

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.— We are in receipt of a letter from a friend, dated Fort Strawberry, Klameth river, April 3d, who writes: "I think that matters are in a fine train for a speedy and permanent settlement. Capt. Judah succeeded in collecting all the lower river Indians at this place and held a "big talk" with them to-day.— The Indians will put to death the murderers of the whites and the balance will surrender. The gentleman, who delivers this, will give you more definite information as to to treaty &c, than time will allow me to give you." The gentleman alluded to did not come to this place, but forwarded the letter, and, in consequence, we are unable to obtain anything definite.

Another friend writes us "everything is settled, miners are at work and every branch of business is going on prosperously."

THE AMBOLD TIMES.

UNION CALIFORNIA SATURDAY, APRIL 7 1866.

PT. TIMES, NEWSPAPER

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The royal mail steamer Canada arrived at Boston on the 2d March, bringing Liverpool dates to the 17th of February. The New York Herald says:

From the seat of war there is little or no additional news of importance, the news of affairs remaining precisely the same as last reported.

The Yverre Conference was to open at Vienna on the 26th of Feb.

The London Globe of the 16th ult. says: Lord John Russell, who was to have left London for Paris to-morrow, is, we regret to hear, suffering from severe indisposition, by which his departure will be delayed for some days.

At the critical moment that his health permits the noble lord will proceed upon his mission, accompanied by Mr. Hammond, and other gentlemen from the Foreign Office.

The Western alliance has been further strengthened by the accession of the Kingdom of Naples to its ranks.

Mr. Frederic Pott has been appointed Secretary of War, and Sir Francis Baring, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

March 4th—The news received at Liverpool from London, about fifteen thousand persons being thrown out of work from the dullness of trade and the non-employment of these are unemployed from the non-arrival of American goods.

The War in the Crimea.

There is no change in regard to the siege of Sebastopol. The latest authentic advices are that the Russian General Dabak has a reconnoissance of the allied front. Two French divisions made a demonstration and marched toward the Tchernaya. The allies are daily expecting an attack. The pickets have been ordered to be on the alert. The weather is warm. In the night the French were put to flight. Three hundred of the French were put to flight in the night. The French divisions are marching upon another day.

Many of the French regiments were holding readiness last night for immediate action, and the cavalry have been under arms all night. The weather has changed for the better. The supplies of the commissariat are sufficient in most respects. A final blow has been expected of late.

The news of the illness of the Grand Duke produced the greatest commotion at court. The physician of the Emperor was ordered to set out immediately to join them. Some foreign journals have several times announced that the Emperor would leave St. Petersburg to visit the army. I can assure you that nothing is known of it, as well informed circles. The report that General Dabakoff, the Minister of War, is about to go to inspect the army, is also an invention.

New Orleans, March 1.

The steamer St. Louis arrived at New York today, with dates from Southampton to February 14th. The news from the Crimea is unimportant. Lord John Russell goes to Vienna at British headquarters to the Emperor's residence.

The Emperor has called for 300,000 men for the Crimea, where 20,000 Turks had recently arrived. Parliament has not yet resumed.

Mr. Duple came passenger in the St. Louis.

Expulsion from the Crimea to the Caucasus.

The New Orleans Freeman has the following: which is somewhat startling news if true.

The Emperor has foreseen all the calamities and disasters of Sebastopol ever since the Allied army sat down before the city. St. Arnaud was ordered to evacuate the city at once, but he refused to do so. He has taken the place and he has taken the place. He has taken the place and he has taken the place.

The Helian journals announce that Tuscany and Romagna have joined the Western alliance. It is rumored that Spain will likewise join the alliance, with the view to have the influence of the French against any insurrection that may take place. It is also reported that Portugal will join the alliance.

All that can be said is that the Western Powers are seeking to unite all the secondary States in a general European league against Russia, and that they are making steady progress towards that end.

Sweden continues her military preparations. The Moscovite and Prussian States have their armies nearly complete.

Great Britain.

The British army estimates for the current year are published. The total number of men is 130,000.

great at the moment and that the business will be limited to occupying Gortschakoff a categorical vis or no.

Count Wietel, the Prussian envoy to France, remains in Paris, his mission being unaccomplished. His secretary has returned to Berlin for further instructions. The opinion prevails that no terms can be come to between Prussia and the Western Powers, but that Prussia will be left to neutrality and its consequences.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister, has returned to his place in Berlin. His return has caused a stir in the city.

Negotiations are on foot for an Austrian loan of fifteen millions in the English market.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase calling the whole population of Russia to arms. This is remarked as a measure in reply to the appointment of Lord Palmerston as head of the English government.

Attack on the British.

An important statement is made that Naples has joined the Western alliance, and will send, besides a fleet, a land force equal to that of Gardulia to the Crimea. The government of France is preparing a revolution in Italy has brought Naples to join the alliance.

Count Drouot, the Russian Minister, and staff have left Naples and are proceeding to Constantinople. The Helian journals announce that Tuscany and Romagna have joined the Western alliance. It is rumored that Spain will likewise join the alliance, with the view to have the influence of the French against any insurrection that may take place. It is also reported that Portugal will join the alliance.

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log interests such as the gloomiest prospect could never have foreseen. Why the people have been so long silent has been to most reflecting men a matter of wonder and astonishment. They feel most acutely that they have remained hitherto passive spectators of the method in which the New York Tribune and its nearest rivals have been squandering the hopes and the best interests of the Empire. Perhaps they were checked by a mission of duty, and hope that at the meeting of Parliament all things would be well. Perhaps they have been content to read their sentiments faithfully reflected in the columns of the press. Whatever be the cause of their slumber, the cause exists no longer, and we have to look for an expression of public opinion, partment of the one end of this country to the other, which will convey to our countrymen the state of the mind and the feelings of the people. The necessity of such a step is great and imminent. The Government has taken the town of Derby has led the way and more efficient disposal of the remaining forces of England will not be slow and passed. The cry is for practical manhood, and the neglect of the opening of five years to talent, for placing our resources in hands equal to the emergency. The mode of manhood is to be declared, they declare their confidence in the justice of the cause, they express their unwillingness to be regarded as the obedient slaves of the Government. They are for a searching inquiry into the causes that have led to the present position, and they are for a searching inquiry into the causes that have led to the present position.

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