"The cannonade has entirely ceased for some days at Sebastopol.

The Russians however continue to throw from the north an occasional shell or shot into the town. They appear now and then to feel remorse of conscience at having left some houses standing in the place and they are endeavoring without much success to continue at a distance their work of destruction. They may also wish to consume their ammunition previous to their departure, for they are actually making preparations indicative of an intention to evacuate the northern position. Thus we lately saw an immense fire blazing on the left side of Fort Catherine. The first man who perceived it was a sailor on the watch who exclaimed, "The Russians are going to decamp."

It is not extraordinary that he should have thought so, for it is thus the Muscovites generally shift their quarters; they set on fire and destroy everything they cannot take with them. They were probably burning in Fort Catherine their provisions or, perhaps the coal deposited there for the supply of their steamers, which are now at the bottom of the sea.

The next day we descried another conflagration in the direction of Bakshishrai, the forerunner, no doubt of another evacuation. In the mean time the French and English who are not ordered on some expedition are quietly making preparations to spend the winter as comfortable as possible. Our allies display in that respect an exceedingly profitable ardour, for they are busily engaged building for themselves huts, chimneys, roads wooden and even stone houses. The general works the imperial roads particularly are progressing rapidly. The Crimea will be indebted to us for the importation of useful invention that of draicing. All the pools of stagnent water so injurious to the health of our men have now entirely disappeared. Large and deep fosses surround our principal buildings the hospitals and stores and small trenches encircle the other edifices. Finally we are certain of being abundantly and regularly supplied with provisions during the winter and we carelessly await the return of that season on which the Russians so confidently relied to force us to evacuate the Crimea."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following letter:—

"St Petersburg, Oct. 26.

"The manifesto of the Czar relative to the new levy produced here the most painful impression. Since 1836 no levy of 10 men in every 1'000 inhabitants had taken place throughout the empire for you must have remarked that seven Governments only have been exempted from the measure, Russia as respects the conscription is divided into two great provinces the one formed of the Eastern Government and the other of the Western each of which must furnish in turn the annual contingent of recruits. In 1836, the two provinces supplied together 5 men for every 1,000 souls. In 1840, 6 men for every 1,000 souls were levied in 25 Governments and 5 in 22 others. In 1848 and 1849, the western part gave 8 men per 1,000 souls and the eastern 4. It is only since the beginning of the war that the alternate levies amounted to 10 and 12 men per 1,000 souls one year in the great eastern division and the other in the western. But the Government never required at once from the population of the empire so considerable a sacrifice. 80,000 men are regarded as the average result of the recruitment of one-half of the empire at the rate of 7 or 8 men per 1000 souls. I do not exaggerate at estimating at 200,000 men the numbers recruited in virtue of the new decree. That maximum however will scarcely suffice to complete the effective force of the different corps and fill up the vacancies occasioned by the war. Every man is worth about 5,000 roubles so that a landed proprietor, who owns 1,000 serfs pays to the State 50,000 roubles. You may consequently judge of the enormity of the sacrifce imposed upon him. Yesterday I had a conversation with a military engineer, who was employed this year in constructing the fortifications of the Island of Kottin or Cronstadt. It appears that independently of the numerous batteries erected on the island itself the Grand Duke Constantine and the Emperor have ordered several forts to be constructed on its northern coast where the passage is obstructed by rocks thrown into the channel. On my observing that it was impossible for the enemy to pass by the Lisi Noss, the officer replied—'You forget that the allies are building bomb vessels and floating batteries hundreds of which might easily pass over the rocks sunk in the channel if the winter chanced to rise to the same height as in 1824, when its leavel reached the first floors of the houses in St. Petersburg. It is for that reason these four fourts have been constructed and armed like those of Alexander Constantine Paul Risbank and Cronstadt." This explains why all the floating batteries and gunboats of the Russian fleet were stationed last summer along the north-eastern coast of the island of Kottin."

A private letter dated Kiel, Oct., 31, says:—

"You have already heard of the arrival in this port of two English ships of the line viz, the Ajax, 60 guns Captain Warden and the Hogue also of 60 Captain Ramsay on their homeward voyage. Many other English men of-war forced by the inclemency of the weather to leave the Baltic are likewise expected. It is still believed that a division of the English fleet will remain in our roadstead until such times as the ice may render navigation no longer practicable. According to accounts received from the neutral ports of the Baltic, nothing has yet been decided as to the wintering of a naval division in these waters till the spring of 1856, the earlier to resume the blockade of the Russian towns in the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. Nothing however as yet indicates on the part of the Western Powers an intention to leave in one of the neutral ports of the Baltic any number of their vessels. In the meantime the season advances, every day's delay adds to the peril of navigation, and we must soon learn their decision."

