

THE WAR.

The detailed accounts from the Crimea state that a belief prevailed in the camp of the allies, that a battle there was impending; but the assertion rests on very unreliable authority, that of a Russian cadet, who deserted on account of some trifling punishment. According to this youth's version, the Russians, 70,000 strong, were preparing to attack the lines of the allies from Tchernoum, and if the attack did not succeed, the army had orders to evacuate the Crimea and retire upon Kherson and Nicolaieff. This contemplated attack, however improbable, was regarded in the British army as a thing that might be, and, in corroboration of its likelihood, it is mentioned, that the Russians had burned the furze on the heights of Mackenzie, where they are encamped, the better to facilitate their movements. It was conjectured that the attack would be made on the 6th or 7th instant, but as twelve days have passed, the intention, if it was ever entertained, has probably been abandoned. At the same time, it will be remembered, that when the Russians attacked the French and Sardinians in July last, with such melancholy results to themselves, information of the attack was communicated by deserters to the allied commanders at least a fortnight before it was made. The motion was ridiculed at the time, and it was probably the recollection of this circumstance, which has induced a belief in the cadet's story. But we incline to the belief, that the statement is a *ruse* to throw the Allies off their guard, and enable the Russians to retreat the more easily. In these kinds of tactics, the Russians are unrivalled.

Nothing has transpired respecting the success of General Canrobert's mission to the King of Sweden, beyond the fact that he was most graciously received by that monarch and that the leading personages about the Court strongly favoured the alliance. If Sweden should join the Western Powers, the war would increase in intensity, and it is to be feared also in duration, for, willing as Russia may be for peace at the

"For the purposes of internal trade, paper may be largely substituted for the precious metals without distress to the people; and it is evident that, the more they are disconnected from foreign countries, the more they are independent of the metallic currency which is necessary for international dealings."

This admission, it is only fair to state, leaked out somewhat reluctantly, in an article professedly devoted to the subject of Russian resources; but we apprehend, that what is true in this case of Russia, is equally applicable to England. Many a merchant and man of business in this country, who has been sorely pressed to meet his engagements during the last few months, owing to the dearth of money,—who, with abundance of assets, has been unable to procure accommodation by the stringency of the money market,—who has passed feverish days and sleepless nights in indescribable torture, may well ask, why this easy method of international dealing is not had recourse to by us, at a time when the absence of gold from the coffers of the Bank of England has brought so many “dealers and chapmen” to the very verge of ruin, and is every day engulfing others.

RUSSIAN TRADE.—The letters from St. Petersburg state, that in consequence of the facilities of transport during frost, it is contemplated this winter to export considerable quantities of linseed overland. It was also thought, that the general exports after the commencement of December would be sufficient to produce a rally in the rate of exchange. According to the reports of the trade of the Prussian port of Memel, it appears that great quantities of sulphur, salt-petre, and other articles contraband of war, continue to be sent over the frontier to Russia. The parties engaged in the traffic undertake for a very small premium to insure the delivery of the goods on the Russian soil:

The Crimean correspondent of the *Daily*

News writes:—"Intoxication has greatly increased among the troops since the grant of the field allowance of 6d. per diem in addition to their former pay. Moreover, the men are earning sums of money just now, which are very considerable, if estimated in relation to the amount of intoxicating liquor which can be purchased by their means. These sums are obtained by them either from being employed as artificers, or as laborers in such public works as road-making, or from private contracts with officers who are permitted to engage a limited number of soldiers to assist in building huts, stables, or to help in other camp occupations. It does not require to notice the increase of canteens in all directions or to watch the clustering of half tipsy men at the wine and beer shops, to become aware, that a great amount of this money is spent in drink. Some of the drunken scenes about the camps of late have been discredit-able in the extreme. In some parts, to-wards the time when the soldiers are sup-posed to return to their respective camps, one might almost suppose, there had been an action with the enemy, from the number of men to be seen lying about in a state of drunken helplessness or unconscious stupor. On the evening of the 4th inst. two privates of the 33rd Regiment were carried home to their camp in such a state of insensibility from drinking, that notwithstanding the use of the stomach-pump, and every means that medical skill and attention could devise, neither could be restored. Both of these men died in the unconscious and brutal con-dition into which they had plunged them-selves of their own free will. On the after-noon of the 6th inst., one of the sergeants of the Grenadier Company of the Connaught Rangers, by name Robinson, a non-com-missioned officer who had seen long service with the regiment, and who had several times been conspicuous for bravery, de-liberately committed suicide, and it is feared the artificial horror, produced by over-in-dulgence in strong drink for some days previously, was the exciting cause of the dreadful act. He selected a time when all men were away from the hut which he oc-cupied excepting one, and this one he got rid of by sending him to purchase some trifling article. He then deliberately took off the boot and stocking from his right foot, and having planted the muzzle of a loaded firelock, which he grasped firmly with clenched hands, against the upper part of his throat, he pulled the trigger with the toe of his bare foot, and the contents of the weapon passed through his brain. There seems also to have been a marked increase in intoxication among the French troops since the termination of the siege, much more so, than can be accounted for simply by the relief from trench duties. Formerly it was a very rare occurrence to meet a French soldier insensibly drunk; his habit seemed to be to halt at the stage of intox-ication, when an uncontrollable desire to ex-ercise his vocal powers was excited, and then at certain hours of the day, the tunes of French chansonnettes and snatches of Italian melody, with wonderful roudelles, and variations, all fortissimo, were heard on all sides; now examples of a stage of in-toxication far beyond the singing stage are by no means unfrequent. Perhaps the prizes drawn from the ruins of Sebastopol may have had something to do in causing this change, for the sales effected by the French soldiers, must have placed a good deal of ready money in their pockets—perhaps the liquo s supplied at the English canteens, for they have free access to them. It is a mistake to suppose, that the French soldiers are so temperate as they are generally con-sidered to be in England; intoxication is nearly as common among them as among our own men; but is not usually carried to the same degrading excess. Indeed the French Zouaves, like our own Highland-ers, have the character of being hard drinkers, men who carry well a large quan-tity of liquor; and most of the line regi-ments who have been serving in Algeria exhibit a tendency to the same distinction. The native Algerian Zouaves, like the Turks and other Mahomedan troops, are examples of the opposite extreme of tem-perance."

