

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.
Portland, Dec 5.
The Canadian arrived at 4.20 p.m.
The Prince of Wales resumed his studies at Oxford.

ITALY.
London, Nov 1.
It was reported Napoleon quietly arrived in England, and would reach London that afternoon. The railway stations were besieged. It turned out a hoax.

The financial situation underwent an important change on the 21st. An arrangement had been consummated by which the Bank of England will give two millions sterling in gold to the Bank of France, on security of a deposit of silver to equal that amount. The arrangement caused great buoyancy, and Consols advanced 1/4 to 3/4.

The Times' city article hopes that the arrangement will terminate prevailing uncertainties, and lead to an early reduction of Bank rate discount.

Rumored, Consul Morry was going to Rome on a special mission, with an autograph letter from the Emperor.

It was stated Persigny contemplates retiring from the London Embassy. He will be succeeded by Walewski.

Routes closed at 701 1/2.

ITALY.
Position of affairs unchanged.
The clergy of the Neapolitan Province were paying homage to Emmanuel.
Dowager Queen of Naples, with a young Princess arrived at Rome.
The French were about to occupy Terracina.
The Queen of Spain presented Goyon with a rich sword.
Reported Goyon declared he would not deliver the material belonging to the Bourbon troops who took refuge in the Roman States, (other to Francis II or Emmanuel).
Vienna speaks of the guarantee from the German confederation, joined by Russia, for securing Vienna to Austria, as necessary for the security of Germany.
Volunteer movement in Italy satisfactory progress in Lombardy.
The Bourbons arrived on the 18th, and the Asia on the 19th.
It was announced that the English Ministers at Vienna and Berlin are to change places.

FURTHER BY THE CANADIAN.
The steamer Bulldog returned to Portsmouth, after a survey for a deep sea route for the North Atlantic cable. Result not known.
The Brazilian war corvette, Dona Isabel, was wrecked on the coast of Barbary, on her way from Marseilles to Lisbon. Remains gone to pieces. 100 seamen and 23 officers lost.
Siege of Gaeta continued. The Piedmontese bombarded the suburbs on the 12th. Neapolitan troops continued to fight resolutely, but defection of Staff-officers increasing.
Col Pianetti had surrendered his battalion of Chasseurs to the Piedmontese.
Further resistance of Bourbon troops paralleled by the insubordination of the Chiefs, and confusion which prevailed.
It was believed that a complete evacuation of Gaeta is resolved on.
Castle Rittetstet, near Munich, is being prepared for the reception of Francis II.
Explanations are said to have been asked Piedmont by France, whether, by its sanctions, that Garibaldi signifies his intention to attack Venice in Spring. The plan attributed to Garibaldi is to land on the Dalmatian coast; get into Montenegro; take the population in order to compel the Austrians to keep considerable force at that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venice.

There is a statement current that the British Government intimated to France their intention of recognizing the new kingdom, and that Napoleon signified his willingness, provided it is postponed until the King evacuates Gaeta.

It was stated five Neapolitan Provinces were in a state of siege, on account of the movements of the anti-annexationists.

The Province of Alavanza had partly risen in insurrection.

The Piedmontese had occupied Terracina, but Antonelli protested, and Goyon intimated to them that they must evacuate.

LATEST.
A despatch from Naples on Thursday says that Francis II had burst a blood vessel. A steamer arrived from Gaeta for assistance. The Queen, mother and children had left for Civita Vecchia.
Eugenie was expected to return to France on 10th Dec.
The Vige arrived at Queenstown on Friday morning.

FRANCE.
The prohibition against the exportation of iron has been abolished.
It was stated that negotiations for the cession of Venetia had commenced.
The Empress of Austria arrived at Plymouth on Friday morning, and was received with a Royal salute; she was expected to sail for Madeira in the evening.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
Flour very quiet; Western Canal 28s 6d to 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s to 31s 6d.
Wheat—Some enquiry. White and Mixed 12s 6d to 13s 6d; Red 11s 12s.
Corn—Moderate demand. White 44s; Yellow 38s 3d to 38s 6d.
Ashes unchanged.
Sugars very quiet. Tea dull.
Consols 93 1/2.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.
New York, Dec 7.
The steamship Asia arrived this evening. Hostilities had commenced in China. Broadstuffs slightly declined—Flour 6d and Wheat 1d to 2d since Tuesday. Provisions quiet.
Consols 93 1/2 to 93 3/4.
The China mail of Oct. 1st was telegraphed. Hostilities recommenced in the North. Two skirmishes were fought with Tartar cavalry, who were repulsed. The allied army was waiting in hostile position before Pekin.
Negotiations have been opened by China but not in a satisfactory manner.
There was no new movement.