A few days ago was announced the landing on the quays of Havre from Cherbourg, per steamer Colibri of 229 chests of rockets. The Nord has since brought there 500 more' The whole number will amount to 1,500 They are addressed to the Commandant of Artillery, and to be forwarded by rail to Marseilles, Each waggon on its way from the quay to railway was escorted by a soldier while others were stationed on the quay to prevent accidents.

A Mail-bag Stolen.—The Paris *Star* of Friday last says, a mail-bag was stolen from the driver on Tuesday previous, while passing from the post office in Paris to the railway depot. It is said to have contained the Western mail and among some 200 letters at least 6 money letters.

To Correspondents.

THE POSTAGE on all letters addressed to this office, whether on business or for publication, MUST BE PRE-PAID; otherwise they will not be taken from the Post-Office. Money Letters, REGISTERED and POST-PAID may be sent by mail at the risk of the publisher.

The Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!!

CARLETON-PLACE, DEC. 6, 1855.

The Russian Army.

When the war broke out between Russia and the Western Powers, it was confidently declared that Russia would have no lack of men, whatever she might do in respect to money. It was at that time supposed that financial difficulties would soon impede the movement of the *millions* of soldiers, which, imagination said, Russia could at any time send forth against her enemies. The actual facts of the case, however, are entirely different. Though banished from the stock market of the world, Russia has been able to effect a loan; her paper money maintains its credit; her troops are fed; and means of transport provided—in a manner that would be impossible in a less exclusively agricultural country. But as regards her millions of men, which were pictured before our imagination, the case is otherwise. Even the American press admits, that on this important point, they have been rastly deceived. The *Tribune*, itself, that great champion of Russia—gives a most melancholy picture of the Russian army, and says, that while England, with voluntary enlistment at home and abroad, has managed gradually to increase her Crimean army to some forty thousand men, while France has only called in for the present year one hundred thousand men, instead of eighty thousand, and yet could send to the East an army numerous enough for more work than Pelissier could cut out for it, what has Russia had to do? Two general levies have been ordered on the whole extent of territory subject to the conscription, each averaging ten men to every one thousand male souls; then a general levy for the militia of twenty-three men to each one thousand souls, and now a fresh general levy for the line, of ten men to each one thousand souls is again decreed. The average levy in time of peace, is about five per one thousand for one half of the empire, the other half furnishing recruits the year following, thus two and a half per one thousand male souls on the whole empire, (except, of course, in the provinces not subject to a conscription) is the yearly average.—The two years of war, however, have now already caused levies to be made amounting in the whole to fifty three to each one thousand souls, and about two and a half per cent of the entire population, male and female—that is in each of the two years, ten times the amount of the regular peace recruiting. If we suppose France to have, during the two years of the war, recruited for her army altogether, three hundred thousaad men, which is certainly beyond the mark that would make, for a population of thirty-six millions, five-sixth per cent in two years, at five-twelfths per cent per annum—that is just one sixth of the numbers which Russia has had to incorporate in her army. If true that in Russia about one-muth per cent and in France two-ninths per cent, of the entire population are taken annually in time of peace for military service; but then as the time of actual service in Russia, is more than twice as long as in France, that circumstance is more than balanced.

That this continuous drain upon the able-bodied male population begins to tell in Russia, while its counterpart is hardly felt in France, we learn from all quarters. In Poland particularly we are informed that hands are wanted for the tillage of the soil; and the great discontent of the nobles at the general abstraction of their most valuable serf-property is another proof of the fact. The appointment of an out-and-out aristocratic, Lanskoi, to the Ministry of the interior, and his circular to the nobility, stating that the Emperor Alexander, by a ukase, has guaranteed to them all their rights and privileges, shows how seriously alarmed the Court is at these symptoms of discontent among the owners of serfs.

The most remarkable feature, however, in these quick renewed recruitings, is the insignificance of the actual numerical increase gained through them for the army. Reckoning the total number of male souls subject to conscription at twenty-two millions, which is certainly low, in two years no less than six hundred and sixty thousand men have been enrolled in the ranks of the line, and five hundred and six thousand in those of the militia. Of the latter, indeed, a portion only have been mobilized, and amounting perhaps to two hundred thousand men; so that the actual drain on the able-bodied male population, has been about eight hundred and sixty thousand men. Beside these should be counted the soldiers of the reserve, dismissed on furlough, for the last five or ten years of their term of service, and called in before the war broke out; but as most of these were called in as far back as 1853, we will not take them into account here.

