thrown into a sink or a privy, are capable of transforming the whole mass into a hearth of cholera contagion.

9. That the gases disengaged by the decomposition of organic substance, and especially of excrements, penetrate the earth, rise to the surface, and become then the cause of fevers and of cholera.

10. That there has not been a single case of cholera occurred in Bavaria that could not be traced to that species of infection.

11. That the tools of persons afflicted with cholera, of that species of diarrhœa which usually precedes cholera, are more infectious than those who are actually seized with the disease.

12. That cholera is always carried to a place where it has not yet appeared by a diseased person, and communicated through excrements brought in contact with the earth; and that there is no other way of propagating the disease. Immediate contact with the patient, inhaling the air of the sick room, washing of the dead body, nay even dissecting it after death, does not communicate the disease.

13. Not every species of earth acts on the process of decomposition in like manner, and the capacity for spreading the contagion in the manner above stated varies in consequence with the composition of the soils on which dwellings are built. On rocky foundations, granite or sandstone, cholera never becomes epidemic. An alluvial soil, underlaid with lime or clay, or any other cause which keeps the ground moist may become a teeming womb for the cholera contagion.

14. The cholera-poison may be in a person from one to twenty eight days without manifesting itself. This fact furnishes a measure for the distance to which it may be carried from one place to another.

15. The disease which is not communicated by contact is carried to the inmates of houses, sleeping in rooms exposed to the cholera poison as above [illegible].

16. If the cholera, has proved in London, is more intense and fatal in the plain than on elevations, it will on investigation, be found that it is owing to the better drainage, by which filth is removed before it is decomposed, or before it enters, as in damp and wet soils, into process of fermentation. Dr. Pettenkober found some of the worse cases of cholera on hills where the privies of houses still higher situated emptied into sinks or sewers of improper fall. The upper houses were generally exempt.

17. To prevent contagion the stools of cholera patients must be disinfected before they are emptied. The best disinfecting agent is in vitrol of iron. Chloride of lime only purifies the air, but does not destroy the cholera poison.

18. When strangers from cholera districts are expected to arrive, the privies of hotels and boarding houses where they are expected to put up, ought to be disinfected with vitrol of iron—say once a week. In the rooms and corridors of the hospitals, turpentine may be spread on paper and exposed to the atmosphere. The ozon (electrified oxygen) thus given out is the best purifier of the atmosphere.

19. Care must be had not to allow any linen to be washed which is soiled with the excrements of a cholera patient. The process of maceration to which soiled clothes are usually subjected is capable of developing and communicating the disease in its worst form. Jameson found the truth in 1817, '18 and '19 in India, without tracing it to its source.

20. There are no other sanitary regulations capable of preventing or arresting cholera in its progress than those which have reference to cleaning and purifying those which serve to collect or human excrements.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES AT ROME.

A rather significant demonstration on the part of the population of Rome has taken place in favour of the war. The youth of the city have sent a subscription of 1,600 livers to the Sardinian contingent in the Crimea. The subscribers have written to the Marquis Migliorati, Charge d'Affaires of Sardinia in Rome—"The Piedmontese troops in the East have well deserved of the country, in supporting with honour, the glory, the name, and the flag of Italy. The youth of Rome, desiring to testify its affection for this army, the glory of Italy, proposes to participate to the extent of its power in the offering which Piedmont makes to these brave soldiers. The sum collected is small, but our brethren in Piedmont will excuse the triviality of the offering, in consideration of the difficulties of our position."

The tenacity with which the ecclesiastics cling to their temporal power is ludicrously shown up in a pasquinade which has been going the round of Rome to the great amusement of the people, intimating that, in consequence of the allied Governments having coming to a determination to work an entire change in the administration of the Roman States, the French general had waited upon the Pope and informed him that it had become absolutely necessary to separate the spiritual from the temporal dominion. His Holiness is represented as answering, "We fully concur in the necessity of the separation you allude to, for the experience of many painful circumstances has convicted us of the impossibility of wielding two such weighty sceptres at once; we therefore cheerfully resign our spiritual authority into your hands, Signor Generale, and shall merely reserve the temporal dominion for ourselves!" Cardinal Antonelli evidently does not consider this dominion in any immediate danger, for he has just forwarded instructions to one of his agents at Paris to purchase a magnificent crystal service for a hundred persons, for his use as perfect of the Apostolic Palaces.

THE IRISH ADVANCE, PROBABLY.—Four jolly-boats, freighted with Irishmen in green jackets and blue pantaloons, left Long wharf last night. There were several pikes in the bottom of the boats, and the men had pistols in their pockets. They were a war-like-looking crew, and it was thought that they were the advance guard of the American expedition against the West of Ireland. The British Consul went on the wharf. He is an Irishman himself, and very possibly winks at the expedition. One of the "soldiers"—if they were soldiers—was singing—

We are the bys
That fear no nise
But go tuntthering down like lagions!

