which the common people looked up on with superstitious awe, regarding the Moorish letters as diabolical or magical characters.

Some [illegible] the treasures to have been buried in solitary [illegible] places about Plymouth and Cape Cod; but by degrees various other parts [illegible] Island, were gilded by these rumours. In fact, the rigorous measures of Lord Bellamont had spread sudden consternation among the buccaneers in every part of the provinces; they had secreted their money and jewels in lonely out of the way places, about the wild shores of the rivers and sea coast, and dispersed themselves over the face of the country. The hand of justice prevented many of them from ever returning to regain their buried treasures, which remained, and remain probably to this day, objects of enterprise for the money digger.

This is the cause of frequent reports of trees and rocks bearing mysterious marks, supposed to indicate the spots where treasure lay hidden; and many have been the ransackings of the pirates booty. In all the stories which once abounded of these enterprises, the devil played a conspicuous part. Either he was conciliated by ceremonies and invocations, or some solemn compact was made with him. Still he was ever prone to play some slippery trick. Some would dig so far as to come to an iron chest, when some baffling circumstances was sure to take place. Either the earth would fall in and fill up the pit, or some direful noise or apparition would frighten the party from the place; and sometimes the devil himself would appear, and bear off the prize when within their very grasp; and if they revisited the place the next day, not a trace would be found of their labors of the preceeding night.

A PATENT SERMON.

My text, this morning, is contained in these words:—

How solveless is woman!
How tender is woman!
How loving is woman!
How childlike is woman!

My hearers—sure enough—how solveless is woman! She is an unguessable riddle—a most intricate enigma; a flower which by an analyzing, no one can tell to a certainty whether it to poisonous or innoxious—not always.—She has been with man from the beginning, and he has not found her out yet. She is comparatively an unexplored country, an alphabet of hieroglyphics, a magnetic mystery. Nobody knows what her heart contains. —Sometimes it seems stuffed with love, tenderness and sympathy; and at others with nothing but grit and gravel. It would not answer to shake her; if you do you cause the acids and alkalies in her nature to come in contact, and then such an effervesence takes place as might lower the ambition of perlash and cider. Like the month of April she is all sunshine and showers. Many a teardrop of hers dries and evaporates in the warm light or smile, ere it has a chance to fall; and many a bright smile is suddenly quenched by a sprinkle from some passing cloud of sorrow, about the size of a bed blanket. Grief bubbles up from her bosom, burst in an atmosphere of joy; and joys, like autumnal flowers, spring from the warm beds of her heart, to be cut down by the sudden frost of grief. A queer compound is woman! She is made up of modesty, boldness, beauty, silks satins, jealousy love, hatred, horse hair, whalebone, piety, paint, gum elastic, bear's grease, sympathy, tears, smiles, affection. She talks with her tongue, speaks with her eyes, is eloquent in her actions, and yet I can't understand her.

My friends—how tender as a chicken and as tough as an old gobbler. She must be screened from the hot summer sun, sheltered from the storms, and protected from the blasts of winter, and yet, if she make up her mind to it, she can out beat the sun, fase a northeaster, and be match for the—I won't say whom. But inwordly she is as much softer than mortal man, as beeswax is softer than a brick bat. Her sympathies are as delicate as the down under an eagle's wing, and her love appears as fresh and unfading amid the sorrows of adversity, as the evergreen wreath that encircles the bald brow winter. Her tenderness is too tough to be destroyed by whatever chance fortune or time may bring; tough as tripe and twice as common.

My dear friends—how lofty is woman! No matter whether born in a cellar, she can sometimes be as lofty as the garret. When she once gets her back up, oh! cats and broomsticks!—*look out for yourselves!* She is as high as Olympus and as savage as a sausage machine. In her warth she is strong as a tiger, and a terrible as a tornado. She can blaze away as though the powers above and below were coming to close quarters; but in a few minutes it is all over, and nobody killed. When she cames down from the mountains whence she has been rolling big stones upon people below—softens down to a jelly, and becomes as quiescent as a goose pond after a tempest.

My hearers—how loving is a woman! Aye she is amzingly stricky in her attachments. She will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a possum to a gum tree; and you can't separate her without snapping tringius that no art can mend, and leaving a portion of her soul upon the upper leather of her affections. She will, sometimes see something to love where others can discover nothing even to admire; and, when her fondness is once fastened upon a fellow, it stays there like glue and molasses in a bushy head of hair.

My hearers—how childlike, withal, is woman! A plaything herself, she is fond of everything in the world's great toy shop. Her home is the realm of fancy—her existence is a kind of ideal reality—her very miseries are mingled with a pleasing romance—her presence is always bright, and her features still brighter. Would that I were a woman to be pleased with every posey that pops its head above the weeds of this wicked world, and to have no thorns to molest me while gathering the wild flowers of imagination! Childlike, woman is ever happy. Tickled with every rainbow tinted bubble that floats upon the wave of time; as antic as a young coon in the moonlight, and as merry as a cricket she dances in the sunlight of joy, and seems to have every endeavor to coax us, male, moonly mortals into brighter and happier paths.—*American Paper.*

A Nation of Methodists.—The religious mission to the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, has been successful that the entire people has become a nation of Methodists, and the whole population, from the king (who is a "local preacher,") down to his meanest subject, attend the Welsyan Ministery. These Islands sometimes go by the name of Tonga. They consist of a hundred and fifty, and lie between 12 deg. and 25 deg. South Latitude, and 172 and 177 deg. West Longitude. They were discovered by the navigator Tasman, 1643, but received their collective names of Friedly Islands from Captain James Cook.