In spite of these reserves, forming the fifth and sixth battalions of each infantry regiment—in spite of the six hundred and sixty thousand recruits incorporated partly in the first four line battalions of each regiment, partly in the newly formed second reserve (seventh and eighth) battalions of these regiments, the various bodies of the line are still far short of their full complement of men. The most curious proof of this is afforded by a proclamation issued at Nikolaieff, by the [illegible] mander of the south, General [illegible] He declares that by imperial [illegible] enty-three *draginas* of the [illegible] enty thousand men) attached [illegible] of the south, are to be in[illegible] with the line, and that they [illegible] the third and fourth battlions [illegible] ment. Now this measure [illegible] bly have any other significa[illegible] at the regiments forming the [illegible] south are so reduced in [illegible] that the mass of the soldiers of [illegible] d fourth battalions are to be [illegible] to the first and second batta[illegible] their places are to be filled [illegible] a. In other words, before [illegible] ation of the militia with them, [illegible] attalions of these regiments [illegible] ly as strong as two battali[illegible] full complement. If such [illegible] taken place in an army the [illegible] tion of which has never been [illegible] enemy, and no portion of [illegible] een engaged since Silistria, [illegible] have been the losses in the [illegible] in Asia? We gain at once [illegible] to the actual state of the [illegible] y, and the conjecture which [illegible] allows us to make as to its [illegible] ar, explains the possibility of [illegible] of a million of men being ab[illegible] it without visibly increasing [illegible] rs.

[illegible] is this immense and disproportion[illegible] ar and tear brought about? [illegible] he enormous marches the re[illegible] to make from their respec[illegible] to the chief towns of the [illegible] thence to their depots, and [illegible] heir regiments—not to count [illegible] s these regiments have to [illegible] rward. It is no trifle for a [illegible] march from Perm to Moscow, [illegible] ow to Wilna, and finally from [illegible] dessa or Nikolaieff. And if [illegible] ninable marches are hurried on [illegible] preme will of a man like [illegible] who fixes the hour of arrival [illegible] he hour of departure, and pun[illegible] deviation from his order; if [illegible] divisions, army corps, are pre[illegible] hot haste from one end of the [illegible] he other, regardless of the [illegible] ft behind on account of sick[illegible] tigue; if a march from Mos[illegible] ekop has to be made at the [illegible] ordinary forced march, which [illegible] is never continued beyond [illegible] a great deal of this wear and [illegible] lained. But to this over[illegible] f the physical powers of the [illegible] st be added the confusion [illegible] arising from the notorious [illegible] tration of every department [illegible] an service, especially in the [illegible] hissariat. Then comes the [illegible] aving the soldiers fed on the [illegible] as possible by the inhabit[illegible] country on the line of march [illegible] nte practicable if well man[illegible] an exclusively agricultural [illegible] t illusory and open to the [illegible] convenience whatever, as in [illegible] commissariat and command[illegible] make good their embezzle[illegible] of the stores stolen from the [illegible]

And finally come the for[illegible] scalculations, which necessar[illegible] cur, wherever armies dissem[illegible] such a vast extent of ground, [illegible] move by orders from one [illegible] are expected to execute them [illegible] gularity of clockwork, while [illegible] mises upon which these orders [illegible] are false and unreliable! It [illegible] sword and the shot of the ene[illegible] ot the sickness inevitable in [illegible] of Southern Russia, it is not [illegible] ecessity of long marches which [illegible] es the Russian army; it is the [illegible] cumstances under which the [illegible] dier is enlisted, drilled, march[illegible] ted, clad, lodged; command[illegible] ght, which can account for [illegible] e fact that very nearly the [illegible] he Russian army, as it existed [illegible] as already disappeared from [illegible] the earth without having made [illegible] its suffer more than one third [illegible] oss.

[illegible] AIN TRADE.—The extraor[illegible] prices in the grain market [illegible] ter of surprise to many. In [illegible] art of the season all the indi[illegible] e in favor of plenty; but the [illegible] in many instances has turned [illegible] oductive than was fondly an[illegible] d this coupled with the fact, [illegible] e parts of France and Eng[illegible] ial failure was experienced, [illegible] ants for the alarmingly high [illegible] still prevail, and will, in all [illegible] during the winter. The [illegible] expati ating upon this topic [illegible] At the great west, and all [illegible] e great corn growing regions [illegible] and Mississippi, the count[illegible] hat teemed with their golden [illegible] ere the theme of every trav[illegible] he fears of scarcity, such as [illegible] ast season, were entirely ban[illegible] but one section of that vast [illegible] were there any complaints [illegible] he result of this year's harvest, [illegible] of Michigan furnished this [illegible]

Abundance of wheat had [illegible] and the heaviest and best [illegible] known was all but ready for [illegible] when suddenly, at this most [illegible] riod, the prospect was entirely [illegible] and owing to a continuation of [illegible] s, which extended over a fort[illegible] entire crop of wheat suffered [illegible] erial injury from smut, that in [illegible] es it hardly repaid the cost of [illegible]. A large proportion of the [illegible] gh inferior, has nevertheless, [illegible] ood market. Such was not [illegible] to any great extent, in any of [illegible] grain-growing States; even [illegible] South, the crop was abundant [illegible], and sent forward very early [illegible] rkets on the seaboard."

[illegible] all the rapid and abundant [illegible] ransportation from the West [illegible] c Ports, by Railway, Canal [illegible] s, have readily sufficed to fill [illegible] id in the home market; to which [illegible] now to be added a most sud[illegible] den and unprecedented demand on foreign accounts."