There was a flag flying from the stern-post of one of the boats, with a motto and figure upon it. We could not discern only those characters in the folds—"UN'D IR'MEN OF '98!" As the last boat cast her painter, several persons smelt gunpowder; and the cockswain was heard to cry out to persons on the wharf, in an unfamiliar tongue, "*bulah, a roo*," which may mean, for all our folks know, something terrible. Her Majesty's representative should have heard it, and had it translated! We understand, on good authority, that Mr. Thomas F. O'Meagher, was in this city the other day.

FLUTTERING AMONG CERTIFICATED BANKRUPTS.—A portion of the mercantile community were greatly agitated yesterday, by the sudden appearance of the United States Marshal among them, armed with executions against their property, issued at the instance of the District Attorney, to satisfy judgements from the obligations of which they supposed themselves released by the operation of the General Bankrupt Act. The proceedings are taken, we understand, pursuant to a recent opinion of the U. S. Attorney General, to the effect that debtors to the U. States are not absolved from their liabilities by virtue of that act, and that the government has the same legal right to proceed to the collection of judgements rendered in its favor against those who subsequently obtained certificates of release, as if the bankrupt law had never been in force. If the action of the courts shall sustain the government in this movement we may look for complicated results, affecting in some cases parties who are conscious of [illegible]. Where the claim is large, the accumulation of interest and expenses will swell it to such an amount as possibly not only to absorb all the property in possession of the party against whom it is taken, but also to require a contribution from the real estate which has passed out of his hands, to which it legally attaches, although the estate may now be in the occupation of a stranger, who purchased it for its full value. In the same way heirs and devisees may be called upon to [illegible] property, in the enjoyment of which they [illegible] in good faith, and in whose possession they had felt secure for years. It is remarkable that it should have been reserved for Mr. Cushing, after the lapse of so long a time, to make this discovery in behalf of the government; and [illegible] the investigation of titles, and the [illegible] estates, the liability of the property to this [illegible] claims should never once have suggested in any part of the United States. The Attorney General will earn the reputation of "sharp practice," or of possessing an acumen surpassing that of the whole legal profession the country over, according as the courts deny or adopt this new interpretation of the law.—*N. Y. Journal Commerce.*

THE NEW MOVEMENT TO REVOLUTIONIZE IRELAND.

An address has recently been issued by the representatives of several Irish Clubs in Pennsylvania, calling upon the Irishmen of that State to organize in every city, town and hamlet, for the general purpose of effecting the redemption of their native land. The particular means by which this is to be accomplished are not specified, but it is intimated that instructions will be given from time to time as to the proper course to be pursued. This movement appears to be made in furtherance of the plans of an organization of Irishmen in this State, whose views are highly approved of by their brethren in Pennsylvania.

We have no knowledge of the leaders of this movement nor do we desire to have. Their scheme is both foolish and illegal, and if any serious attempt is made to carry it out we trust they will be defeated and punished as they deserve. From all we can learn in relation to this new Irish movement it has not the support of and countenance of any of the really respectable and substantial portion of our fellow citizens of Irish birth.—A few demagogues and adventurers, unable to appreciate the high privilege they enjoy as adopted citizens of this country, and without any feeling of gratitude towards the government which gives them protection—avail themselves of the opportunities which are here afforded them, of concocting wild revolutionary schemes, and forming organizations hostile to a government with which we maintain friendly relations. They know very well that these schemes cannot be carried out without violating the laws of the land, and perhaps without involving this Government in serious difficulties with Great Britain, they know too, or should know, that they have no right to organize themseves as Irishmen, after they have become American citizens.

But the laws of the land and the duties of citizenship are alike disregarded by the hot-headed men, who swear by Wolfe Tone and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and who would gladly see two great nations plunged into war in order that they may effect what they term "the redemption of their native land." Now it is not at all probable that that Ireland will ever be redeemed by such means as these men seek to employ. The result of the rebellion of 1798 and of that latter uprising which ended in the battle of Slievenamon, is that which must inevitably attend all such rash and violent movements, and all such appeals to the chances of armed resistance to long established and powerful government * * * *

"But whether they be or not any chance for the success of a revolutionary movement in behalf of Ireland, certain it is that the Irishmen in this country, who are adopted citizens have no right to participate in any such movement. They have no more concern with the affairs of Ireland than with those of any other foreign nation. They are Americans by adoption, and they owe duties to this country utterly inconsistent with any active manifestation of sympathy for the wrongs of Ireland or any other country. If they would seek to make themselves good citizens of this country, they would be directing their energies to a better end than the formation of organizations to revolutionize other countries.

