

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—Well knowing that the injured never appeal to you in vain, I have ventured to lay my case before you, that a discerning public may at least pity my misfortunes, tho' I fear they are now irreparable. I belong to a respectable family who date their origin from an Eastern family, who have always occupied exalted positions, and for the most part held high situations in the Church; and tho' I have never carried much weight in this community, my advice has always been listened to with marked attention; and whilst others find their words unheeded, let them speak ever so often, I have always found that one word from me created a general excitement; and few individuals ever heard my call, even in the severest night, without paying me the respect of rising from their beds and attending to my behest.

It is true, that in former years, I was treated respectfully, maintained at the public expense, lodged in an airy room of a comfortable house, situated in a pleasant field, and a bubbling brook running close by, lulled my hours of repose. Those were days of happiness too soon alas! to be ended!! I never knew I had an enemy, but *Reform* and *Penury* drove me from my home and happiness, and left me as you now see; and whilst some of my family (who by the bye all the world know to be a little cracked) are comfortably housed, I alone am exposed to the heats of summer and blasts of winter, without house or shelter. My solitary, desolate situation, admitting of no hope, without you Mr Editor, intercede for me. My case as already stated, would be bad enough, but the worst is not yet told; and as though my miseries were not yet completed, my enemies have hung me on a gibbet, to be the laughing-stock and derision of the town. My tongue is tied to a log, and I am so nailed to my place of torture, that all exercise is denied me. The only company allowed by my tormentors is a brazen-faced churcman, who, from being a little more exalted in his position, never condescends to speak a word of consolation, but frequently in the roughest manner turns his tail in my face. It has been hinted to me that his silence arises from misapprehension, which is, that whenever I speak the boys with one voice cry out "fire," and the cowardly creature fancies I ask them to fire at him.

Now, Mr Editor, you must allow that my case is most deplorable, and ought to have been brought under the consideration of the Parish Meeting or the Bench, which is now sitting, (I should prefer the latter, as I could not give a decided answer as to my creed, which might render the future not so certain) and as I know your interest with the latter, I trust you will do your endeavours in my behalf. Should you succeed, you will Sir, greatly oblige your most obedient servant,

THE CHATHAM BELL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.
New York, January 13, 1856.

Atlantic arrived. London dates to the 31st December.

Breadstuffs declined. Flour 1s. to 1s 6d. Corn 1s. 6d. to 2s.; Wheat 3d.; Provisions unchanged.

Consols 88½.

Peace negotiations remain in Statu Quo.

Nothing new from the seat of war.

Constantinople advices of the 17th state that 60 Merchantmen had been wrecked off the Sulina mouth, and 400 lives lost.

A French frigate lost off the Spanish coast with all hands.

St. John, January 17, 1856.

The America arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock, last evening.

The Atlantic sailed from Liverpool, Saturday, 23th. A slight injury happened to cylinder, and she put into Cork, to refit. Was delayed there by fog. Sailed on Wednesday, at 9, A. M.

Holiday in Liverpool Market, so no later news telegraphed to Cork.

There is nothing new of an official character with respect to the peace negotiations, but there is evidently, in quarters unusually well-informed, a growing impression that negotiations will not terminate in a satisfactory manner.

Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to representatives of Russia, at Chion. Foreign Courts, dated, St. Petersburg, December 22. In this note it is stated that Russia accepts the third point, relative to the neutralisation of the Black Sea, in the following sense:—

That Turkey's right to close the Straights be maintained; that no ships of war be admitted in the Black Sea, excepting those of Russia and Turkey; that the number of ships to be so maintained, mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey; and that it be ratified by directed special treaty between those two powers, without the interference of other nations.

This interpretation the Allies consider to be inadmissible.

Le Nord, publishes a long analysis of Nesselrode's Circular, and owns that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French, at a public solemnity, in favour of a prompt and desirable peace, was at the same time, and still is, the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander.

Referring to Vienna Conference—Circular cast upon Allies the blame of having rendered

them abortive. So long as the enemy resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation, the Czar was obliged to remain silent, but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace, on the basis of the four points, he did not hesitate to come forward, and frankly to meet those pacific dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point. The Russian propositions are already known. Circular concludes by saying—that Russia calmly and confidently awaits the decision of her enemies.