The partial failure of the grain crop in England, France and Germany, was soon widely published through the ordinary channels. This unexpected intelligence at once caused a speculative advance on prices; and to add to the alarm and difficulty, the fiat of the Emperor came forth, calling the attention of America and other corn-exporting countries, to the particular wants of France the effect of which was to stimulate shipments to that country.

"The deficiency stated to exist in France did not much exceed 2,000,000 quarters; and it was computed that England and France together might require some 5,000,000 quarters between them. This was to be drawn principally from America, where a large surplus was supposed to exist, variously calculated at from 40 to 50,000,000 bushels of wheat alone."

"The effect of the Emperor's manifesto, was to spread alarm and anxiety throughout the markets of Germany and all over the continent, where already there was some cause for anxiety in the deficient yield of the harvest, in these countries. Prices suddenly rose. Exports of grain from the continent to England ceased, and the panic, started in France by Imperial decree extending to Germany and the continent, created great excitement on this side of the water. This state of feeling was, of course, not to be so easily checked, and forthwith orders were suddenly poured into America, and agents despatched by the European Government to obtain the needful supplies."

"In the extensive and direct shipments from the West of Europe, the New York merchant has ceased, as heretofore, to be the middle man between the producer or dealer at the West and the European buyer. The magnitude of these direct operations, for an entirely new branch of trade, is almost incredible. It is stated in the Chicago *Daily Press*, that E. H. Haddock, Esq., (who is supposed to be operating on French account,) actually disbursed in the course of a fortnight over $1,300,000 through one Bank. What the entire amount of his operations may have amounted to, we are not informed. It was, however given out on Change, that this party was prepared to continue his shipments to the close of the season."

"From facts like these we may form some idea of the extraordinary supplies of grain now going forward to Europe. One result of all these great movements is, to put wealth into the pockets of the Western producer, who thus gets for his grain full New York rates,—simple adding the cost of transportation."

"A year of European scarcity makes a wonderful difference in the net result of the farmer's earnings. Only a few years since, when railways were just beginning to be talked about, the farmer with his waggon road of wheat im many cases was glad to realize enough from the proceeds of it to pay the expense of the teamster, whom, in his then straitened circumstances, he found it necessary to employ."

"We are now at the close of the business season, and with the winter closing suddenly udon us, we fear we have to look forward to another period of scarcity and high prices."

HUGH MILLER,—Dr Miller is at present engaged on a Geological History of Scotland, which he intends to be the great work of his life.

☞ The Kingston *Herald* says; "We are informed that the orders for the removal of the Canadian Rifles to Toronto have been counter manded. The threatning aspect of affairs between Great Britain and the United States may have something to do with this.

The telegraph between Constantinople and Schumla is now complete, and joins with that to Paris and London.

CANADIAN TIMBER.—The following important decree has first been promulgated by the Emperor of France, and comunicated to the Board of Trade. It will give an additional impetus to Canadian skill and perseverance; and perhaps revive the lumber trade in those large houses that have been compelled by the pressure of the times almost completely to abandon it:—

PARIS, Oct, 25th, 1855.

SIR, Permit us to draw your immediate attention to the accompanying decree of the Imperial Government admitting timber for ship building free of duty into this country, as well as foreign ships at ten per cent *ad valorem*.

We consider this a great boon to Canadian builders, and with our knowledge of the trade throughout the French dominions, we have good reason to believe that your ship builders will find a good demand in this country for ships of from five hundred to eight hundred tons, with rather light draught of water.

We remain, sir,
Your very ob't. servants,
MAITLAND, CUTHBERT & Co.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Board of Trade, Montreal.

Paris, Oct. 25th, 1855.

NAPOLEON:

By the Grace of God and the National Will, Emperor of the French:

To all to whom these presents may come,

GREETING:

On the report of our Minister, Secretary of State for the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works,

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. During three years, commencing from the date of the first decree, woods for building purposes and for cabinet work, in logs or sawed, of a thickness not more than three *decimetres*, castings iron in bars, sheet and corner iron, rough copper and zinc, rough hemp and flax, pitch and tar, Tallow and other animal grease, destined for ship building, shall be admitted free of Custom duties, on condition of the importer giving proof within a year after the date of importation of the employment of the said articles to the declared purpose.

Art. 2. During one year from the date of the present decree, the duties on importations of foreign vessels shall be fixed as follows:

Ships of all kinds, whether sailing or steam vessels, shall be admitted as French on paying a duty of ten per cent on the value fixed on them by the Committee of Consultation on Arts and Manufactures.

Art. 3. Orders from our Minister of Finance, drawn up with our Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works shall issue to determine the nature and conditions of the proof to which the facilities afforded by the first article of the present decree shall be subjected.

Every infraction of the orders given with this object shall be subject to the penalties and interdictions pronounced by the second paragraph of the 5th article of the law of 5th July, 1836.