"There is a numerous class of our adopted citizens who seem to think that the best use they can make of the freedom they enjoy under our institutions is to plot schemes for the overturning of other governments and establishing republicanism in their stead. Instead of availing themselves of all the advantages of republicanism as it exists here, they are continually calculating the advantage to be derived from its establishment in other lands. Such citizens are of no service to the State, their sympathies are elsewhere, and it would be well for us, perhaps, if we could get rid of them. If the French and German red republicans and the Irish patriots would betake themselves all off together on one of two ships, and agree not to return, they may revolutionize the Tonga Islands if they choose, and we need not concern ourselves about their movements. But while they remain in this country any attempt on their part to carry on their ideas affects in some measure the honor and dignity of our government, and should be discountenanced and denounced by every good citizen.—*Boston Journal.*

DISCOURSE BY COL. DOHENY.

ANOTHER REBELLION WANTED IN IRELAND—THE MOVEMENT TO BEGIN HERE—PERSONAL CHARACTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA, &c., &c.

[*From the New York Express.*]

"Ireland—Past, Present and Future,"—was the subject of a lecture, which was delivered last evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Colonel Doheny, of the 75th Regiment, the proceeds being for the Emmett Monumental Association. The audience was very large, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a number of ladies were present. Colonel Doheny was introduced amidst great applause, and began his lecture by saying, that he hoped the people had not come for an idle display, or to gratify their curiosity, regarding his oratorical powers. He trusted they had honored him with their presence for a nobler purpose. He said that, for himself he was present, to speak of men (cheers) and to speak of the Past, Present and Future of Ireland,—the future, he said, in a right sense,—not for him to speak of, but he would say a few words about it. He knew it had been said, 'Why invoke the Past? it brings back to our minds the day of discord and confusion—make a present and a future for yourselves."—(applause.) Regarding the future he he said all Irishmen would undoubtedly acknowledge that the sons of Erin had not the great foresight of the Yankees, nor were they so shrewd, but, said he, Irishmen are as brave (cheers) and will fight as hard if not harder. He dwelt at length on the first quarrel of Ireland with England, and thought that then England was, as she is at the present day, a tyrant to Ireland. He believed that in the battles of the past in Ireland were to be read the oracles of her redemption, and he hoped that redemption would soon take place. (cheers.) It had often been said to Irishmen, make money, honestly if you can, but make money, and you will then be your own masters, and as a son of the green isle he repudiated the sentiment. He referred to the time when Princes waged war against each other, and how Ireland had suffered by "trusting in Princes;" when bishops were deprived of their rights, and some of them burnt at the stake; and he thought if Irishmen who had once trusted to England's promises, fought bravely to raise her flag above the nations of the earth, that she could not now but expect that Ireland's green flag would yet wave triumphantly over the head of her people, not only as the flag of a nation, but as an emblem of liberty. He spoke of the times of Emmett and of Fitzgerald how bravely and manfully they had struggled for the liberty and freedom of the land that gave them birth, and that although they were defeated in many cases God had, more than once, crowned their humble efforts with success. He said that Irishmen always acted with unity, it was one of their traits, and now in the present day, no matter in what part of the world they may be, at the Crimea, in hot of battle, or enjoying the comforts this life affords, they all look eagerly forward when Ireland would rank among the nations of the earth; and although in the struggle for liberty in 1848, no one could say that the defeat was caused by dishonor, he was of the opinion that, if another struggle was to be commenced in Ireland, it would not fail, and accordingly he hoped, that here, in the city of New York would be commenced the next struggle. Regarding Queen Victoria he said she was a most uncouth woman, rickety in her gait and twaddled like a duck, (which insulting remark was received, strange to say, with prolonged applause,) and he for one would be right glad to see her crown ground into dust. In reference to the article in the London Times about Irish Fillibusters, he for one would answer it by saying that Irishmen knew better than to be caught in the same trap twice.

In the course of his remarks he said that out of the 10,000 Irishmen who were part of the volunteer army in four or five of the States, not one of them would consent to see the flag of America, which floats in defiance of the world, and is respected by the tyrants themselves, insulted, and would defeat by main force those rebels who dared to assume the position of foes to America (loud cheers), and that the London Times should keep cool on the subject of filibustering by Irishmen, as they all longed for a chance at the hunt, which would not be given in Ireland but here in America. (Applause.) He thought that if Ireland were once free, her sons could then make their lands, and not the property of the aristocratic landowners of England, who, he said, had done more for the ruin of Ireland than people could imagine. The Colonel was listened to with a great deal of attention and retired amid applause.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The *London Times* in an edorial alluding to the anticipated rupture between England and the United States, makes the following remarks, explanatory of the present position of diplomatic affairs between the two nations, and bestows a well-merited castigation on the duplicity and vague promises of support held out by Mr. Buchanan, and the intolerant and overbearing insolence of the Cabinet at Washington.

