

A new conscription is ordered for Poland by the Emperor Alexander, independently of that for the whole Empire, as appointed in a recent manifesto. The conscription will commence in the ensuing month of December.

There is a numerous party at St. Petersburg which deploras the war, and condemns the memory of the late Czar, for having wilfully started the strife from which all ranks in Russia suffer deplorably, and pray that the present Czar may sacrifice vanity to solid realities. Each day the pressure is more acutely felt, and prospects become darker, whilst hitherto not a single alleviation in the career of military disasters has intervened to flatter national honour, or compensate for numerous losses.

In a private letter from Odessa, of the 22nd ult., we read—“Since Kinburn has fallen into the power of the allies the communications kept up between Nicolaeff, Otchakoff, and Odessa by means of clippers have entirely ceased. Our official list shows that in September and October until the surrender of Kinburn ten vessels freighted with wheat, and five without lading, left Nicolaeff for Kherson, and 35 sailing vessels, with seven river craft, left Kherson for Nicolaeff and Otchakoff laden with salt, timber, and coal.”

St. Petersburg advices state that discoveries had lately been made of extensive peculations in several departments, and many persons occupying high positions were in disgrace. The dismissal of the Governor of Nicolaeff, which is said to have taken place, may possibly have had a connection with these circumstances.

The Emperor of Russia has returned from Nicolaeff direct to St. Petersburg, without visiting Warsaw.

FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, Oct. 25.—The inhabitants of the little village of Karani, situated about midway between Balaklava and the Monastery of St. George, who had remained tranquil in their habitations during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, receiving for a part, if not the whole of the time, rations from the allies to save them from starvation, expressed a wish since the fall of the place to be transferred to a point of the Crimea occupied by the Russians. Communications were made to the enemy and arrangements made to that effect, and on Saturday last they were embarked for Kaffa. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe was in command of the vessel that took them, and was accompanied by Major Ross and some other officers, who went as amateurs. Haste not being forgotten, due precautions were, of course, taken, and strict formality observed. Off Kaffa a Russian officer came on board to arrange about landing the emigrants. He returned to luncheon, and, on its being intimated by some of the English that they did not expect to be allowed to land, he thought it possible they might, and, finally, land they did. No sooner had they got on shore than they were surrounded by a crowd, including a number of Cossacks, who came down full speed. Each one of them was forthwith elevated upon a high Cossack saddle—rather an awkward seat to equestrians unaccustomed to such machines—and away they went at a scamper. Everything was done Cossack fashion—full gallop. They were taken to the country house of Prince Gagarin, about two miles from shore, and were there courteously received by the Prince himself, a man of some 60 years of age, minus a leg, which he lost when campaigning in the Caucasus, and who went about on crutches. The Prince spoke French, and told them he understood English. Chairs and a table were brought out of the country-house (over which the visitors were shown), and wine and fruit were placed before them, whereof they partook. The conversation was well sustained, and judging from the account given me by an officer present, almost cordial. Subjects connected with the war were not altogether excluded, and incidents of the siege were related. In the course of the conversation the Russian officer who had gone on board said something to Prince Gagarin, in which the English present distinguished the word “Kinburn.” The Prince replied by a passionate exclamation, unintelligible to his foreign guests, and presently asked them what was the latest news. “Nothing from England,” was the reply, “but in the Crimea the attack upon and capture of Kinburn.” The Prince appeared to feel the intelligence painfully, but merely shrugged his shoulders and remarked that it was “*la fortune de la guerre.*” He informed them of rather a curious fact, which was that by the great explosion of the French magazine in the Mamelon at the end of August persons in Sebastopol were killed and wounded. When they returned on board he sent

them a supply of wine and grapes, which they had expressed a wish to purchase before they knew that they would be allowed to land, and requested some tea in return. Tea, cheese, and other things that it was thought might be acceptable were sent to him, and thus terminated this friendly little episode of the war. The officers returned to Balaklava on Tuesday, much pleased with their trip. I omitted to mention that they were permitted to see and converse with two of the men of the 10th Hussars made prisoners in the late skirmish at Kerch.

I remarked some two months ago on the very small number of chaplains with our army in the Crimea. The deficiency seems to have been made up. There are now 52 chaplains doing duty with this army, and more are expected out. They include all denominations. There are 10 Roman Catholics, 8 Presbyterians, 10 or 12 of the Church of England, sent out by Government, and about 22 by the religious societies.

A letter from Balaklava in the *Opinionist* states—“The troops are exercised firing at the target when not on active duty. The French have erected targets in the plain adjoining the Tebernaya within the range of the Russian batteries, in order, they say, to accustom their conscripts to fire steadily under the enemy's guns. The general belief at the camp is that the Russians must eventually abandon the Crimea before the superior forces of the allies, but another victory is indispensable to compel them to retreat. The allies do not appear disposed to regard the Crimea merely as a battlefield: the works now being accomplished there show they intend retaining possession of it. The English are carrying on works at Balaklava on a gigantic scale. Thousands of Turks, coming chiefly from Constantinople and its environs, Tartars, Piedmontese, and others, are paid by England at the rate of 3s. a day, besides soldiers' rations. These men are employed in landing in the bay an immense quantity of materials, which were conveyed from thence to the camps by beasts of burden. Whole regiments are meantime engaged in most important works. Along the bay the English have built a quay, at which the largest ships can land the provisions of the army without the aid of small boats, such is the depth of the water. Immense magazines are being formed at Balaklava, which would supply the wants of an army numbering not 25,000 or 30,000, but even 100,000 men. Assuredly all these expenses would not be incurred if it were intended to evacuate the Crimea. We are now supplied with comfortable woollen garments, with which we can brave the rigours of winter.”