It was reported that Francis II. was seriously ill having burst a blood-vessel. A steamer was sent to Naples for physicians.
There had been a change in the Neapolitan ministry. Poerio formed the Cabinet without a portfolio. It is reported that a States Council will soon be convoked on important matters.
Victor Emmanuel was expected to go to Palermo on the 26th ult. A deputation was presented to him with the result of the voting in Umbria and the Marches.
The Piedmontese Parliament is to be convoked and forthwith dissolved, in order to be replaced by an Italian Parliament.
There was a vague report that negotiations had commenced at Paris, for the cession of Venetia.
The steamship Bohemian arrived at London on the 23rd ult.
The Arctic exploring steamer Fox had returned from the surveying of the shores of Greenland, &c., for the North Atlantic Telegraph. The reported result was satisfactory.
The Galway Company was endeavoring to obtain the contract to carry the French mails via Galway. They offer to run weekly. The prospects were represented to be favorable.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.
New York, Dec. 7th.
The steamship City of Washington arrived yesterday.
Mr. Dallas the American Minister, and Mrs. Dallas had been on a visit to Windsor Castle as guests of Queen Victoria. The event was regarded as a courteous acknowledgment of the hospitality extended to the Prince of Wales at Washington, and the enthusiastic reception which was accorded to him throughout the United States.
During the stay of Mr. Dallas at the Castle, Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell were likewise guests of Her Majesty.
A new gun-boat in shape of a Tortoise having two screws, and said to be invented by the Emperor of the French, is about to be tried.
The Empress of Austria left Vienna on the 17th ult. for Antwerp, where she was expected to embark about 22nd for Malacca on board the Royal English Yacht "Victoria and Albert," which had been placed at the disposal of the Empress by Queen Victoria.
The steamer Flying Fish of the Prince of Wales' squadron had arrived out.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.
Warsaw, Mo. Dec 1.
A special messenger, who arrived here to-night, brings the following important items from the west. It is evidently very hostile to Montgomery's operations.
That the public mind may not be misinformed and misled by the emissaries the abolitionists are running to and fro through the country east of this place, as we are informed, and to justify those who have acted promptly to prevent the accomplishment of the dark designs of the abolition marauders under the notorious Montgomery in Kansas and on the border, we state the following facts in addition to those heretofore given:
The armed abolitionists have continued their murderous operations in Bourbon and Linn counties, Kansas, hunting down and driving from the territory all men who have discovered their robbing, murdering, &c., and who have in any manner acted to sustain the laws. The roads leading eastward from the territory have been crowded with wagons and persons, male and female, escaping from these fiends. In one instance a mother gave birth to an infant on the road near Poppingsville, Mo., during the flight of the family on Monday night of this week.
A Mr. Bishop, who lives on Osage River, about 12 miles north of Fort Scott, having been aroused by a noise in the night, upon going to the door was instantly shot down and killed, his body being pierced by several balls.
We have seen here for days, wagons loaded with goods, furniture, &c., passing through not only from the territory, but from Westport, in this State, and other places within the line. Families living on and near the old Jackson place, within this State, have been notified to leave their homes by these outlaws, and having no means of defence, have fled to Butler and places in the interior, for security, leaving their homes and effects. Yesterday slaves owned by those living near the line, some 25 miles or more within the State, arrived here for safe keeping.
Thus have the citizens of Bates and Vernon counties, since the commencement of this insurrection, been threatened with destruction of life and property without adequate means of defence or protection. Up to this time this state of things had continued. Capt. Deane of Butler, who arrived here on his way for arms, ammunition and aid, from whom we have learned some of the facts. (Signed.)
D. C. STONE, and twelve others.
Clinton, Henry Co, Dec 1.
LATER PARTICULARS.
Capt Cook further states that citizens of Westport, fearing an attack of the Montgomery party, held a meeting a few days since, calling on the Sheriff of Bates county to raise a force for the protection of the border. Capt Cook, who is Deputy Sheriff of Bates County, dispatched 40 muskets to the citizens there, who stand guard every night to prevent a surprise. This is also the case at Poppingsville and all the border towns. A large meeting of the citizens of this county was held to-day to take into consideration the border troubles.
Gen Frost's Brigade camped last night between Calhoun and Belmont. They are moving very slowly, the men having very poor feet, occasioned by marching over rough roads. Gen Parsons passed through Calhoun yesterday on a secret mission to the border.
At latest accounts Montgomery was still encamped at or near Fort Scott, and defies the world to take him. It is thought that he will leave when he hears of the approach of General Harney and Frost. The people in all the border counties strongly endorse the action of Governor Stewart in sending out troops. If they can only catch Montgomery a general day of thanksgiving will be held in the Osage Valley. Gen Frost's command will encamp to-night at Calhoun.
Two suspicious characters, supposed to be Montgomery's spies, were seen yesterday in the northern part of Henry county, making tracks in the direction of Fort Scott.
Montgomery's men are sent through the country giving out reports to mislead the people. These frequent outrages on the part of abolition bands is kindling in that section a strong disunion spirit.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.
Memphis, Tenn, Dec 1.
A large and excited meeting was held in the city last night, at which resolutions were passed, accepting the irrepressible conflict, calling upon the Governor to convene the Legislature, directing that a Convention be called, and asking the Southern States that Tennessee will stand by the action of the Southern Convention, for weal or woe.
Savannah, Ga, Dec 1.
All the banks of this city suspended specie payments this morning.
Jude Eugenius Nisbit, formerly one of the most conservative men of the State, advocates immediate secession.
Mobile, Dec 1.
A large and enthusiastic secession meeting was held here to-night, at which delegates were nominated to the State Convention.
New Orleans, Dec 1.
A committee of citizens of Texas petitioned Gov Houston to convene the Legislature. The Governor responded that, viewing the proposed measures as unwise, he could not convene the Legislature, but if a majority of the citizens of the State petitioned, he could not stand in their way. The secession feeling largely predominates.
Charleston, Dec 1.
A tremendous open air gathering was held in front of the Charleston Hotel to-night. Col Bilbo made an encouraging speech, and said that Tennessee would secede in thirty days after South Carolina. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Whale, Smith, Pringle, Gordin and others.
Tallahassee, Fla, Dec 1.
The Florida Legislature unanimously passed the Convention bill. It meets on the 30th January.
Millersville, Ga, Dec 1.
The Bank bill authorizes the suspension of specie payments; makes legal the suspension of specie to December, 1861.
Augusta, Ga, Dec 1.
It was understood in Bank circles that all the banks are to suspend on Monday.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.
Bellevue, Mo, Dec 3.
Col. Snyder, commanding the 1st Mo. Dist. who was sent to the border returned here last night and reports all quiet on the line. He says that the State has not been invaded, nor is there any probability, at present, of its invasion. But sixteen of Montgomery's men had approached Fort Scott at any one time. No one was molested there in the least. No attempt was made to hold the United States District Court, and there was no occasion for the Court to leave the Territory. Montgomery and his men were found on the top of the other on the bar floor indicating that he was very calm up to the moment of the rash act. The only cause assigned for the taking of his own life is, that he traded his dwelling-house and lot in Perth for the farm on which he was residing, and to which he had only come about three weeks ago, and it is thought that he repented of his bargain. He was a sober, industrious man, and has left a wife and large family.—Standard.