When the war in the East first broke out, there was no power from which England received assurances of support more hearty and more spontaneous than from the United States of America; even the Minister of the Union in this country testified to the cordial sympathy of the Cabinet of Washington, and the nation over which it presided. He expressed an apprehension as to the duration of our alliance with France, and our ability alone and unaided to resist the overwhelming might of Russia; but he desired us to be under no apprehension on that subject, for the United States were willing to make our quarrel their own, and to aid us with thousands of stout hearts and brawny arms. We cannot blame our Ministers that in their urgent need of men, they should avail themselves of the resources of the West. At the same time the British Government gave most stringent orders that nothing should be done in the endeavour to obtain recruits, to violate the municipal laws of the United States. However, it unhappily soon became only two apparent that the American Minister and the British Government had alike mistaken the disposition of our transatlantic brethren. The sympathies of a land of freedom were found in a great measure to be enlisted in the cause of Russia. Orders were immediately dispatched to America to desist from attempting to recruit, and to give no cause of annoyance to the susceptibilities of the nation. The American Government determined, however, not to neglect the opportunity of turning public feeling to account in the interest of the Presidential election in 1856. The Minister in London was desired to demand a discontinuance of all endeavours at recruiting in the States. The British Government answered in the most conciliatory tone that what was demanded had been already done, and offered an explanation, which proved perfectly satisfactory to the American Minister, who could not but remember his own sanguine anticipations of a contrary feeling, and so for a time the matter terminated. The American Government was not so easily satisfied, and returned to the attack with a dispatch, of which we will only permit ourselves to say, that it was ill calculated to restore good feeling between the two countries, and by no means a fitting acknowledgment of the readiness shown by our Ministry to recall a mistake into which they had been so innocently led. To that dispatch the British Government tendered a temperate and dignified reply, and has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening the West India fleet with the ships which have arrived from the Baltic. In this position affairs now stand.

OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

OPENING FIRE ON THE NORTHERN FORTS—POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

A private telegraphic despatch from Marseilles brings accounts from Constantinople of the 15th, and from the Crimea of the 13th. The mortar batteries had opened on the last day against the northern forts. The division of the infantry of General d'Autemarre occupied the plateau of the Belbek, and the French cavalry had advanced to the Baidar. The army at Empatoria daily received reinforcements. An entire division of French infantry, commanded by Gen. de Failly, and a strong body of English cavalry, landed there on the 11th. It was believed that General Gortschakoff intended to concentrate his forces round Simpheropol.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea, received via Germany is of the 14th. It states that on the 14th the second French corps, commanded by General Bosquet, occupied the passage of the Dianu, near Alsu and the excellent positions of Tchoulion and Chamli, on the route leading to Aitodor and the passage of Manbug-Kale, the heights of which, as well as those of Kerman, are occupied by the Russians to the number of 24,000 reconnoissances made by the 2d corps near that passage were terminated and the French were engaged in fortifying the roads which lead from the valley of the Tchoulion to Chamli. They had at the same time, completed important operations between Skelia, at the entrance of the valley of Baidar, Kale, and the Belbek. They have explored the country to a distance of fourteen leagues, without meeting the slightest resistance from the enemy.

It was only when the French began to retire to the heights of Baidar, on the 18th, that a Russian corps appeared disposed to attack them. Marshal Pelissier still had had head-quarters at Skelia on the 13th. The "reconnoisances" on both sides gave rise to almost daily skirmishes on the route from Tchoulion towards the north, and terminating in the country of the Tcherkess-Kerman, in the interior of the principal position of the Russians. Marshal Pelissier was making preparations to winter in the Crimea. It was believed that the autumn campaign would be closed by the capture of Bakshiserai. The Russians continued to fortify the forts to the north of Sebastopol.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Empress is in her fifth month of pregnancy.

Preparations are making to close the Exposition the efforts to obtain permission to keep it open not having been successful. Amongst the projects of the day, is one for transferring the Bourse to the Exposition building, the existing edifice not being considered commodious enough; but it is doubtful that the project will be entered upon.

Government is taking vigorous measures to prevent railway accidents.

Among other things every railway company is ordered to give in a list of their employees, a statement of their duties, and a detail of their salaries, in order that Government may decide whether the pay is sufficient to secure men of the needful responsibility.