Lord Dundonald's Secret Revealed.—As many people are extremely anxious to know something about the destructive agency proposed to be employed by Lord Dundonald, there can be no harm in indicating the nature of it. And we beg to observe that, in doing this, our object is to commend the humanity of the Government in refusing to adopt the agency of fiends in even the most direful of human conflicts. Well then, Lord Dundonald's plan consists in creating a pestilence, within the range of which nothing human could live. His Lordship asserts that he has discovered a chemical preparation capable of being projected to a great distance, the bursting of which would be followed by a stench so intolerable as to produce pestilence. Neither man, woman, or child, could live within the range of its influence. Now, we have our doubts as to the reality of this discovery. But, were it otherwise, nothing in the world would induce us to investigate it practically—which is the only way it could be so investigated as to arrive at a certainty respecting its success. It is worse than well-poisoning—worse than any system of wholesale murder ever yet devised by man. We look upon it as most creditable to the government, that no attention is paid to plans of warfare in which an agency so infernal in its very conception is recommended as the principal feature. Lord Dundonald announced some time ago, that unless his plan was adopted within a given number of days by the English Government, he would make an offer to the Emperor of the French. We have not heard that he has done so, but [illegible] not be more successful in Paris than he has been in London. Louis Napoleon may be bad enough, but he is not the fiend incarnate implied in his willingness to adopt so frightful a mode of making war upon any portion of the human race.—*Hull Advertiser.*

A YEAR'S EVENTS IN THE CRIMEA.

We condense from the papers, principally the New York *Herald*, a journal of the events during the active operations in the present eastern war:—

1854.

SEPTEMBER.

14th. The allied army, 70,000 men, consisting of English, French and Turkish troops, landed at Eupatoria in the Crimea. 12,000 [illegible] at Baltschik, (Turkey,) with an immense force of artillery.

20th. Battle of the Alma. In this engagement the English brought into action 26,000 men; the French 25,000; the Turks 8,000. The Russians had 38,000 men in a strong position on the heights across the river, which was stormed and turned by the allies. The English had 310 killed, 1,818 wounded; the French 256 killed, 1,037 wounded; and the Russians 2,480 killed and 4,680 wounded; and the Turks 256 killed and 1,230 wounded. Among the English dead were 96 officers; French about the same.

23d. A powder magazine belonging to the Russian army exploded at Perekop, and 430 men were killed.

26th. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned the chief command of the French army, and died a few days after.

OCTOBER.

12th. From the 5th to this day the Russian garrison of Sebastopol had, by bombardment, 120 men killed and 430 wounded.

17th. Renewed bombardment. The allies fired by sea and land on Sebastopol, when the English had 44 men killed and 266 wounded, and the French 30 killed and 186 wounded on their ships by the Russian fire from the batteries. Russian loss trifling.

23. The Russian garrison in Sebastopol sallied forth and captured a French battery. The French had 64 men killed, and the Russians 20. During the sortie the English had 4 men wounded, the French 76, and the Russians 37.

18th. 230 French killed by the explosion of a siege battery. 465 Russians killed by an explosion in the Redan.

25th. Battle of Balaklava. There were engaged 30,000 Russians, 3,000 English, 4,000 French, and a little more than that number of Turks. The Russians had 1,720 killed, the English 1,100, the French 230, and the Turks about 980. The wounded were not counted by any party. The English Light Cavalry, "the Light Brigade," were nearly annihilated in their charge. Their horses are included among their "killed."

26th. The Russians made a sortie towards Balaklava from Sebastopol. They numbered 8,000. They had 675 killed. The allied loss was between 200 and 300.

NOVEMBER.

5th. Battle of Inkermann. Here the Russians had from 40,000 to 50,000 men; the English 8,000, and the French 6,430. The English had 462 killed and 2,148 wounded; the French 330 killed and 1,337 wounded; and the Russians 3,011 killed and 8,000 wounded. 105 officers were killed.

8th. A Turkish troop ship lost in the Black Sea and 701 men drowned.

14th. A terrific storm occurred in the Black Sea. About 7,100 lives were lost, besides 5 war ships and 35 merchantmen.

19th. 400 allies lost by the second storm in the Black Sea.

25th. Russian sortie from Sebastopol. 43 English, 27 French, and 216 Russians killed. The English took nine Russian guns.

28th. Seven hundred Russian powder wagons lost in a snow storm near Perekop, with 7,000 men.