Art. 4. Our Secretaries of State of the department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, and of the department of Finance, are charged each so far as concerns his own department, with the execution of the present decree.

Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, the 17th, October, 1855.

(Signed,) NAPOLEON.

RENFREW.—We published last week, Mr. Hinck's resignation of the County of Renfrew. A writ for a new election, will, of course, immediately issue, and the electors of that County will have an opportunity of choosing another person to represent their interests in the Provincial Parliament. This is an important duty, as well in reference to their own, as to their country's interests, and it would be well for them to weigh the matter carefully and impassionately, and choose some gentleman as their representative, who has other qualities to recommend him than his mere adherence to this or that party. We observe that a lost of candidates are in the field, soliciting the attention, and putting in their claims for the suffrages of the electors. It is somewhat amusing to hear the *liberal* sentiments put forth by some of the aspirants. No matter what party they may have identified themselves with in times past, or under what colors they intend to navigate the sea of politics in future, they appear to consider it their best policy, during the election contest, to nail the liberal flag to their mast. Hence, we find that they are all Reformers! This is perhaps saying too much, as they do not wish their Conservative friends to become alarmed. They merely want Reformers to know that they are in favor of *liberal* measures—that they will vote for *rational reform*. While we would not have the electors place much confidence in these promises, we cannot but feel gratified at the spread of the principles which we have advocated. Reform principles must be gaining ground, when no Tory candidate can be found, to contest the riding, under the colors of his own party.

Advertising.

The *Transcript* very truly remarks that a more erroneous idea never entered a man's brain, than the notion that there is no profit in advertising. Show us the man that advertises freely, let it be in one or five papers, and we can point to you the man that does proportionately more business than his neighbor who does not advertise. A man whose business is known to fifty thousand persons, certainly has the advantage over him who confines the knowledge of his trade to a limited circle of personal acquaintances. Why is it that a clerk always obtains an extra salary, on account of his extensive acquaintance in order to bring more custom to his new employer? Merchants freely pay high salaries for this only purpose. At the same time, were they to advertise freely, which would not cost them ten per cent of the extra salary they pay for such a clerk, they would command five times the business. They do not seem to learn, that the very clerk, whom they are paying extra wages, formed his acquaintance with customers who were brought to the store of his former employer by means of advertising.

HISTORY OF CANADA.—We have just received from Mr. John McMullen, of Brockville, a handsomely bound copy of his History of Canada. It is apparently a well got up book, containing 506 pages; and we think Mr. McMullen—who is himself the author and publisher—deserves, not only credit, but support and encouragement, for his energy and perseverence, in prosecuting the labors necessary in bringing his history before the public. We have, as yet, had time only to give a hasty glance at this work, and must reserve a further notice of its merits until some future time.

We are authorized to say, that the book will be mailed, postage paid, to any person remitting $2 to the publisher.

MCKENZIE'S MESSAGE.—Wm. L. McKenzie, is about to don the editorial harness, and resuscitate his "Message." He has published "An appeal to the Reformers of Upper Canada." We cannot endorse all Mr. McKenzie's sentiments, yet we consider him capable of doing much good. There is ample need at the present moment, for so vigorous a pen and so uncompromising a censor to wield it, when the merits of our public men, are weighed less by their integrity, ability, and devotion to their duties, than by their success in building up their fortunes at the public expense.

DR KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Messrs. Childs & Peterson, of this City, have concluded a contract with Dr. Kane for the publication of his persona narrative of his recent Arctic Expedition. It will include a variety of scientific papers, and be illustrated with the maps and several hundred engravings from daguerreotypes of Arctic scenery, taken on the spot, and also from original sketches made by the author. The work will comprise two large octavo volumes. The manuscript is in a very forward state, the greatest portion having been prepared while hemmed in by the ice, and during the voyage home. The subjects for the engravings will first be painted by an eminent artist of this city. —*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Invasion of Ireland!

IT appears certain that Ireland is to be invaded. A mysterious looking crew, it is said, have sailed from Long Island Wharf, and the purpose of their expedition may be learned from the following letter from one of the soldiers to his wife in Boston:—

Off Hull, Ameriky, in the first boat,
Mundy nite, Nuvember 12th, 1855.

Me deer honey—The Expidishion that sailed to take Ireland last night, had a wet time ov it. We hadn't a taste ov an umbrelley, and nothin' to keep out the dhrownin' rain.

Cols. Doheenee and O'Meagher, who promished to meet us at Hull, wid thair sashes an' soords on, sent us word that it was "rainin to heavy," an' that they wouldn't be able fur to come "till the sthorm was over. This was, agraw, disappinting to the Bys; but they arn't to be turned out from their purpis. The'll take Ireland anyhow, and annex it to the Sthates. That's part ov the plan of the expedishon. Ireland, when jined to the Union, is to be called the 'Big Producer,' which, Sargint Murphy says, is the Latin for 'Man Maker,' We have whiskey galore in the cuddy; but the big bags ov powther, which were put in the bottom ov the boats, got as wet as the wather itself.—We're goin' to dhry it the first fine day. The army is full ov *spirits*—if I can judge anything from the amount that they have dhrunk since the set sail. I wish you'd sind me an umbrelley, sind it threw the Hull post offise. It will git to me be the time that the Cornels arrive.