M. de Bourguenev, the French ambassador at Vienna, has returned to his post.

There is a report of a Legitimist conspiracy, and of the arrest, in connection with it, of a duke bearing one of the oldest names in France.

General Canrobert has gone on a special mission to Stockholm. As Admiral Dundas is also there, it is surmised their mission is to obtain permission for the allied fleets to anchor in Swedish ports.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—Tuesday, October 2.—The men are engaged on great roads from the ports to the front, which will be permanent marks of the existence of the allied armies on this spot for centuries; in fact with so much labour at their disposal, our authorities are determined, if possible, to atone for the apathy of last autumn. It must be remembered that the enemy had an equal amount of labour set free for the accumulation of stores and the formation and repair of roads, and that they can now cover the Crimea with depots and fortified lines from Sebastopol to the Belbek. The roads which we are making are [illegible] beyond the requirements of an army of temporary occupation. They are broad and well paved [illegible] they have gone [illegible] places they are levelled [illegible] through the rock, which here and there can only be removed by heavy blasting charges. The railway [illegible] the appearance of great solidity. Beside it [illegible] the Central road, and from the [illegible] under Mr. Beatty, which has been removed from the Col [illegible] the open space in the rear of the Second Division and between the Guards' Brigade and the Fourth Division, there are divisional roads in progress which will also communicate with the divisional depots. When the railway is worked by locomotive instead of horses the permanent way will be [illegible] better, and a great deal more work [illegible] will be got out of the way. All these preparations [illegible] comfortably in its winter cantonments, [illegible] huts, food, clothing and fuel, to remove guns, mortars and materials from the front. The trenches will be left as they are, except in so far as the parapets will be affected by the removal of the gabions which the men are permitted to take away for firewood.

The demolition of houses in Sebastopol goes on but it is not so safe to visit the place as it was formerly, inasmuch as the Russians now shell vigorously, and throw shot at any considerable groups in the street. The French have two mortars, which [illegible], I believe, to the Russians, among the ruins of the Karabelnaia, and bombard the barracks in the citadel with great success.

Subjoined is a short diary of our proceedings since last mail day:—

SUNDAY.—The enemy, having discovered the preparations for throwing up batteries near the Fort Alexander and the ruins of Fort Paul by the French and English respectively, commenced a heavy fire from the northern works and forts, this morning, which they continued throughout the day, and which, at times, amounted to a cannonade. The French mortars replied to it with vigour, aided by some guns on the left. The Russians fired from Fort Michael, from Little Severnaya, and from the Harbour Spur Battery and their shot went crashing through the ruined houses, but did not create any very serious injury. An enormous convoy was seen going out of the northern camps towards Simpheropol, but it was impossible to ascertain whether the carts were full or empty. As it was an exceedingly clear day we could look into the Russian camps as clearly as if they had been our own, and through my glass I could make out the faces of the gunners on the top of the Fort Catherine, who were working the guns *en barbette*. The enemy were working with great energy at new batteries all over the extensive series of sloping hillsides south of the Belbek. Their Kadikoi, or Donnybrook fair, had like ours, revived again, and as well attended, and in the distance large herds of oxen ranged at will. On going down to the town I heard that our 17-gun battery, begun last night by Lieutenant Graham, R. E., was stopped by order. Possibly we may be going to do something which will render such works of no utility. At 4 o'clock a serious accident took place, which has inflicted some loss on the army in depriving them of a considerable magazine of wood. A shell from the Russians burst close to the barracks, and a merchant sailor ran to look at the crater it formed in the earth. Thence he entered the building itself, and sauntered about smoking his pipe till he came to some loose gunpowder, on which, being of a scientific and experimentalizing turn of mind, he tried the effects of dropping several sparks from the burning tobacco. The powder, as is not usual in such cases, exploded with violence, and blew up the sailor and sentry outside. They were both dreadfully burnt. As the floor was covered with cartridges and loose powder, the fire caught, and went leaping on by fits and starts to a larger quantity of the same combustible matters. No one could approach to stop the fire. It at last caught the magazine, and the explosion blew out the walls and ceilings of the central barracks. The flames set fire to the dry woodwork, and in a short time the whole pile of buildings, which were of admirable construction, was in a blaze. All that remains of the Imperial Barracks of Sebastopol is a mass of charred and blackened stones, split by the action of the fire. The Russians, thinking that the accident had been caused by their own fire, plied their guns with increased vigor, and threw shot and shell around the place, but did no damage.—It is estimated that no less than thirty thousand cartloads of wood were consumed.

MONDAY.—Intelligence has been received to-day that on Friday or Saturday troops near Eupatoria surprised a Russian detachment and convoy, and took six guns, 170 prisoners, and some carts and horses. There was a council of Generals to-day at head-quarters, at which Marshal Pelissier was present, and there are "strong suspicions" that we are at last going "to do some something." Orders have been sent to the French fleet to prepare for the reception of 150,000 men to-morrow.