29th. For eleven nights (up to December 13) from this date the Russians made sorties from Sebastopol on the French trenches. The French have lost about 440 and the Russians about 770.

Cholera and fever raged in the allied lines. The commanders estimated their losses from these diseases along at the rate of 50 men a day, from November 15th to December 28th, thus running a dead list of 1,580.

From November 10th to December 1st, 1,020 Turks had died of disease, and 225 from the effects of wounds.

DECEMBER.

12th. 1,100 sick men of the allied army removed from the trenches and camps to Balaklava. 100 English soldiers died of wounds and diseases.

15th. From this night to 28th the Russians made eight sorties, and had 897 men killed. The allies lost 608.

24th. 456 Russians drowned in the Sea of Azoff by the loss of 5 war ships.

31st. The Russians had lost 6,000 men in and around Sebastopol in ten days.

1855.

JANUARY.

12th. The English had 4,387 men in the hospitals at Scutari, dying at the average rate of 60 per day. The Turks were dying at the rate of 40 men a day.

During this month there were six sorties, in which 574 allies and about 600 Russians were killed.

From 28th December, 1854, to 27th of January, the Russians said they had lost:—

Killed, or disease of wounds, - -	7,301
Died of which, or accident, - -	4,019
Total, - - - - - -	11,320
Of other wounded and prisoners they had also - - - - -	15,443
Total *hors de combat,* - - -	26,763

FEBRUARY.

The English army in the Crimea had dwindled down to 20,000 men. The Russian army in the Dobrudscha was being swept off at the rate of 50 men a day by fever and cholera.

The Turks in the Crimea were dying in large numbers, but no returns were made.

13th. 35 Russians killed in a sortie and five French.

17th. Battle of Eupatoria. The Russians had 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. The Turks and British fleet defended the place. Russian loss 268 killed, and 1,140 wounded. The Turks had 150 killed, but wounded not stated. British lost none.

MARCH.

1st. Allied fire re-opened on Sebastopol.

17th. The French attacked the Russian redoubt before Sebastopol, but were repulsed, losing 161 men.

22d. Russian sortie from Sebastopol. They had 493 killed and 1000 wounded. English and French loss reported as only "slight."

27th. Tremendous sortie of the Russians. They had 780 killed and a large number of wounded. French had 350 killed, including 2 officers and the English 430 killed, including 4 officers.

APRIL.

9th. 340 allied guns opened fire on Sebastopol.

13th. Severe sortie engagement. Loss on all sides 1,000 killed and 2,380 wounded.

MAY.

1st. The French took the Russian Rifle pits. French loss 380 killed, and had about 350 wounded. Russians killed 468, and wounded (supposed) 2,000.

From the 3d to the 24th, there were eight engagements, in which the losses are not stated, except in the last, in which the French, after fighting one night and part of the next day, took a *place d'armes* near the quarantine bastion. The loss was about 2,500 on each side.

24th. The allied squadron entered the straits of Kertch, and commenced the destruction of all the houses, food supplies, public buildings, &c., near which the ships could reach.

28th. Up to this day the allies in the Sea of Azoff have committed great ravages.

JUNE.

5th. Seven English Sailors killed by the Russians at Hango.

6th. Another bombardment of Sebastopol. The French made a fierce attack on the Mamelon.

7th. Capture of the Mamelon and White Towers, after a dreadful fight. The Russians loss 4,- [illegible] men and 11 officers killed, 510 wounded, and [illegible] missing.

14th. The allies in the Sea of Azoff had taken Kertch, Arabat, Anapa, Genitchi, Bordiansk, Mariupol, and Taganrog. Most of them burned, and the country devastated.

18th. Assault on the Mamelon and Redan by the French and English; they were repulsed. French loss 37 officers killed, 19 desperately wounded, and 17 prisoners; 1,554 men killed and missing, and 1,644 gone to ambulances. English officers killed 19; wounded 74; men killed and wounded 1,589. Russians lost; killed, 2 general officers and 78 men, and 4,194 wounded.

JULY.

10th. Fourth bombardment of Sebastopol.

14. Russian sortie on the French.

16th. Another sortie. Estimated losses of these operations; allies 2,000 killed and wounded; Russians, 5,000.

AUGUST.

11th. Bombardment of Sweaborg. 45 Russians killed and 260 wounded.

16th. The battle of Traktir Bridge. French loss 9 officers and 313 men killed; 8 officers and 1,160 wounded. Russians 3 generals and about 3,000 men killed, with over 5,000 wounded. English loss none. Sardinian loss 800 men, *hors de combat.*

17th. Sebastopol again bombarded.

SEPTEMBER.

On the eighth of September, after a tremendous cannonading, the general assault was made. The French, after six repulses, carried the Malakoff on the seventh attack, and decided the fate of the day. The attacks on the Great and Little Redan and on the Central Bastion failed. About 5000 allies were probably killed and a much larger number wounded. The Russians evacuated the Southern side having first destroyed its defences and burned their ships, and retreated to the North side.