Hurrah for the Stripes, hurrah for the Sthars;
Wid powther and Stheel,
We'll make the Lion Squeel,
And give back to Ireland her nationality.
From your devotid an' darlin' cudeen,
MICHAEL MULADOON,
an Amrikin By.

P. S. You might sind the umbrelley by John Smith's tellegraff. Misther Smith is a frind ov the expidishon, and fur the sake ov Ireland, wud sind it on the wire to hull.

P. S agin. If the Cornels don't cum in the mornin' the invadhurs will go on widout 'em. Who d'ye think will be the commandther thin? Be gorra 'tis meself, Sthur Maryann in the cradle, and whispur to hur that hur dadda is a Ginrel.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

From Liverpool, November 17, (4, *p m.*) 1855.

New York, Nov. 30.

The *Atlantic* arrived at 9 o'clock p. m.

Latest despatches from the seat of war are official from Lord Stratford de Ratcliff, and report a victory gained by Omar Pasha on the 5th Nov. over 10,000 Russians, who were mostly Georgian militia, at the River Ingour. Omer, with 10,000 Turks, crossed at Caprents taking 60 prisoners and 8 pieces of artillery.

400 Russians killed and wounded. Turkish loss 300.

A private despatch which evidently refers to the same says that the Turks crossed the river Anakra and stormed the Russian redout after which they pressed forward to Kars,

Kars is still besieged, but appearances indicate that the Russians will retire to Tiflis.

In the Crimea the armies are preparing for winter.

Only a few ships remain in the Dneiper, and the bulk of the fleet is returning to Constantinople.

The Czar has returned to St. Petersburgh.

Peace rumors are again in circulation, but they are exceedingly vagua. Diplomacy, however is active, especially at Vienna and Brussels.

The Paris Exposition is closed. 12,000 Prizes including Crosses of the Legion of Honor, have been awarded.

LATEST.

There are rumors of the probable dissolution of Parliament.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Brown Shipley & Co. report:—Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet at last week's quotations.

Breadstuffs have slightly advanced.

Provisions firm and rather dearer.

There is a pause in the Sugar excitement.

Money market unexpectedly stringent.

Consols 87¾.

The *Atlantic* left Liverpool at 4 p. m. Novr 17th.

She brings 175 passengers. Severe westerly gales during the last ten days. She arrived out on the 11th and the *St. Louis* the same day at Southampton.

The armies in the Crimea are occupied in hutting and preparing for winter. Firing is kept up between the north and south side of Sebastopol. Fortifications enlarged.

Latest dates are Nov. 3.

Gortschakoff's despatch of the 6th says:—"Nothing new in the Crimea. The enemy continue to occupy the valley of the Baider, where the have two divisions."

A Russian cadet who deserted reports that Gortschakoff is determined to hazard an attack. The allies every night reinforce their advance troops.

Count Samoski has been charged to raise and command a Division of Cossacks and Poles for the British service.

St. Petersburgh despatches say that the Emperor left Niolaieff on the 7th for the Crimea to thank in person Gortschakoff's army. He returned via Moscow to St Petersburgh.

Up to the 19th things had undergone no change in the Crimea.

The export of breadstuffs has been prohibited at all the Turkish ports importations were allowed duty free.

Portion of the French fleet had arrived from the Baltic.

A despatch says—Russia had absolutely prohibited the export of breadstuffs.

The Allied fleet at the mouth of the Bug and Dneiper had been reduced to 28 vessels.

The official accounts of Genls. Williams and Monarieff of the attack on Kars had baen published.

General Wandell had been summoned to Berlin. It is reported that he is to be again despatched to Paris on Peace projects.

Numerous communications were being exchanged between the Courts of Vienna and St Petersburgh but it was thought preliminaries for peace negociations would not take definite shape until the arrival of Sir Alexr. Saymour, the new British Minister at Vienna.

Richardson Spence & Co, in their Liverpooll Circular of Friday report the Grain Trade for the week firm, without excitement. At the close of the market prices were less firm.—Western Canal 42s *a* 43s; Ohio 44s 6d *a* 45s 6d. Red Wheat 11s 6d *a* 11s 10d; White 12s 3d *a* 12s 10d. Mixed Corn 47s *a* 47s 6d; Yellow 7s 6d.

Beef has been more atractive at full prices.

The result of the week was not yet know, but it was understood that numerous orders were set in at much lower rates than last year.

Small sales of Pork for want of assortment.

Holders demand an advance. The Cotton market closed dull at last week's paices Sales 48,000 bales.