The detachments of Royals doing duty at headquarters as guard have been relieved by 200 men of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Capt. Egerton. We hear that General Bentinck is going home and will probably be succeeded by Lord W. Paulet in his command. Lord West, an able and distinguished officer, is also going home to-day. The name of Colonel Norcott appears in orders with leave of absence on urgent affairs.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Nov. 23, 1855.

One Week later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

The Cunnard Steamship *Canada*, which sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 22d, at one o'clock, P.M.

The steamship *Washington*, sailed from Southampton on the 7th for New York with 120 passengers.

The papers contain little news, except a rumour that Prussia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States.

The steamship *Union* had not arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

The Ship Ballarat at London, saw the American ship Cleopatra, abandoned and in a sinking condition in lat. 23, long. 31.

THE WAR.—The most important of the week's news is the effort made by France and England to bring Sweden into active alliance.

General Canrobert is in Stockholm charged with this mission, and Sweden is required either to consent or refuse.

PEACE RUMOURS.—It is reported from Berlin that the Czar has recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of his wish to renew negotiations, and that Mr. Baraguay d'Hilliers has returned to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals from Russia. It is further said that Prince Gortschakoff, the diplomatists from Vienna, and the Russian Ministers from other German Courts are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw in the middle of this month, when the question of the renewal of the negotiations will be settled. It is also stated that the Emperor of France is favourable to the renewal of diplomacy.

THE DANUBE.—The "Austrian Gazette" states authoritatively that a French camp of 5,000 men is formed at Silistria.

THE CRIMEA.—Absolutely nothing to report. The armies are engaged in building huts for the winter, with occasional military promenades, and exchange of long shots with Cossack pickets. Several rumours of battles near Simpheropol have turned out false.

Letters from Sebastopol say that the Russian projectiles from the North side reach almost every part of the City, and a desultory fire is kept up on both sides.

The Allies say that the Russians although keeping up fire, are making preparations for retreat.

General Le Vaillant is appointed French Governor of Sebastopol.

Sir Colin Campbell, taking offence at the appointment of General Codrington, has asked leave to return to England.

The following is the substance of several official despatches and letters:

The French will garrison Kinburn, and consequently the English have returned to Sebastopol.

Nov. 31.—All the Turkish force for Asia [illegible] Sebastopol.

General Simpson, telegraphs, October 26th, that the weather is magnificent, and the British troops are healthy.

An exchange of prisoners had arrived from Odessa.

The Allies had burned by their artillery the villages Schnaffin, Karaquit, Fuzle, and the town of Sciut. Also many farms and stores along the [illegible], and returned to Eupatoria on the 24th.

Intelligence received at Odessa on the 27th October, says Gen. Todleben is last rendering Nicolaieff defensible above Spassik, where the river is only six hundred fathoms broad, gunboats, manned by crews of the Russian Black Sea fleet are being stationed; batteries are being erected on both sides of the river; and the inhabitants of Nicolaieff and Kherson are informed that the cities may be attacked, consequently, a large number have gone into the interior at Government expense.

It is reported that Odessa will be disarmed, and the guns sent to Nicolaieff.

Gen. Luders, with the grenadiers and cavalry is posted between Kinburn and Kherson.

The report that the Czar and Duke Constantine witnessed the capture of Kinburn from Otchakoff is confirmed.

The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg direct from Nicolaieff, without staying at Warsaw.

The squadron off Bug have towed out 2 rafts of oak timber worth $100,000; besides this nothing has been done beyond making reconnoissances.

Recent reports from Odessa are to the effect that the Allies had effected a landing in force near Perekop, and the Russian troops were hurried off to oppose them. Later advices rendered these reports doubtful.

Despatches from St. Petersburg say that that the Russian army in the Crimea has provisions for eight months.

The "Frenden Blatt," a Vienna paper, learns from Gortschakoff's head-quarters that the Russians in the Crimea now number 200,000 men.

A grenadier corps lately arrived at Simpheropol, accompanied by 8,000 wagons, drawn by oxen. The army is provisioned for six months. Gortschakoff will not expect convoys after November. Steppes will be covered by snow.

ASIA.—Omar Pasha has opened friendly relations with Schamyl. Selim Pasha is to establish himself at Erzeroum with Turkish Imperial Guard where he will threaten the rear of the Russian army besieging Kars.

Omar Pasha commenced his advance on Kutaris on the 29th, with twenty-two battalions.