RUSSIAN APPEAL TO TURKEY.—The Russians have caused a number of copies of a proclamation to be struck off in the Turkish language, and distributed in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria. Russia laments in this document the circumstance that the Porte has thrown herself into the hands of the allies, especially as the Czar was always prompted by the most honourable intentions towards the Turkish empire. The allies, it is said, will never again leave the city of Constantinople, whose only hope of independence consists in the re-establishment of the friendly relations formerly subsisting between Russia and the Turkish empire. This proclamation was first put into the hands of Rifaat Pacha, who carried, as will be remembered, the congratulations of the Sultan to the generals of the allied armies.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has sent sabres, enriched with brilliants, to the Generals who conducted the defence of Kars, and decorations to the officers who had distinguished themselves on the 28th September. The town of Kars is exempted from all taxes for three years, as a reward to the inhabitants for their devotedness they have shown the garrison during the continuance of the siege.

AUSTRIA.

The *Journal de Frankfort* states that it is considered at Vienna that military events have taken a turn which must soon place in a stronger light than ever the necessity for the Germanic Confederation to act with energy as a collective power in the Eastern question. The *Boersenzzeitung* says that the Austrian troops occupying the Principalities are to take up new positions before the commencement of winter. The army corps of occupation will be considerably reinforced.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The royal bank of Prussia has raised the rate of discount from four to four and a-half per cent. on commercial paper, and from five to five and a-half per cent. on loans from public funds and other securities.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna pretends to have received from Trebizonde the news that in his report of September 30, the Turkish commander of Kars, Vasit Pacha, declared that he could not hold out more than three weeks unless he received reinforcements and supplies. Upon this Omar Pacha immediately gave orders to send to Kars 12,000 horses with provisions. It remains to be seen whether this re-victualing corps succeeded in reaching Kars. According to the same correspondence, Prince Bobutoff had arrived before the place with 14,000 horse, and a fresh assault was thought imminent.

A letter from Souchum Kaleh gives a rather more encouraging description of the state of affairs at Kars than some of the previous accounts. Colonel Simmons arrived at the above place on the 11th of October from Balaklava in the *Great Britain*, with 1500 Turkish troops. He there met Omar Pacha, who had sent forward the advanced guard of his army with the intention of following with the main body on the 12th. Colonel Simmons, it appears, had been present at a council of Circassian chiefs, the result of which had been a combination of plans by them and Omar Pacha, the exact object of which is not mentioned. Regret is expressed at the small force at Omar Pacha's disposal, but the letter adds that it is daily being augmented by draughts from the Crimea and elsewhere. The letter further alludes to the continued investment of Kars, and the great risk there existed of its reduction with a garrison of 16,000 men and 182 pieces of artillery, and imputes to the commanders of the allies considerable remissness in neglecting so important a place. In conclusion, the writer of the letter expresses an opinion that the recent expedition to Kinburn, and also to Eupatoria, are not likely to be attended with any important result at this season of the year.

THE REMOVAL OF PEACE.

The rumours of peace first circulated by some of the German journals, not being sustained by further intelligence, are rapidly falling in credit. The few journals which speak in the name of Russia deny that any new proposition have been sent from St. Petersburg, and allege that it is the Emperor of France who is sending round the olive branch. The *New Prussian Gazette* even affirms that Napoleon III. has caused it to be notified at Vienna, that he is ready, at this moment, to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points. The *Independence*, which very sensibly discredits this news, however, states its belief, that at no time, before or since the fall of Sebastopol, have the Western belligerent powers declared themselves disengaged from the “Four Points.”

The *Constitutionnel*, remarking on the simultaneous presence of the Saxon and Bavarian Ministers in Paris, says that the general tendency of the secondary German States is now to rally round France. The *Daily News* correspondent thinks, however, that German diplomacy is going to work for the winter for the purpose of depriving us of the legitimate fruits of our expected triumph.

CHINA.

The insurrection at Canton has been virtually suppressed, and trade was at length reviving. It is said that 70,000 rebels had been publicly executed at Canton within a year. In the north of China the rebels had been beaten in several districts.

The following intelligence is from the *Oceana* *Friend of Canada* of Sept. 15.—“Torture and decapitation still proceed with fearful celerity at Canton.—The Potters' shops, for many years standing at the main entrance of the execution ground, as well as the skull emporium in the centre, have been pulled down so that it is now possible to place five hundred malefactors in rows with sufficient room for the headsmen to pass between each file and perform their work without incommoding each other. The crosses, too, which used to be put up as occasion required, are now fixed permanently, in the rear of the little joss-house at the entrance of the golgotha. There was a grand butchery last Sunday, when Kan-A-sien, said to have been chief of the besieging force at north of the cit. last year, was cut into two hundred pieces. We are told they commenced with the finger joints, the victim living till his members were divided into numerous pieces. Five hundred poor wretches were also decapitated at the same time. Kan-A-sien was not taken in arms—he was arrested when ploughing in a field, having taken to labour of this kind in the hope of eluding his pursuers, bent on his capture by the offer of large rewards.”

CANADA.

TRAINS THAT WERE NEVER DREAMT OF IN CANADA.—On Tuesday an enormous train of forty-four cars, and yesterday a larger one still, composed of fifty-five cars, passed over the entire length of the Great Western Railway. They contained live stock from the far west destined for the New York Markets. The receipts last week were the largest since the opening of the line, and we shall hardly be surprised some weeks before Christmas to see them figure up to £20,000.—*Hamilton Spectator.*