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From the London Times.
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The Empress went out on foot early yesterday morning, and made several purchases in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace. She was accompanied by her suite, and her suite engaged some carriages from a neighboring lively stable, and visited the Crystal Palace.
It is understood that her Imperial Majesty visits Scotland in the hope of restoring her impaired health, and that it was originally her intention to proceed directly by sea to Leith. The risk of bad weather at the time of her departure, however, has induced her Majesty's advisers to select the shortest route, and she will probably set out to-morrow by railway for Hamilton Palace.
The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton intend to give a grand ball at Hamilton Palace on the 20th inst, in honor of their illustrious visitor.
A letter says that, on leaving the Empress at the railway station, the Emperor went to the Tuileries, where he presided at a council of Ministers, at the termination of which he left for Compiègne, where his Majesty will remain for a few days. The ladies and gentlemen forming the Court will be the only inmates during the stay there.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER OF FRIDAY has accounts of the appearance of the small pox in that city, and reports that the disease has assumed a very virulent form. The Inquirer says:—
We are informed that that horrible disease, the small pox, has recently made its appearance with more virulence and fatality than usual in some of the small streets in the Western section of our city. In Murray street, a small avenue running between Sanson and Locust streets, and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, in the Eighth Ward, four families have been attacked by the disease, and of each five persons have died. In William street, running parallel with Murray street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first street, several poor families are down, and it is feared that the most afflicted will die. About two weeks ago a visitor of the poor found a child lying dead in one of these houses in a most shocking state of decomposition. The stench arising from the body was of such a character that it was a long time before the officers of the Board of Health could be found or induced to remove it. Two or three children died a day or two ago, and were removed by direction of the Guardians of the Poor. Five or six were taken from this locality and conveyed to the Small-pox hospital. In First street, running from Fifth to Sixth streets, between Lombard and South streets, in the Fifth Ward, the disease made its appearance about three weeks ago in a colored family. Two persons were removed from this locality by the officers of the Guardians of the Poor.
In Locust street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, an entire Irish family are in bed, and all will probably die. The family consist of a father, mother, and four small children. Of course, none visit the house but the Visitors of the Poor and Dr. Penrose, whose ministrations of aid to this and other families afflicted with this loathsome disease are worthy of higher commendations than words can convey. When all others have refused to attend he has promptly answered every demand of this kind made upon him. The residents of this street avoid the place as they would a pest house. And is it to be wondered at? The family would undoubtedly have starved to death before this if it had not been for the contributions of food made them by Mr. Frank Smith, one of the Visitors of the Poor of the Third District. This gentleman has been very attentive to this and other families, and thus far they have neither suffered for food or professional attendance, but there condition is such that, in a day or two, death will undoubtedly relieve them of their miseries.
To-day an entire family, named Githen, residing in Murray street, will be removed to the hospital. They occupy a small brick house containing six rooms, and with a large family of filthy and indigent persons in each room. Of course, the contagious disease will soon spread among the whole of them, and the Board of Health will have no other recourse but to clear out and close up the building. Unless they do this they will be compelled to give every house in the street and board it up.
A charitable gentleman, who accidentally got into this house, declares to us that during his life he never saw, and never before conceived, that in a single tenement there could be such an accumulation of men, women and children, animals, filth, and disease confined in so small a space. It is far worse than the worst dens in Bedford street, Pine alley, or Small street.