PERSIA.—Accounts from Persia mention the departure of the Ambassador for St. Petersburg.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—Despatches have been received at the Turkish Embassy stating that the bombardment of Nicholaieff commenced on the 29th October, and was continued the whole of the following day. Result not known.

It was added that the Emperor Alexander had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began; but Duke Constantine would not be prevailed upon to quit the town.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—It is said that the Sultan will visit Paris and London in the Spring. He has made known his intention to the Grand Vizier and principal ministers.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The excitement respecting the war with the United States is quite subsided; and the leading journals are ashamed of the panic. The Secretaryship of the Colonies is still vacant. No other political news.

FRANCE.—It was stated that another attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor; but the report is without foundation. It arose from a dragoon's pistol falling from his holster.

The Exposition of Paris closes on the 15th inst. The monthly statement of the Bank of France is stated to be more favorable in its general character, although it will show a further diminution of one thousand pounds in the stock of business.

SPAIN.—Unfriendly relations are arising between Britain and Spain, firstly, in reference to the case of Mr Boyland, British resident at Santiago, who was expelled from Cuba in April last, notwithstanding the agreement of Spain to submit his grievances to arbitration Mr. Mure, British Consul at New Orleans; secondly, with reference to appointment of Don Domingo Motosich as Governor of Fernando Po. British demands indemnification for Mr. Boyland's losses, and says that, Don Montostich is an old slave trader, his appointment is insulting to British feelings, and must be cancelled.

HOLLAND.—Mr. Fillmore, ex-president of the United States, has been visiting the King of Holland.

ITALY.—The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany, remains unsettled pending a reference to the Cabinets of England and France.

The sailing of the Anglo Swiss Legion from Genoa for the Crimea is countermanded till Spring.

King Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia, will arrive in Paris on the 20th and in England early in December, accompanied by several of his Cabinet.

Correspondence of the *London Post* dated Naples, 30th ult., says there is no longer any doubt that a revolutionary movement has broken out in Sicily. Some of the insurgents has been taken and shot. It is difficult to get at the details. Arrests have taken place at Palermo. The authorities say the movement is not a political one, but is occasioned by the cholera and scarcity. This remains to be seen.

RUSSIA.—Bank of Russia has raised the rate of discount one half per cent—from 5 to 5 1-2.

AUSTRIA.—The new financial measures engross attention. The new concordat is not yet published. Archduke, Maximilian has met with a serious accident at Trieste, having been thrown from his carriage and fractured his skull.

GREECE.—Political reports are more satisfactory.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The uneasiness felt with regard to the steamer *Union*, bound from New York to Southampton and Havre, becoming more lively.

On Change, Friday, [illegible] rates in Paris were well maintained, owing to the firm Exchange reported from that side.

The Corn market to day was again very firm.

At Paris the price of flour has again advanced, whilst wheat has risen during the last few days, from two to three shillings per quarter.

The most favourable feature in the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 3, is the increase in the reserve of notes consequent of the diminution in the government and other securities, and the bullion shows a trifling decrease of three thousand one hundred and seventy three pounds.

Paris letters, according to the *Times*, state that business is limited in all departments.

From Russia the communications seem to convey a more warlike feeling; but this may be nothing more than the cover to an urgent anxiety for peace.

LATEST NEWS.—Recent papers from Gottenburg [illegible]

DANTZIC, Nov. 9.—The *Valorous* has arrived from Nargen, which place she left on the 6th. The cruisers alone remain. The other vessels are on return. The weather is rough with occasional snow storms, nothing new.

MARINER'S LYCEUM.

The Lecture Season of this valuable Institution opened on Wednesday evening, by a Lecture from Mr. WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, the following notice of which from the pen of the Rev. E. N. Harris, Seaman's chaplain, &c., we transfer to our columns from the *Christian Visitor*. We rejoice to know that this Lyceum, instituted particularly for the enjoyment and instruction of the Mariners visiting this port, receives the smiles and support of the public generally. The Lectures are on subjects of interest and instruction; and the season for the winter of '55 and '56 which has been opened under such favorable auspices by our talented young townsman Mr. WEDDERBURN, promises to be one of attraction. We commend the Institute to public notice. The following is from the *Visitor*:

"This society which was formed about one year ago, and in the course of the last winter was honored, instructed and delighted with a course of lectures on the various popular themes of the day, reassembled at the "Mariners Hall" on the evening of the 15th inst., when the season lectures were opened by Mr. William Wedderburn. The subject, as announced was "The present position and future prospects of the Temperance cause." This subject, as yourself knows, he did very great justice, holding a very full house in admiration for nearly two hours. I have frequently heard the young lawer speak, but never before with such clearness and power. In the course of his arguments, which I will not attempt to give, he took occasion to refer to what he had said at another time and place in relation to "Young Men's Christian Associations." His remarks on that subject could not have been objected to by persons truly friendly to said associations. His strictures on individuals identified with at least one of them, were but just, if such individuals are accustomed to such midnight dissipation as he set forth. I did not learn until the day after he had come in collision with a spirit dealer, and I am truly sorry that any of the secular prints should have brought that case before the public. Indeed, there is a want of charity in blazing forth the *first*, if not the second, offence of any one, especially an orphan young man, whose general course has been so open and so manly as that of Mr. W. All his friends, and the whole temperance community, deeply regret that collision, but trust that like the storm which breaks the single bough from the oak, it will result in his striking the roots still deeper in the rich soil of "Temperance, Righteousness, and Judgment."

