of his force to oppose Omar Pacha. The Turks found 12,000 fur coats in Khoni.

Britain.—Attention is entirely occupied in discussing probabilities of peace. It is remarkable that the general public speak more in favour of carrying on the war now, than at any other previous period.

Queen has sent jewel decorations to Miss Nightingale. Samuel Rogers, the Poet, is dead. Col. Sibthorpe is dead.

Heavy gales prevailed during the week, and numerous casualties reported on the British coast. No American ships known to be damaged.

Spanish Brig Bravo, from Barcelona for Havana, was wrecked on the night of the 10th, off Gibraltar, 45 passengers drowned, including 7 ladies.

France.—Treaty of amity and commerce between France and Persia is concluded, and envoy has left Paris to Exchange ratifications. Canrobert will be named Marshall of France.

Spain.—Cubans have sent protest against the impolicy of laying additional taxes on Colonial produce, as new tariff proposes. Espana notifies that Black Warrior indemnity is already paid to the United States.

Russia.—Sardinians still in Russia are placed in care of Bavarian Minister as British were under Danish.

Persian Ambassador arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th, and ostentatiously received.

Latest.—Telegraphic Intelligence.—Times city article, a temperate diminution of confidence in the result of the mission of Count Esterhazy to St. Petersburg, caused Consols to open at a reaction of quarter per cent from the improved prices of yesterday, the amount of business throughout the day was small, but the demand for money was generally active. The present return of the Bank of England contains the result of the increased amount of circulation recently granted by order in council, in pursuance of the terms of the Bank Act. The amount of securities in the issue department is now £14,475,000, and the increase of £475,000 has been taken from the government securities held in the Bank, an enlargement of which would otherwise have been precisely the same as in the previous return of section 5, and the same amount has been handed to the reserve of notes which, without this change, would have presented in the above returns, an increase of £322,440.

The Letters from Paris to-day state that the exchange on London continues flat, but that the pressure for money has slightly subsided. There is no news of importance.

Sardinia.—The war budget of the kingdom of Sardinia just presented to the Piedmont Chambers, fixes the expenses of the Eastern war during 1855 and 1856 at 74,237,532 francs including 11 376,401 francs for the Navy.

Surrender of Kars.—Bamberg, Friday.—The Invade Russe confirms despatch from Kars from Gen. Mouravieff—he reports that he has taken possession of 130 cannon, large stores of ammunition, 7 standards, and prisoners, besides those already reported. 6,000 Turkish Regulars and 4,000 Redifs. The Gazette of Friday contains a copy of the Treaty between England, France, and Sweden.

## News of the Week.

## EUROPE.

The Danubian Principalities.—Accounts have been received representing the internal state of Russia as powerfully aiding the attempts to renew negotiations.

It is known that a conspiracy was secretly suppressed in Little Russia about four months since, and nothing has since been heard of those implicated.

The ramifications embraced the higher classes of society, and among the arrested were the son of a former minister and four generals.

Incendiary fires had become common and that which burnt down the army storehouses at St. Petersburg, some time back, it is said to be accidental.

Notes are still passing on the subject of the Danubian Principalities, notwithstanding the postponement of the conference.

The Emperor of the French is said to insist on a provisional arrangement, so that Russia may find it a *fait accompli*.

Fortifications at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The telegraph has, I trust, already conveyed to you the intelligence which I forwarded you this morning as coming from St. Petersburg, that the Russian government engineers have received the commission to prepare plans for the fortification of St. Petersburg and Moscow. It is understood that General Dehu will be the president of the committee which sits in St. Petersburg for this purpose, which General Todleben will preside over that in Moscow. This scanty news is all that the telegraph has brought us at present. In a day or two more we may perhaps get some addition to the meagre outline. That a military council or council of war was about to be held in St. Petersburg, as I have already informed you, seems, from letters from that capital, to have been generally looked forward to at the beginning of this month.

In addition to those generals and high officers that I mentioned in my late letter as having arrived at the capital, Generals Todleben and Menschikoff were known to have gone there on the 23rd ult., and they have been followed by many others. On that same day General Count Baranoff, the Emperor's Adjutant Samsonoff and Sturler, the Prince's Galitzin, Gortschakoff, and Obolenski, Counts Stroganoff and Lewaschoff, and Baron Von Tettenboon all attached to the suite of the Emperor, left St. Petersburg at the same time for Moscow.

## UNITED STATES.

News from Oregon.—The Oregon papers are filled with the details of the Indian war news which have already been published. There has been no fighting since the skirmish at the Yakima Mission. The Times of the 24th gives the following summary:

Fort Walla Walla in the Hands of the Indians.—Major Chion in his report to Col. Nesmith, dated Well Springs Camp, November 17, says:

I have, with all convenient speed, made my way to this point, encountering nothing in the way of hostility; the country to this point is deserted. To night the messengers, who bear these letters, arrived in camp, bringing me, from N. Raymond, intelligence of the danger of the settlers—the destruction of Messrs. Brooks and Brumford's property—of the seizure of Walla Walla by Pee-pen-Mox-mox, and the number and condition of my enemies. Mr. Sinclair assures me, from the information I gather from these messengers, that the position of Pee-pen-Mox-mox is inaccessible with my force. At present the only plan which presents itself to me is, that I shall proceed to the Umatilla, and fortify myself until either reinforcements arrive or the right column may create a diversion in my favor. With one hundred and fifty more men, and one or two field pieces, I might take Fort Walla Walla; with the means at my command it is impossible. The news from Raymond has been of incalculable benefit. My design had been to move direct on to Walla Walla by the river road; in which case, from the nature of the ground the command would have been at the mercy of a thousand Indians. If Raymond is correct in his information, I shall probably reach the Umatilla to-morrow or next day.