The above is the record, as far as it goes, of the most bloody and destructive war undertaken in modern times. Taking this as a basis, we have 45,000 Russians, 13,500 French, 6,500 English, 2,500 Turks, and 800 Sardinians, killed in active battle, 40,000 Russians, 7,000 French, 4,000 English, and 1,500 Turks wounded in battle, as far as the reports are made up, which are, in about one-third of the instances. Under the head of "Allies," without any distinction as to whether they are English or French, there are killed, wounded and drowned, 11,531. This does not, of course, cover but a small portion of their loss. Those who have died from sickness probably outnumber those who have died violent deaths. We should hardly dare to estimate the total loss of life. Some months ago it was stated as high as 500,000. At any rate we have here a list of those killed and wounded in the immediate work of occupying Southern Sebastopol, 131,500 men.

THE SARDINIAN REPORT.

Teris, Sept. 10.

General La Marmora writes from Kadikoi:—

"Sept. 9.

"The general assault was made on Sebastopol yesterday. It was crowned by a brilliant success. The Malakoff was taken by the *corps d'armee* of General Bosquet. Our soldiers though they did not take part in the assault, had 40 men killed and wounded in the trenches. The French and English assaulted with true heroism. During the night the Russians retired, after having burnt the town and blown up the fortifications and buildings and having sunk their last ships."

LOSSES.

The total loss of the allies in the several assaults which took place is said to be from 10,000 to 12,000 killed and wounded; our own casualties are estimated at upwards of 2,000. Of our officers 26 are killed, and 115 wounded; among the latter are Generals Shirely, Van Straubenzee, and Warren. According to rumours in Paris, our gallant allies lost 4,000 killed, and between 7,000 and 8,000 wounded; the former including Generals Rivet, Le Breton, Niel, and De Marolles; the latter Generals Bosquet, McMahon, De Salles, Trochu, Bourbaki, La Motte Rouge, and Mellinet. The Russian loss must have been enormous, and supposing it to equal that of the allies, will make the general total of the casualties between 20 and 25,000 men *hors de combat!* 600 Russian soldiers and 27 officers were taken prisoners in Malakoff, and 500 wounded were left by Prince Gortschakoff on the south side.

The following recapitulation of the list telegraphed by General Simpson will show how severely we have suffered:—

Killed.—3 Lieut.-Cols.; 1 Major; 10 Captains; 10 Lieutenants; 1 Ensign; 1 Deputy Assistant Commissary, -	26
Dangerously Wounded.—2 Lieut.-Cols.; 2 Majors; 3 Captains; 9 Lieutenants; 3 Ensigns,	17
Severely Wounded.—6 Lt.-Cols.; 3 Majors; 14 Captains; 28 Lieutenants; 3 Ensigns, -	54
Severly Contused.—2 Lieutenants	2
Slightly Wounded.—3 Generals; 1 Colonel; 1 Lieut.-Col.; 6 Majors; 9 Captains; 21 Lieut. -	41
Missing.—1 Lieutenant, - - -	1
	141.

At the Alma we lost precisely the same number in killed, with 73 wounded; at Inkermann the numbers were 43 killed and 101 wounded.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED & WOUNDED.

War Office, Sept. 12.

Killed.—Lieut. Colonels Patullo 30th Regt., Cuddy 55th, Hancock 97th; Captains—J. C. N. Stevenson 30th, Every 41st, J. A. Lockhart 41st, G. Rochfort 49th, R. A. Cox 62nd, W. B. C. A. Parker 77th, H. W. Grogan 88th, H. Preston 90th, Hutton 97th, Hammond Rifle Brigade.—Lieutenants L. Blakiston 62nd, W. Wright 7th; O'Colt 7th; R. H. Somerville, 23d; D. Dynely, 23d; H. Donovan, 33d; A. D. Swift, 90th; D. Macgregor, 97; S. Ryder, Rifle Brigade.—Ensign Deane, 30th Regt.—D. A. Commissary W. Hayter. Major Welsford 97th; Lieut. Willmer, 90th.

Dangerously Wounded.—Lieut. Cols.—F. B. Gough, 3d Regt; J. Eman, 41st—Majors—F. F. Maude, 3d; S. R. Chapman, 20th. Captains—Sedley, R. E.; W. H. Poole, 23rd; C. H. Lumley, 97th. Lieuts.—W. Kerr, 30th; W. M. Jones, 7th; P. Godfrey, 19th; A. Goran, 19th; W. Thompson, 17th; W. G. D. Massey, 19th; L. O'Connor, 23d; C. Beck, 23d; E. S. Holden, 23d. Ensign C. Mitchell, 49.