The young orator says in his letter of the 3d instant, as published in the C. V. of the 7th, that he has "been educated to look up a righteousness, *Temperance* and the *Judgment* to come as inseparable subjects of contemplation and study as a celestial co-partnership instituted under apostolic injunction, and ratified in the courts and councils of the Eternal. Surely Mr. W. has been educated right, and we most sincerely trust that he will be enabled by grace divine to honor that education."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Mr. Ferrie, delivered the second lecture of a course, before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday evening last. The subject—"The hands of God in the history of Saul." The Chair was taken by the Hon. W. B. Kinnear. The lecture throughout was both instructive and interesting, and was highly appreciated by a crowded house. The Rev. gentleman handled the subject in his accustomed eloquent and masterly manner.

THE WEATHER.—During the last week the weather has assumed quite a wintry appearance, which has considerably impeded our river navigation. On Wednesday afternoon we had a heavy snow squall. We also find by telegraph dispatches received from Fredericton and Woodstock, that the river was full of running ice.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening Mr. Manning delivered an interesting lecture on Colonization, which brought a large number of our citizens to the Hall. We understand that Mr. Manning will continue the same subject on next Monday evening.

☞ The *Merchants' and Farmers' Almanack* for 1856, has been received. It is well filled with useful information, and for sale at the Store of the Publisher, William L. Avery, Prince William-st.

☞ By reference to advertisement it will be seen that the Bazaar, which was announced for the 23d instant, in aid of the Widows and Orphans of this City is postponed until Tuesday, the 27th, then to be held at St. Stephen's Hall.

☞ The Rev. William Armstrong, on behalf of the "Church of England's Young Men's Society," will lecture at the Institute this evening.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CARLETON.—A fire broke out about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning on the other side of the harbour, which proved quite disastrous. It originated in a house situated on King-street, occupied by Mr. Christopher Maleman, which was totally destroyed, together with several buildings adjoining to the Westward. The loss is estimated as follows:—

Christopher Maleman, two story dwelling-house valued at £300, uninsured; William Thompson, two story dwelling-house, valued at £400, uninsured; William H. Olive, stores and dwelling, £800, insured for £400; James Thompson, house occupied by T.E. Streek, as a store and dwelling, valued at £350, uninsured; John Cook, large dwelling and store, valued at £800, insured for £500. Another building in the rear of the one owned by M. H. Olive, and occupied by laboring families, and uninsured, was totally destroyed.

Large quantities of goods and household effects were placed in the streets, where they remain, and it is said that the occupants of the houses destroyed will find difficulty in procuring tenements, as all the houses in Carleton are occupied. The loss especially at this season of the year, must be severely felt.

We learn that the Carleton Engine Companies were early at the scene of the disaster, but much difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water, the tide being low at the time.

No alarm was given on this side of the harbor, and few were aware of the fire until it was all over.—*New Brunswicker.*

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—The Divisions of this City have secured the services of Mr. James Carter, of Philadelphia, to deliver a series of lectures on Temperance and Prohibition. We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. C. last Spring, and considered him one of the most logical and eloquent speakers that we have ever listened to. Our readers will perceive by an advertisement in this day's paper that Mr. Carter will deliver the first of the series of lectures on Monday evening next, in the Temperance Hall, Portland, and the second in the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening.—*Tem. Tel.*

THE ST. JOHN HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of this Society, was held on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. After an encouraging report of the Society's operations during the first year of its existence had been read—which showed it to be in a satisfactory condition, both pecuniarily and with respect to the success which had attended its efforts in the cultivation of musical science, as evidenced by the warm appreciation of the public—the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

Mr. Geo. H. Lawrence, *President.*
" J. B. Woodworth, *Vice President.*
" J. W. Beard, *Treasurer.*
" R. Manning, *Secretary.*
" J. Barry
" [illegible]
" R. T. Almon
" J. G. Edwards
" J. E. Barnes — *Managing Committee.*

—*Courier.*

We understand that [illegible]

—*Courier.*