When Austria and Western powers agreed on conditions to be sent to St. Petersburg, she agreed not to communicate to other Powers what those terms were, until they should have reached their destination. Secrecy was kept.

Count Esterhazy reached St. Petersburg on the 26th, and next day laid propositions before Russian Cabinet. On the 28th, Count Buol, communicated to Prince Gortschakoff, at Vienna, the terms on which Western Powers would assent to peace, and stated that those terms were approved by Austria.

Prussian Court is not pleased with Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg, and Colonel Montefiel is sent to Dresden to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the Western Allies.

From Sweden accounts are very warlike.—Commanders have received instructions to refuse leave of absence, and to have regiments in the highest state of efficiency. Naval and military manufactures work incessantly.

Danish Government is reported to have consented to establishment of depots of stores for English fleet.

Crimea.—Gortschakoff reports, December 16, two series of Cossacks defeated. Strong squadron of General Vivian's Anglo-Turkish cavalry, near Kertch, and English commander, and 47 men, taken prisoners.

General Gortschakoff, will it is said, be replaced by General Oster Sacken.

The Allied gun-boats, which remained at Kinburn, have been frozen in, and all the efforts made to release them, have been hitherto fruitless.

It is rumoured that Pelissier is appointed Commander of the Allied Armies, and Admiral Lyons Commander of Allied Fleets in the East.

Menshikoff is appointed military governor of Cronstadt.

Omar Pacha has returned to Souchoum Kale, renouncing his intention to attack Kutais at present.

The Czar has ordered Commandants in Finland and the Baltic Provinces, to report means of defence.

France.—Saturday 29th, there was a Grand Military entree into Paris of Regiments from the Crimea. Emperor accompanied by Prince Napoleon, rode to Place de Bastille, and pronounced an oration to the soldiers. The troops afterwards defiled before the Emperor, Empress, Marshal Magnon, Canrobert and Court.

Admiral Lyons and General Marmora were at Paris.

Spain.—Duke of Satomayer, committed suicide.

India.—Herat has been taken by the Persians and causes excitement, as Herat is the key of Northern India.

China.—Serious difficulties has arisen in Hong Kong between Mr. Keenan, American Consul and local authorities. Consul was summoned by warrant, to appear and answer for having aided in rescue of an American ship, the master of which was accused of assault on board of his own vessel, but did not attend. He was subsequently apprehended and committed to jail.

Latest telegraph intelligence from London to Liverpool. Grand Council of War in Paris. Post says—in course of a few days a general Council of War is to be held at Paris; at which England will be represented by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airey, and Sir Henry Jones, together with Admirals Lyons and Dundas.

The papers announce the death of the Marquis of Aylesbury.

By mail at Southampton, Packet Tyne, brought specie to the value of \$3,000,000.

English stock market to-day exhibits renewed heaviness. On the 4th demand for money was extraordinary active. Money was easier.

Cotton lower. Corn declined 1s. Wheat 2d. Flour slightly declined. Consols 87½ to 87¼.

Holloway's Pills the most certain cure for Liver and Stomach Complaints.—Mr. Charles Bingley, of Guysborough, Nova Scotia, was a severe sufferer for upwards of eight years with a diseased liver, the faculty informed him that one part of it was entirely gone, and it was only by the most abstemious living and retirement, that he could hope to remain long in the land of the living. He went to England for the purpose of consulting the most famous physicians, when he was told the same thing by several of the faculty there. A friend, however, to whom Mr. Bingley, mentioned the circumstance in confidence, recommended him to give *Holloway's Pills* a fair trial, which he did, the result was, that by persevering with them for two months, he was completely cured, and has since resumed his duties enjoying the best of health.

Incidents of the War.

OMER'S PACHA'S ARMY.