Severely Wounded.—Lieut. Cols.—D. Lyons, 23d Regt. Lindsay, 63rd; L. R. Tyler, 62nd; D. S. F. Hayland, 7th; F. Maxwell, 88th; J. Unett, 19th. Majors—W. Rooke, 47th; A. Cure, 55th; J. H. King, 49. Captains—Pocock, 30th; R. Hume, 55th; H. Hibbert, 7th; J. Hickey, 7th; F. Vane, 23rd; J. Butts, 77th; B. Mauleverer, 88th; G. R. Beresford, 88th; R. Grove, 90th; W. Tinling, 90th; J. Ware, 90th; R. Sibthorpe, 97th; A. C. L. Fitzroy, R. A.; H. Vaughan, 90th. Lieuts.—H. C. Elphinstone, R. E.; G. A. Morgan, 55th; R. Williams, 1st; R. Caton, 1st; M. Field, 30th; G. Sandeys, 30th; W. Johnson, 55th; F. Kinscote, 41st; W. Davenport, R. Molesworth, 19th; S. C. Millett, 23d, J. Williamson, 33d, F. M. Dare, 23d, J. Tupper, 23rd, J. Trent, 23d; J. Laurie, 34th; [illegible] 90th, Sir C. Pigott, Bart. 90th, P. J. Deverille, 90th, H. Goodericke, 90th; R. Goodenough, 97th; R. Champion, R. A.; Tyler, R. A. Ensigns—A. Letts, 3d Regt.; Martin, 11th; G. Walker, 88th.

Severely Contused.—Lieuts.—M. Waters, 77th; C. Knowles, 77th.

Slightly Wounded.—Generals Van Straubenzee, Shirly, and Warren.—Colonel Hon. P. Herbert, Lieut. Col. Mauleverer, 30th; Majors—Campbell, 30th; Pratt, 41st; Turner 7th; Warden, 10th; Woodford, Rifle brigade; J. H. King. Captains—C. Hood, 3d, Dunbar, 3d; Rowlands, 41st; Hunter, 62nd; Chippendall, 19th; Ellis, 33rd; Perrin, 90th; Woods, 97th; Hon. R. Pellew, Rifle Brigade. Lieuts—Parker, 7th; Hon. W. Plunkett, 1st, Cox, 3rd, Ausin, 30th, Parkenson, 30th, Rhode, 41st, Bayley, 19th, Provost, 23d, Radcliffe, 23d, Wallace, 23d, Leggett, 77th, Haydock, 90th, Graham, 90th, Browne, 97th; Fitzgerald, 97th, Eyre, Rifle Brigade; Riley, R. E. Eccles, Rifle Brigade, Moore, R. E., Borough, R. E.; J. Payne, R. E.

Missing.—Lieut. H. Palmer, 62nd.

FRENCH LOSS AT THE STORMING OF THE MALAKOFF.

The French Minister of War has received a despatch from General Pelissier, dated Crimea, Sept. 11, which states that that the loss of the French troops upon the storming of the Malakoff was estimated at 4500 wounded, of whom 240 were officers. The number of killed, it was supposed, amounted to one third of that number.

It is reported in Paris that no less than five French generals and ten superior officers were killed in the attack. The death of General de Salles, however, who made the attack on the Central Bastion, is not confirmed. The names of those killed are Generals Rivet, Le Breton, Bosquet, and Niel. General de Marolles is missing. It is supposed that he met his death from the explosion of a mine. General Couston is severely wounded, and the favorite aids-de-camp of General Pelissier mortally so. It is also affirmed that Generals M'Mahon and Trochu have died of their wounds. The names of Generals Du Lac and Saint Paul are also mentioned among the casualties.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., October 12, 1855.

☞ All is bustle and preparation for a Holiday on Friday, and our citizens are making active preparations to celebrate the late tidings of the fall of Sebastopol. Wishing to participate in the general festivities we publish this (Thursday) evening.

England's Battles by Sea and Land.—We have received from Mr. Hunter, the Agent, No's, 5 and 6 of this popular work. It is beautifully embellished with portraits, and is well worthy of public patronage.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. B. O'Brien for "Graham's Monthly Magazine" for October. It is well filled with interesting matter.

One Week later from Europe!

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE ALLIES. CRITICAL SITUATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Royal Mail Steam-ship *Canada* from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax shortly after 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, bringing dates to the 29th of September.

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

The following despatches have been received via Hamburg:—

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26th.—Prince Gortschakoff reports, under date the 23th inst., that the Allies had landed twenty thousand men at Eupatoria, and they have now thirty thousand men on the Russian flank. Yesterday the Allies attacked our infantry, who retreated to the heights over Rusta.

Another despatch from St. Peterburg Sept. 28th. —Prince Gortschakoff repots under date of 26th, that on the previous day, thity three thousand of the enemy had debouched from Eupateria and occupied the neighbouring villages on the left flank. The Cossacks had taken twenty five prisoners foraging at Kertch.

SEBASTOPOL.

Sebastopol, Sept. 10th.—The Russian are fortifying the North part, and are constructing new batteries. The French are advancing cavalry and a column of infantry towards Bakshiserai, by the Baider road.

Sebastopol is to be razed and the basins filled up.

A fearful tempest has occurred at Sebastopol, accompanied by rain.

Sept. 17th.—Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol that the Allies have attempted nothing yet on the North side. The enemy is concentrating his forces between Balaklava and the Tchernaya, and constantly reconnoiters our left wing from the Baidar valley.