FOREIGN

According to the best reliable authorities, General Canrobert has succeeded admirably at Stockholm. In Sweden the popular feeling is decidedly in favor of an alliance with the Western Powers, and if we can believe the concurrent testimony of witnesses, Sweden has consented to conclude a military convention with the Western Powers, and to take part in an invasion of the Russian territories on the Baltic in the ensuing spring—that, though England and France have repudiated territorial aggrandisement for themselves, their allies have made no such engagement, and that Russia, having broken through the treaties by which the division of Europe is regulated, has forfeited her right to those Swedish provinces she acquired in virtue of them.

A letter from Odessa in *Le Nord*, dated Nov. 5, mentions the town of Marianopol, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, as having been bombarded by the English on the 31st ultimo; more than 100 balls, shells, and other combustibles were thrown into the town, and the fire was suspended only in consequence of a merchant there hoisting the Austrian flag over his warehouses. Spain is improving her tariff,—liberalising her commercial policy. We learn that the prohibition at present existing against many articles of cotton goods is to cease altogether in five years' time, and is at once to be altered by the admission of some classes of the coarser kind, which are now excluded. Cotton twist is to be admitted to importation from and after No. 39 and upwards, and the prohibition to import cotton goods is reduced from 25 threads to the quarter inch to those below 20 threads to the same measure.

Fears prevail at St. Petersburg. It is believed that, in the spring, the Allies will attack the capital, and this impression contributes to the general uneasiness.

A GREAT RUSSIAN ARMY FOR THE CRIMEA.

It is thoroughly believed by the war party at St. Petersburg that Prince Gortschakoff will hold his position in the Crimea throughout the winter, when, it is stated, an army of 500,000 men, formed of the militia, is to relieve him, and drive the allies from the Russian soil! The recruiting, according to the extended age, as lately decreed, would produce a much larger number of men than the stated 500,000. A quantity of rifles had arrived from America, which have been distributed to the troops, with crosses said to be blessed by particular saints from Heaven. We hear, says the writer, that the Emperor is highly satisfied with the state of the army in the Crimea, and that he has given Gortschakoff orders to hold his positions, but not by any means to attack the allies until the spring army is at hand. The nobles are verbally promised great rewards. The tax on slaves is to be removed, but no one believes much in these assertions. The public finance is in a worse condition than is generally known. A very large issue of paper money is expected to take place.

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S VISIT TO ENG

THE KING OF SARDINIA is expected to arrive in this country in the first week in December. His majesty's visit is, however, unavoidably limited. He will only be able to spend five days in England. The Queen will receive the King at Windsor, where preparations on a scale of fitting magnificence are being made for his majesty's accommodation. The King, who is especially desirous of becoming familiar with the English people, will pass through London, through the streets and parks, by the same route that the Emperor Napoleon followed. The details of the visit have not yet been completely settled, but arrangements have been made for a visit to the City of London, to the Crystal Palace, and to Woolwich. When the King leaves our shores he will be conveyed to Belgium by an English vessel of war. His majesty will arrive at Dover in a French ship.

n. ILLNESS OF PRINCE PASKIEWITCH

Accounts from Warsaw represent Prince Pakiewicz as seriously ill. The King of Prussia has sent Dr. Schonbein, the court physician, the suffering veteran.

An impression prevails that Her Majesty's visit to Paris and adoption of a system for the type and salubrity of the G. N. New Metropolitan Building something, and might very well be the basis of a general scheme done will perhaps never be so useful as Paris; but with smokeless atmosphere, its surprisingly different from. What we want in English colour—that is, colour of no reason why they should be there is an available means covered with a weather-proof colour, and which weathers would be washed off with. We mentioned the subject in the *Journal*, and think it a pleasant juncture.

A paper on "Hydraulic and Different Norel Appacates, addressed by M. Academicos des Sciences subject in theory and us, that when once the for silicic acid was dis stone became an easy further, that the actio oxides has led, and w salts in art. He lay ' whenever a salt repu brought into contact w the acid of which form insoluble salt, a salt st an exchange; but in m but partial, admitting salts.' By direct appli succeeded in giving a cation to chromate of lea metallic carbonates, and lack oxide of lead.

Another step was the application of paint to ordinary vehicles. A treated solution of aluminum works well with vermilion, blue, the ochres, oxides and others. These colors come so close to nature that it is either plain, or they are then sprinkled with white of potash above men's heads. It has been taken up by the police in public buildings at Berlin, Germany, and will be used in another way; while the inflammable materials are rebuilt, the inflammable materials are known that fire is extinguished and cottons are washed.

Should the cost be objected to, the wall is painted with water colours, and the effect is perfect. This is applied by means of a syringe fitted with a fine nozzle, and shall fall as a light wash, and forms a beautiful picture. What scope is thus afforded for the artist, or many specimens may be seen beautifying our streets.

Wood, affected well adapted for the stone. The most M. Kuhlmann, glass, porcelain, a colours readily. transparency is ob cable, at low cost houses or of churches.

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