The Times' Correspondent, writing from the Turkish camp at Sugdidi on the 11th, furnishes particulars respecting the day after the battle of the Ingour. He says:—

The day after the battle is generally one of repose, and the Turkish troops were scarcely in a condition to follow the retreating Russian army the day after the passage of the Ingour.—I saw, however, in the course of my explorations in the woods to the rear of the battery so many carcasses of horses and so many human bodies stripped of their clothes that it can be no doubt that, had it been possible, a pursuit would have been attended with most disastrous consequences to the Muscovite troops. From the aspect of the men lying upon the field it was clear that the greater portion of the soldiers who had defended the battery were Russians, and not Mingrelians, and this was affirmed when I afterwards saw the prisoners brought up for the inspection of the Pasha; there is not a single Mingrelian among them. It is therefore possible I may have over stated the number of militia engaged in the affair. Omar Pacha has caused the utmost attention to be paid to the prisoners, and the wounded share the attentions of the surgeons with those of his own troops. The difficulties which the Turkish soldiers had to contend against in storming the fort are only now beginning to be thoroughly appreciated. The ford at which they crossed the river, a little above the fort, is so deep, and the current is so swift, that a major and some of the men were drowned in it, and several bodies have since been picked out of the river. Upon the opposite bank these troops found themselves first opposed to the enemy by a thick wood, and out of the small band of 500 men who actually assaulted the place sixty fell in a few minutes.

THE DESERTED TOWN OF SUGDIDI.

Upon the following morning the whole army moved to Shugidi. The greatest terror seems to prevail among the inhabitants of the Turks, and the country is entirely depopulated. The consequence is that, in spite of Omar Pacha's earnest endeavours to reassure the people and to prevent pillage, a desultory plundering goes on. It is only fair, however, to the Turkish soldiery to say that the irregular Abasian cavalry, of whom about 200 are attached to the army, are the principal aggressors. They seem, as far as my observation of them hitherto goes, to have all the vices without any virtues of the bashi-bazouks.

Sugdidi is, after Kutais, the principal town of Mingrelia. It is situated upon a gentle eminence, which overlooks a rich country, and to the right of which extends a vast level plain, where the army is now encamped. The town itself is composed of two streets of wooden houses, shaded by avenues of beech trees. A week ago it probably contained about 2,000 inhabitants; at present there is not a living creature to be found in it, except a few curs, who must before our arrival have been excessively astonished, at finding themselves the only inhabitants of that once bustling town. The streets ran into a square, upon one side of which is situated the magnificent residence of the Princess Dadian, only one wing of which is completed, while the other two are composed of the Greek Church and its adjacent buildings, and the picturesque wooden residence of Prince Gregoire. We entered the palace of the Princess, and found a most magnificent collection of furniture in the drawing-room. It was evident from the number of articles of value which had been left behind that her highness had calculated upon a more protracted resistance on the part of the Russians than had been made.—A very handsome picture of the Emperor Nicholas was still in its case, and had evidently been packed, but considered not worth carrying away under the circumstances. Chairs and couches coloured with crimson velvet, beautifully inlaid tables, magnificent chandeliers, and articles of value, which looked like late importations from Paris, were all so tastefully arranged that he would have destroyed them. After satisfying his curiosity, Omar Pacha accordingly placed guards at all the entrances to the Palace, and to the gardens, which are extremely beautiful and laid out with great taste. There are the choicest flowers in great profusion, and extensive fruit gardens and orangeries, while the deer and peafowl wander about completely their own masters.

THE PRINCESS DADIAN.

Since the arrival of Omar Pacha a few peasants who had been taken prisoners have been sent home, and told that their property and countrymen would be everywhere respected by the Turkish army. Sentries are posted at the church and in the streets, to prevent even any one from entering them, and so strict are the orders against plunder of any sort that no shooting allowed near the camp, which, considering the quantities of woodcocks and pheasants in the woods and the great scarcity of animal diet, is rather a privation. It is beyond the powers of human resistance to refrain from pocketing a chicken now and then, and the chasseurs or rifles, who are Omar Pacha's favourite corps, and the flowers of the army, are expert hands at this sort of thing. On the day of a reconnaissance at least 100 fowls, besides a quantity of honey, were taken from the deserted cottages by the deserters in the woods, and an occasional cackle might be heard issuing from sundry coat pockets as the men marched past. The country people are gradually regaining confi-

dence, and four priests have returned to town, and are prepared to re-commence their ecclesiastical functions as soon as they can collect a congregation. I have just been over the church with them, to see whether they were properly grateful for the respect which has been shown to the sacred property.