LONDON.—MONEY.

Sept. 28.—The demand for Money continues very active both at bank of England and at the discount houses of Lombard Street.

Another advance on rate of discount has been resolved upon by Bank of England, it is now five per cent and in active demand at that.

English Securites have been prejudiced by this advance and by stringent state of Money Market. Consols closed to day, account eighty eight seven sixteenth (88 7-16) to ninety one sixteenths. Money eight to eight and quarter to half. Exchequer bills four shillings discount to par.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.—Stringency of Money Market has had serious effect. Prices have given way fully one eighth per pound on most kinds of American.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

28th.—Weather sultry. Wheat—arrivals of Home large, but appear to have been all previously sold to arrive. Foreign Supplies short about six thousand five hundred quarters. The market firm but very little doing. Short supplies of barley, but a good many samples of foreign, apparently in granary for which high prices are asked, but the business done is trifling. Tea—market is more lively to day; Common Congou, 9d. Rice quiet.

Liverpool, 28th.—Wheat, per 70lbs. Gennesee, White, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; Ohio and other ports, White, 12s. a 12s. 6d., Ohio and other Red and mixed, 11s. a 11s. 9d.; Flour per bbl.—Canada Superfine and Western Canal, 40s. a 42s.; do., No. 2, 37s. a 39s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 40s. a 42s.; Gennesee and Ohio Extra Superfine, 42s. a 44s.; do. Sour, 39s. a 41s.; Indian Corn per 480 lbs., White 44s. a 46s.; Yellow 40s. a 41s.; mixed 40s. a 40s 6d.; Indian Meal per bbl., 20s. a 21s.

Freights to New York, dead weight 11s. to 15s. per ton.; fine goods 15s. a 17s. 6d. Steerage passengers £3 5s.

Molasses continue in good demand, and a further advance of one shilling has been obtained; 140 tons Cuba Muscovado have realized 22s. to 23s. 6d. and 40 Puns, Trinidad 22s. 6d. per cwt., all to arrive.

Transactions in beef are to a considerable extent at steady prices.

For Pork there is a steady demand and advanced [illegible] Very high prices continue to be maintained by the dealers, and there is but little now left.

THE WAR.

Allies are actively preparing for a Campaign. From three to four hundred deserters, most of them Poles, arrived at the Allied Camp. They relate that the demoralization of the Russian Army was most complete, and that such was the confusion from the first moment of the attack, the soldiers exhausted with fatigue, remained for 24 hours without provisions. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18,000 men. Correspondent of Paris *Patrie* under the date Sept. 26th, says, ever since their retreat the Russians have continued to fire shells at us, and it would be a mistake to suppose that our Armies in Sebastopol are beyond range of enemy's batteries on the Northern side, and on the plateau; the balls from Fort Constantine reach beyond Streletzka Bay, and they can very easily throw their projectiles into the town, as the batteries of the other Forts, some of the guns in them are so powerful that they can carry shot right over the town, and do execution in the advanced siege works.

But although the Russian fire does not cease, it is not very active. The artillery and engineers in Sebastopol are everywhere at work. Fort St. Nicholas which was left almost in-tact was indeed fortified and its cannon already replies to the enemy; any attempt of Russians to return to the place is wholly out of the question. The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Nicolaief on the 20th, and it was said that the Czar would himself shortly visit Nicolaief to superintend Winter Crimean Campaign.

THE BALTIC.

Dantzic, Friday, Sept. 28th.—The Bull Dog has arrived with mails. All the high pressure block ships have left for England. The weather continued unsettled. The Times correspondent writes on the 27th, that the Baltic fleet will winter at Kiel.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO HIS ARMY.

The following is the text of the order of the day addressed by the Emperor Alexander to his army on the fall of Sebastopol:—

"The defence of Sebastopol, which has lasted so long, and which is perhaps unexampled in military annals, has drawn upon it the attention of all Europe. From its very commencement it placed its defenders in the same ranks as the most illustrious heroes of our country.

"In the course of 11 months, the garrison of Sebastopol has disputed with a powerful enemy every inch of ground of the country which surrounds the town, and each of its enterprises has been distinguished by the most brilliant bravery. The obstinate bombardment, four times renewed and the fire of which has been justly styled '*infernal,*' shook the walls of our fortifications, but could not shake or diminish the zeal and perseverance of their defenders. They beat the enemy or died with indomitable courage, with a self-denial worthy of the soldiers of Christ, without a thought of surrendering.

"Regretting from my heart the loss of so many generous warriors, who offered their lives as a sacrifice to the country, and submitting with resignation to the will of the Most High whom it had not pleased to crown their acts with complete success, I feel it as a sacred duty, on this occassion, to express in my name, as well as all Russia, to the brave garrison of Sebastopol, the warmest gratitude for its indefatigable labours, for the blood, it has shed in the defence for nearly a year, of those fortifications which it erected in a few days.