## CALIFORNIA.

New York, Dec. 28.—The steamship Daniel Webster arrived at New York on the 26th, with San Francisco dates to the 5th instant. We make the following summary of the news.

We have advice from Tampico to Nov. 2. The town was under martial law, expecting every day to be attacked by the opposite party, as about 800 men were encamped. Provisions were scarce and high outside.

Arrived Steamer Golden Age with dates to the 5th.

War in the North is progressing, much violence and considerable disaster on both sides. Nearly all the Indians of the North are arrayed against the whites.

A true bill has been found against Cora the murderer of Gen. Richardson.

The San Francisco festival in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, ended in a row. 10,000 persons were present.

Murders were on the increase,—papers teem with them.

Steamer Georgianna burst her boiler at Petaluma, killing two persons and wounding many. The accident was caused by carelessness. The officers of the boat are indicted.

On the 30th the U. S. Frigate Independence

saluted the French flag on Corvette Erubuscade.

The Indians of Puget Sound entered into alliance to wage war upon the whites.

We have Oregon dates to the 27th Nov. There had been several engagements between the volunteers and the Indians. Latter worsted.

The United States forces have returned to the Daller to await the orders of Gen. Wool.

At the mouth of the Big River, Mendocino, 28th Oct. a tremendous swell of the ocean broke in and wrecked the American brigs Kingsbury, and North Bend, and a Chilean Bark. Six lives lost.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fire.—We regret to state that a fire occurred about 9 o'clock last evening in the office of the Morning News, Princess-street, by which the building was damaged to a considerable extent. The fire had gained some head-way before it could be subdued, and there was some difficulty in quenching it, in consequence of the dense smoke, concealing the place where it broke out. The Engine Companies were on the spot immediately after the alarm was given, and worked with their accustomed energy. A large quantity of the type belonging to the office was either destroyed or rendered un-serviceable. A quantity of the printing paper was also damaged. There is some mystery connected with the origin of the fire, but that it was another case of incendiarism there is ample proof, as it was afterwards discovered that in two or three places the interior of the building must have been set on fire. The misfortune is felt more, inasmuch, as the proprietor, Mr. Fenety, met with a serious accident on Monday last, by having his hand crushed in the power press which has since prevented him from attending to his duties. The building and materials were insured. We earnestly trust that our Civic authorities will take such steps as will lead to the detection of the perpetrators of such a daring transaction, as they are probably still roaming at large. Owing to this unforeseen occurrence the publication of the News will be suspended for a few days.—St. John Morning Courier.

To the Editor of the New Brunswicker.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 31st, 1855.—Sir,—When the members of the present Government came into office, they found a great number of balances due on land purchases, and a large accumulation of unanswered petitions for land under the Labour Act. The Surveyor General was directed, by the Governor in Council, to furnish a list of the names of the purchasers, with the dates and balances due. This is a work of time, as it had to be done by the Accountant, in addition to his daily routine duties, and when completed it shewed an amount of about £28,000 in sums varying from £2 to £200. Deputies were then named in each County to receive payments, and notices thereof published in Newspapers. This however had no visible effect, it did not even call up the censure of a single writer unfriendly to the Government. It was then proposed that the Surveyor General should write to everyone of the parties, but as many of the sums had been due for more than twenty years, it was soon discovered that not a few of the purchasers were dead, others had left the province, and that the claims had, in many instances, been transferred from one person to another, and so the proposed plan of writing to each party had been abandoned. Then followed the notice in the Royal Gazette, the only probable method of finding out by whom the lands are claimed, and in what way the claimants desire to dispose of them.

It is the purpose of the Government, and in accordance with the 'previous habits' of the present Surveyor General, not only to prevent the increase of unsettled business in the Crown Land Office, but to attempt to clear away the mass which had accumulated, by collecting the balances from those who are able to pay—granting the lands when paid for, and giving all possible encouragement to every actual settler. In this way they have already complied with more than a thousand petitions from 'pioneer settlers,' under the Labour Act, and the Grant to every one of them will be proceeded with, as soon as the parties comply with the conditions of the Law.

This, Mr Editor, is really the 'end and aim' of all the proceedings referred to, in so strong terms, in your leader of the 29th inst., and as you blame the Surveyor General personally and specially, he has thought proper to offer this short explanation for the benefit of such of your readers as have no other opportunity of obtaining correct information.

Yours, &c.

JAMES BROWN.

## South West Boom Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Company will be held at the House of Daniel Witherall, in Newcastle, on the THURSDAY after the second Tuesday in JANUARY next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing new Directors, and transacting other business connected with the Company, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, when a full attendance of the Stockholders are requested.—The Board of Directors for the present year will meet at the same place two hours previously, to wind up the affairs of the Company preparatory to laying the same before the Company at the Annual Meeting.

HOWLAND CROCKER, President.

EDWARD WILKINSON, Secretary.

Newcastle, 15th December, 1855.

## BRICKS.

The Subscriber has a quantity of SUPERIOR BRICKS, for Sale.

HENRY CUNARD,  
Miramichi, 19th August, 1855.