The London money market has been unexpectedly tight. Consols were quoted 87¾ for money. The demand for Canadian Stocks was limed.

The Sugar market had become very quiet. Previons prices were hardly maintained.

There appears to be more [illegible] positive preliminaries being arranged at Brussels with the assent of Russia, for peace negociations. Notwithstanding all denials, it is believed that peace is not far off.

The formal closing of the Paris exhibition was made by the Emperor distributing medals and decorations on the 15th and in a short address said "you desire, as I do speedy and durable peace but this peace to be durable must distinctly realize the object for which the war was undertaken. Europe must decide, and the final victory achieved by public opinion." He called on foreign countries to pronounce for or against the allies.

It is rumoured that the Secretaryship of the Colonies refused by the Duke of Newcastle, would be given to Fred. Peel, who would be succeeded in the war office by Layard.

Gen. Codrington accepts the command in the Crimea.

Orders and Ribands had been bestowed on Generals Simpson and Pelissier.

The Chartists under Ernest Jones and former leader had appeared in a protest against the recent expulsion of the refugees.

The Belgian Chambers had been reopened.

The King's speech [illegible] congratulating on the flourishing state of the nation, "He makes no allusion to the war.

Gen. Canrobert had an audience with the King of Sweden [illegible] with a cordial reception. Nothing has been known as to the success of the mission. Rumor says it has reference to an alliance between the children of the Bonaparte family and the royal family of Sweden. All governments are invited to take part in the conference on the Sound Dues, including Russia who has signified an intention of being represented.

Denmark repudiates all intention of relinquishing neutrality, [illegible] of entering negotiations for altering the law of succession.

The troubles in Saragossa (Spain) are over and order has been restored.

The difficulties between Sardinia and Tuscany are on the point of being settled. The Sardinian Chambers opened on the 12th. The King, in his Speech glorified in the alliance with the Western Powers.

Mazza, the discharged Minister of Police had been promoted by the King of Naples to Councillor of State.

Mr. Fillmore was on his way to Italy.

At the election in Switzerland the Radicals were triumphant.

The United States Minister at Greece had excited attention by his exchanging a formal visit with the Russian Minister.

The French papers say the United States offer to pay off the indebtedness of Greece to England and France on condition of receiving [illegible] for 99 years.

Dates from Athens of the 9th state that the American squadron had departed for Constantinople.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.

Consols closed at 88.

It is reported in Paris that Canrobert is to demand the hand of the daughter of the King of Sweden for Prince Napoleon.

QUEEN VICTORIA ON THE RAILWAYS.—The following interesting paragraph is furnished by the London correspondent of the New York *Times*:—

"It often excites remark, the danger to which the Queen is exposed by her travelling so frequently by railroad; but you have no idea of the care taken of her sacred person. The royal saloon in which she rides has on the top of it a semaphore signal worked from the interior of the carriage. A man travels on the tender, looking backwards, so as to keep this semaphore constantly in view. He has also tied round his arm the end of a cord, communicating with the guard in the end break, thus giving the guard free communication with the driver. By this means no accident can occur which vigilance can guard against."

A MOTHER'S SPORT.—Mrs. Kellar, the wife of a London costermonger, killed her infant child while drinking gin with some companions in her own lodgings. She gave the infant some in a teaspoon, and the grimaces which the poor child made, rather amused her and her dram-drinking friends, so that she continued the operation until half a quartern was administered. Of course the child died.

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 29th September. The town of Kars is exempted from all taxes for three years, as a reward to the inhabitants, for the devotedness they have shown the garrison during the continuance of the siege.

The commerce between the United States and Africa increases yearly at the rate of 50 per cent yearly. Recently a lot of 75 casks of palm oil arrived at Salem, Masachusetts, destined for Louisville, Kentucky. This is probably wanted there for the manufacture of stearine candle, for which purpose it is extensively used in this country.

The Montreal *Gazette* states that the Hudson's Bay Company have guaranteed to the Russian authorities the unmolested possession of the Russian territory upon this continent while the war shall last, upon condition that the posts and trading operations of the former in the neighborhood of that territory shall continue during the same period, to be free from attack by the latter.

FRANCE.—A Paris letter writer opens his letter by the last steamer as follows:—

"The present position of affairs in France is exceedingly strange. The country never attained a higher degree of glory or greater preponderance in Europe. We have taken Sebastopol; conquered Russia; forced Naples to apologize; made King Otho captive; the Queen of England has visited us as a friend; the Duke of Brabant as a hostage, and the King of Sardinia is about to visit us as a tributary; the Louvre is almost finished; a loan of fifteen hundred millions voted with enthusiasm, our autocratic government has done more in four years than a representative government did in a century, and notwithstanding, we suffer and are anxious."