"But there are impossibilities even for heroes. On the 8th of this month, after six desperate assaults, which were repulsed, the enemy succeed in getting possession of the important Korniloff Bastion (Malakoff), and the commander-in-chief of the army in the Crimea, desirous of sparing the precious blood of his companions, who, under the circumstances, would only have shed it uselessly, decided upon passing over to the north side of the fortress, leaving only blood stained ruins to the besieging enemy.

"The tried heroes, the object of the general esteem of their comrades, will doubtless give in re-entering actually into the ranks of the army new proofs of their warlike virtues. With them and like them, all my troops, animated with the same confidence in Providence, with the same ardent love for me and my country, will always and every where fight the enemies that attempt to touch our sacred area, the honour and territorial integrity of our country; and the names of its defenders, will live for ever in the hearts of all the Russians, with the names of the heroes who immortalized themselves on the fields of battle of Pultowa, and Borodino. ALEXANDER."

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11, 1855.

Deserters Captured.—Last Friday morning, Charles H. Deforest brought in from Musquash, two deserters from the 76th Regt., named John Sheridan and James Scales. They had deserted some days before, and first made their way to the Eastward, as far as Black River. Finding that the chances of escaping in that direction were small, they faced to the Westward, and on Thursday night went into a house at Musquash to rest themselves and take a drink. Deforest saw them, suspected from their appearance what they were, and charged them with being deserters. They at first attempted to deny that they were, but his suspicions being confirmed, he produced a pair of pistols, and threatened to shoot them if they attempted resistance or flight. Some of the neighbours having been called to his assistance, he bound their arms behind their backs with wire and then placed them in a double wagon, one on the front seat, and one on the back, and bound their legs together so that they could not jump out. Having once allowed themselves to be arrested and bound in such a manner, all power of resistance was at an end, and they quietly submitted to their fate. Bringing another man with him as an assistant, Deforest then drove to the city, and arrived early on Friday morning.—*Freeman.*

Probability of a War between the United States and the Western Alliance.—The Paris Correspondent of the New-York "Tribune," gives some interesting intelligence, which is also indicated in the leading columns of the London "Times." It is to this effect:—On account of the Administration at Washington having given notice to Denmark that United States vessels will presently refuse to pay the tolls levied by that power on ships passing through the Sound into the Baltic, Denmark has resorted to France for assistance and support; and this the Emperor promises her on condition of her joining the Western Alliance against Russia. If she accepts that proposition, the attempt of the United States to send their vessels through the Sound untaxed, will be treated by the Alliance as a cause of war, and France and England will at once employ the menace of hostilities to bring them to reason and maintain the Danish imposition in its present flourishing state.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

TO COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Treasury Department, July 31, 1855.

The following decisions on questions submitted to this Department, arising on importations [illegible] Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, being the product of said Province, under the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain of June 5, 1854, are communicated for your information and government:—

ENTITLED TO FREE ENTRY.

Animals of all kinds; ashes, comprehending pot and pearl ashes; black salts [illegible] of lye; bags, barrels, or other original packages, containing flour, wheat, or other free products; barley; bark of hemlock or other trees; beams, when rough hewn or sawed only; bran; breadstuffs of all kinds, not further manufactured than flour or meal; broom corn; burr stones, hewn or wrought, or unwrought; butter; Canada balsam, collected from a species of pine tree, as turpentine; castoreum, a product of the beaver; cattletails, if undressed; cheese; clay boards, if rough hewn or sawed only; coal; corn, Indian, or maize; cotton wool; dried fruits; dye stuffs; fish of all kinds, products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water; the exemption from duty to extend to the fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador; fish wholly or partly cooked in cans hermetically sealed; firewood; flax, unmanufactured; flour of all kinds, fresh meat, fruits, dried or undried; fruits, preserved in cans hermetically sealed; furs, undressed; grains of all kinds; grindstones, hewn or wrought, or unwrought; gypsum, ground or unwrought; hair, on the hide or skin, or tail thereof, undressed; hair seal skins, undressed; hemp, unmanufactured; hides, undressed; horns, horn tips; hubs for wheels, if rough hewn or sawed only; knees for vessels, do; lasts, do; last blocks, do; laths, do; lard, linseed; lumber of all kinds; round, rough hewn or sawed only; manures; marble in its crude or unwrought state; meals of all kinds; meats, fresh, smoked and salted; meats wholly or partially cooked, preserved, without oil or spirits, in cans hermetically sealed; middlings, (as flour;) mill feed, (as flour;) nuts; oats; oat meal; oil from fish; ores of metals, of all kinds; palings, pickets, posts, &c., if rough hewn or sawed only; pates or scraps of raw hides or skins; pearl and potash; peas; pelts; pitch; plants; potatoes; poultry, cooked, wholly or partly, preserved in cans hermetically sealed; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; provender, from wheat or other grain; rags; railroad ties, rough, hewn, or sawed only; raw hides and skins, or parts thereof; rice; rotenwood, salted meats, salts of lye and black salts, (see ashes;) sausages and sausage meat; saw logs; scantling, rough, hewn or sawed only; screenings from grain; seeds; shingles, rough, hewn or sawed only; shingle bolts, do; shingle wood do; shrubs; skins or tails undressed; skins or parts thereof; shipstuffs; breadstuffs; slate; spars, round and sawed only; spokes of wheels, if rough hewn or sawed only; stone, in its crude or unmanufactured state; tails, undressed; tallow; tar; timber of all kinds, round, hewn, or sawed only; tobacco, unmanufactured; tow, do; trees, turpentine, vegetables, wholly or partly cooked, preserved in cans hermetically sealed; venison; wool, unmanufactured.