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From the London Times.
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THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER OF FRIDAY has accounts of the appearance of the small pox in that city, and reports that the disease has assumed a very virulent form. The Inquirer says:—
We are informed that that horrible disease, the small pox, has recently made its appearance with more virulence and fatality than usual in some of the small streets in the Western section of our city. In Murray street, a small avenue running between Sanson and Locust streets, and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, in the Eighth Ward, four families have been attacked by the disease, and of each five persons have died. In William street, running parallel with Murray street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first street, several poor families are down, and it is feared that the most afflicted will die. About two weeks ago a visitor of the poor found a child lying dead in one of these houses in a most shocking state of decomposition. The stench arising from the body was of such a character that it was a long time before the officers of the Board of Health could be found or induced to remove it. Two or three children died a day or two ago, and were removed by direction of the Guardians of the Poor. Five or six were taken from this locality and conveyed to the Small-pox hospital. In First street, running from Fifth to Sixth streets, between Lombard and South streets, in the Fifth Ward, the disease made its appearance about three weeks ago in a colored family. Two persons were removed from this locality by the officers of the Guardians of the Poor.
In Locust street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, an entire Irish family are in bed, and all will probably die. The family consist of a father, mother, and four small children. Of course, none visit the house but the Visitors of the Poor and Dr. Penrose, whose ministrations of aid to this and other families afflicted with this loathsome disease are worthy of higher commendations than words can convey. When all others have refused to attend he has promptly answered every demand of this kind made upon him. The residents of this street avoid the place as they would a pest house. And is it to be wondered at? The family would undoubtedly have starved to death before this if it had not been for the contributions of food made them by Mr. Frank Smith, one of the Visitors of the Poor of the Third District. This gentleman has been very attentive to this and other families, and thus far they have neither suffered for food or professional attendance, but there condition is such that, in a day or two, death will undoubtedly relieve them of their miseries.
To-day an entire family, named Githen, residing in Murray street, will be removed to the hospital. They occupy a small brick house containing six rooms, and with a large family of filthy and indigent persons in each room. Of course, the contagious disease will soon spread among the whole of them, and the Board of Health will have no other recourse but to clear out and close up the building. Unless they do this they will be compelled to give every house in the street and board it up.
A charitable gentleman, who accidentally got into this house, declares to us that during his life he never saw, and never before conceived, that in a single tenement there could be such an accumulation of men, women and children, animals, filth, and disease confined in so small a space. It is far worse than the worst dens in Bedford street, Pine alley, or Small street.

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