DROWNED.—We regret to learn from the Pembroke *Observer*, that two boys named Hill, were drowned in Muskrat Lake on Friday last. They with two others named Hudson, were in a canoe in pursuit of a deer, which was in the water, and whilst returning to shore, the canoe capsized—the latter two saved themselves by swimming, the others were drowned. What makes the affair more melancholy is, that the parents of the unfortunate youths, witnessed the accident from the shore, but were unable to render them any assistance. We have not heard whether the bodies have been recovered or not.

We learn, says the Buffalo *Express* that John Green, the diver, whose physical system was prostrated and nearly paralysed last August, while he was attempting to recover the treasure lost by the American Express Company, in the Steamer Atlantic, on Lake Erie, has been subjected to a tedious and painful illness, but is now rapidly recovering, and intends to renew his efforts in the coming spring.

The New York papers report that [illegible] considerable activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard,—it is rumored that orders have been issued for the immediate equipment of the sloop of war *Falmouth*, destined probably for the West Indies. Also, that the new unfinished frigate *Sara* is to be made ready for sea in a month or two. The United States frigate *Potomac*, flag ship of the home squadron has been ordered to Sardinia, the past two weeks, and it is said, will sail for Cuba by direct for the West Indies. Ten heavy ships and shell boats have been placed on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

We learn from the Dundas *Tribune* that a case of stabbing occurred in that town lately. It appears that some boys were out playing and picked up some geese on the road which were throwing them up in the air, when the owner of them Richard Cook, (formerly a resident of this place,) came [illegible] stabbed one of the boys, named Duncan Sandler, in the back, just under the shoulder blade. The examination came off on Saturday, and resulted in committing him to stand his trial at the assizes. We understand that he has since been convicted and sentenced to [illegible] in the Provincial Penitentiary.

AN EGYPTIAN SNAKE STORY.—A singular case of poisoning occurred at Cairo, on the [illegible] A poor man having prepared some *cuchebe*, a dish made of hashed meat was about to enjoy it with his family when a female friend entered, and was invited to taste some, but hardly had the mouthful been swalled by the stranger when she fell down in horrible convulsions, and expired in the course of a few minutes. The man was immediately arrested, and taken before the minister of police. There he declared that he was perfectly innocent, and stated where he had bought the meat and oil that had been used for the dish. A strict investigation being instituted a dead venomous serpent was found lying in the jar whence the oil had been taken for the buyer. —*Sydney Herald.*

A WOMAN BURIED ALIVE IN [illegible]—A distressing case occurred at Monaghan (Pendalton), on the 30th ult. A woman who had a violent attack of cholera had been buried the evening before. In the morning a countryman passing near her grave heard some moans issuing from it and instead of informing the authorities he contented himself with mentioning the circumstances to a farmer living near by who took no further notice of the matter. This very farmer hearing the same moans in the evening got frightened and ran home without mentioning a syllable of the matter to any one until the morning after. The parish authorities immediately proceeded to open the grave but it was too late, the poor victim was dead evidence of her having been buried alive was furnished by her shroud which she had thrown off during her agony.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

On Wednesday last the 21st instant, a woman by the name of Griffin, living at Hamer's Corners in the town of Whitby, made a desperate attempt to shuffle off this mortal coil by cutting her own throat. She failed; the wound has been sewed up and she must live in spite of herself.—*Toronto Colonist.*

An inquest was held on the 14th instant, before R. W. Clarke, Esq., coroner on the body of Mary Ann Henry of the Township of Reach, and on the Island of Scugog. Deceased, was in the habit of absenting herself from home, and on one occasion she was absent about six weeks. She was last seen by her parents on the morning of the 10th, and was not discovered until the 14th, when the body was found in the water of Lake Scugog. The jury returned a verdict of "felo de se," in a fit of temporary insanity.—*Ib.*

An inquest was held in the Clyde Inn, on Saturday, by Coroner Scott, on the body of a young man named Charles Adecott. He had arrived the previous evening from England, in company with some acquaintances, who had taken up their lodgings at the above named Inn. Deceased had gone to bed on Friday evening in apparent good health, but on being called by his bed-fellow about five o'clock the following morning, he was found to be a corpse. From the evidence adduced, the Jury were of the opinion that death had been caused by a fit of apoplexy.—*Ib.*

ACCIDENT.—A man named Welsh employed in the steam-mill of Mr. Callum, near Amherstburg, met with a serious accident a day or two since while starting the engine, by which his thigh was fractured above the knee. It seems he was struck by one of the arms of the fly-wheel and had a narrow escape of being ground to pieces. The limb was set almost immediately by Doctor Reynolds and Hawkins, and we believe he is going on very satisfactorily.—*Amherstburgh Telegraph.*

On the 17th ult, Joseph R. Thompson Esq. Solicitor, residing in the township of Brock, while under the influence of extreme mental depression, terminated his existence by cutting his throat. The Coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with circumstances showing that deceased was afflicted with temporary insanity.

The *Ontario* and *Boy State* are the only steamers of the American route, now running on the lake and river. These boats keep up daily communication between Og