LIABLE TO DUTY UNDER THE EXISTING REVENUE LAWS.

Beams, (see timber and lumber;) bear's grease; beeswax; boards, (see timber and lumber;) biscuit; bread; cakes; fellows for wheels, (see timber and lumber;) grease of all kinds, except butter, tallow and lard; hops and lard; hay, hops.

Hubs for wheels, knees for vessels, lasts, last blocks, (see timber and lumber.)

Lime, milk, oil cake.

Palings, pickets, posts, railroad ties, scantlings, shingles, shingle bolts, shingle wood, spars, spokes for wheels, (see timber and lumber.)

Spirits of Turpentine.

Timber or lumber. Articles of goods entered under these or any other designation remain liable to duty under the existing tariff, if manufactured in whole or in part by plaining, shaving, turning, or riving, or any process of manufacture other than rough hewing or sawing.

It having been represented to the department that in some of the frontier collection districts, compensation has been demanded by officers of the customs for preparing the papers of claimants under the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, it becomes necessary to remind such officers that the laws having fixed the salaries of all officers of the customs, they cannot legally demand extra compensation for any services rendered in connection with their several offices; and that the exactions complained of cannot be made without subjecting them to the heavy penalties provided in the 7th section of the Act, "Further to establish the compensation of officers of the customs, &c.," approved May 7th, 1852.

Questions in relation to the charge of fees on the entry of free goods having been submitted to the department, in special reference to the importations under the Reciprocity Treaty, it is thought proper to state, that the 7th section of the Act, "To provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States, approved February 10th, 1820, requiring the regular entry and examination of all free goods, the fee to the Collector, of 20 cents for permit to land goods" as provided in the 2nd section of the compensation Act of March 2, 1799, is legally chargeable in each case of landing free goods; all such fees, however, as well as all others received by the Collectors on our Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontier, to be accounted for to the Treasury in the form prescribed by the law, the salaries of such Collectors, allowed by the Act "To regulate the foreign and coasting trade, &c.," approved March 2, 1831, modified in some instances by subsequent Acts, being in lieu of all fees, salaries, emoluments or commissions, allowed prior to the date of said Act.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary and Treasury.

The Cork Reporter gives the following account of a ship on a new principle:—A large ship with an auxiliary screw propeller, now lies in our harbour, built on a new and curious principle, on which we believe, she is the first constructed.—She is wholly of wrought iron, being framed and put together in the same manner as the Britannia Tubular Bridge, without knees or timber work of any kind in her hull. A plank deck is laid over the iron one, and on this are a couple of large deck houses. Instead of stowing ballast in the usual way, she is provided with water-tight compartments in her hull, into which water can be pumped, for ballast, to any extent required. Her heavy tackle is worked by steam machinery, superseding the necessity for a large amount of manual labour. Owing to the absence of timbers, beams, &c. she has storage for 900 tons of cargo though measuring little over 400 tons—no inconsiderable advantage in itself. The name of the vessel is the Labuan, and bound for Singapore, being intended, we understand, for trade in the Chinese Seas. Externally, her appearance is very singular from the convexity of her sides, in nautical phrase, she "tumbles home" aloft in a most unusual manner.

Only $50.—Mons. Godard, æronaut, advertises in the Cincinnati papers seats in his monster balloon America, for aerial voyages, at $50. As an extraordinary inducement for travellers to patronize the America, it is announced that,

"Passengers will enjoy a seat in a small house to which the balloon is attached, and in which, a table containing luxuries, such as wines, cordials, cakes, &c., will be set out on a magnificent scale. Husbands and wives, or a whole family, can be taken on this excursion, the pleasures of which can never be described."

Three persons—two gentlemen and a lady—have engaged seats for next ascension.

Trade of Quebec.—The following comparative statement of the number of vessels arrived at Quebec from distant ports to the 24th Sept., in the years 1854 and 1855, shows a great falling off in the foreign trade of the port the present year.

1854	1044 vessels	451,143	tons.
1855	497 "	252,107	"

From the lower ports, to the same period in 1854, there arrived 112 vessels, 9088 tons; in 1855, 122 vessels, 10,105 tons.

ST. JOHN COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, on foot, per cwt., $5 to $7; Lamb, per lb., 4d. to 5d.; Veal, 3 to 5d.; Potatoes, per bushel 4s. to 5s.; Roll Butter, 15d.;—Fowls, per pair, 3s.; Beef, by quarter, 4d. to 5d.; Hay per ton £4,