DESTINY OF THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN PROVINCES.

There is also a very good wooden house here, belonging to a Frenchman, who has established a silk manufactory, and who seems to be a friend of the Princess Dadian, as he has taken flight with her. It is to be hoped that Prince Michael, who has just arrived and established himself in Gregoire's house, may influence the political sentiments of his sister-in-law, and that she may see fit to espouse definitely the cause of the allies, and to assist the operations of the Turkish army. It would have been in the highest degree advantageous, if the British agent here had been empowered to treat with the authorities of these petty states, and to guarantee them that independence without which they cannot be expected to take up arms against a power which may one day retaliate upon them severely. The sooner we get rid of our absurd theories about respecting the integrity and independence of the Russian empire the better. It will be difficult to carry on a successful war in these provinces unless we enlist the sympathies of their populations. It will be impossible to enlist those sympathies unless we depart from that principle which we laid down at starting, of leaving the territory of Russia intact. Not only does success in a great measure depend upon this change in our policy, but it would give a more rational aspect to the war in the eyes of the world, if having gone to war with a nation because it was growing too large, we should, after having been successful in the war, end by curtailing its proportions. There is no other objection beyond this to such a guarantee. The question of what we are to do with the Trans-Caucasian provinces is easily settled. When they are independent, let them be left to themselves, protected from Russia by the Caucasus and by treaty. Meantime Omar Pacha is not troubling himself with speculations regarding the future destiny of the Provinces he is conquering. He is content with having landed his army, marched seventy miles, and won a battle in five weeks. The Turkish army was so much disparaged at Sebastopol that it would be scarcely invidious to draw a comparison between its proceedings and that of the allies; perhaps, however, some of your readers may remember how long it took to land our army at Varna, and march them eighteen miles to Derno—not to beat an enemy, but merely to camp in a swamp.

We shall in all probability march to-morrow. Prince Michael has just ridden past, on his way to communicate with Prince Gregoire.

News of the Week.

CANADA.

Diabolical attempt to Upset the Railway Train—Quebec, Dec. 26, 1855.—The two parties of the 19th Regiment which left Quebec on Thursday last for the scene of murder of Corrigan, have returned to garrison. That sent via St. Mary's in carole arrived on Monday morning and others yesterday; neither they or Police from Montreal which it was intended they should support if requisite, obtained any clue to the whereabouts of alleged murderers; nor was there any opposition or resistance offered by the inhabitants of St. Mary's district. But we regret that, in connection with the return of the force despatched direct to Sylvester, we have to record an act of fiendish atrocity, hitherto, happily, unprecedented in Canada.—That the destruction of the whole party was premeditated, is too evident, from the following particulars, which we have on undoubted authority.

The soldiers, under command of Capt. Armstrong, and the Police under Capt. Emminger, amounting together to some 80 or 90 men, having reached the Craig's Road Station of the Richmond Railroad, embarked in a special train at 8, P. M. on Monday. The train had not proceeded 500 yards from the station, when the cars began to jolt violently, and the locomotive and tender went over the embankment, dragging the cars off the track. The locomotive and tender were turned over completely into a ditch. The engineer miraculously escaped unhurt.—Fortunately, all the soldiers and police remained stationary in their places, at the command of their officers, otherwise the cars must have been upset and fatal consequences ensued. To this circumstance, and the slow rate at which the train was yet going, must be attributed the escape of all on board; for, from the crowded state of the cars with muskets, bayonets, ammunition and accoutrements, besides the men, a capsive would have caused the destruction of the whole party. As it was, not a single casualty occurred—the only consequence of the infernal design being injury to the locomotive.

Constable Reynolds, of this city, on looking out of the cars, observed a man move the switch and run away, and as soon as the cars stopped, jumped out, pursued and arrested him. This person proved to be one A. Ramsay, in the employ of the Company's contractors, and admitted that he had been told to act as he did by Kelly, his boss. Upon this information, J. Kelly, switchtender, was arrested; also, a third party suspected of being implicated in the attempt; and it was with difficulty that the troops and police were restrained by their officers from taking summary vengeance