

Remainder of the Telegraph Despatch of last Week.

**BRITAIN, Nov. 9th**—Lords Mayors day duly celebrated. New Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Moon, gave banquet, Cabinet ministers, and ambassadors including Mr. Buchanan were present. French minister expressed hope that at that moment allied flags waved over ruins of Sebastopol. Earl Aberdeen, reverted to his efforts to preserve peace and said that allies would now push the war to a successful conclusion or permanent peace basis.

Admiralty notice posted at Lloyds of Danube, also of all Russian ports in Black Sea, Sea of Azof, Baltic and White Sea will be enforced. New route is organized for intelligence from Crimea, time 3 days 18 hours. Greek firms at Manchester have drawn on themselves much censure by public rejoicings for the ill success of the allies before Sebastopol.

**FRANCE.**—Paris Moniteur has conciliatory editorial on the subject of Mr. Soule passing through France. All available troops are being hurried off to the Crimea. Following dispatch is published. Paris, Tuesday.—The visit of Lord Palmerston to this City will be on an official mission concerning France and England policy in case of an attack on Cuba by the United States.

**SPAIN.**—On the 8th Queen opened Cortes in her speech she declared that she adhered to the principles expressed on July 25th that she will continue to respect liberty and rights of the nation, and proper constitutional law will heal all wounds of the State, she adds let us derive from past misfortune an example and a lesson for the new political life that is opening before us, perhaps we have all deserved, for the future let us use every effort to succeed, and astonish Europe with the spectacle of a united Queen and people.

**BELGIUM.**—King's Speech at opening of Legislature Nov. 7th says, Belgium feels more strongly than ever the value of neutrality also mentions that industry and art flourish and commercial treaty is concluded with Mexico.

**GREECE.**—Cholera reappeared violently at Athens.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Cotton, Brown Shipley & Co report a steady cotton market during week without change in prices. Sales 480,70 bales including 2500 on speculation and 4590 export but still a quiet feeling exists.

**MANCHESTER.**—Great irregularity exists in goods and yarns, with occasional forced sales of goods at great sacrifice.

**LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.**—Brokers circular reports wheat in moderate consumptive demand during week improvement of 4 to 6d. per bushel. Flour realised 3s. to 4s. advance up to Tuesday but speculative inquiry having slackened—this advance scarcely sustained in steady sale at 2s. to 3s. dearer.

Richardson Spence & Co. report Friday's market. Wheat in good demand at two to three pence over Tuesday's prices. White quoted 12s. 6d. to 13s.—red 11s. to 12s. Flour quiet, unchanged since Tuesday. Western Canal 43s. to 43s 6d.—Baltimore and Philadelphia at 44s. 6d. to 45s., Ohio 46s., Sour 40s. White Corn 46s. to 46s. 6d., yellow 45s. 6d. to 46s., mixed 45.

Rice, moderate inquiry. Beef, in steady demand. Pork firm and prices better.

**LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.**—Ashes unchanged and dull, tallow quiet—Coffee steady.

Molasses advanced, Cuba Muscavado 12s.

**SUGAR.**—Large business for French distilleries now quiet.

Tea Dull.

**MONEY.**—Liverpool market has plentiful supply on prime bills at easy rates but second rate long dates are not in favour, prospect of continued high price for grain awakens apprehension.

Consuls closed 63 5-8 to 93 3-4.

**FREIGHTS.**—Liverpool to United States steady, unchanged.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

[From the Church Witness.]

We are still unable to report the fall of Sebastopol. Official accounts however from the Crimea up to the 25th of October, and private telegraphs up to the 27th, alike corroborate that although nothing decisive had occurred, yet the siege operations were progressing satisfactorily. The bombardment commenced on the 17th, and at the latest accounts was going on with regularity and success. According to an authentic dispatch, received by the British Government on the 2d instant, so heavy was the fire of the besieging batteries and so terrible the loss of life in the town of Sebastopol, that the air was reported to be tainted by the dead bodies of those who had fallen in defence

of this devoted fortress. Guns had been brought to play upon some of the gates, and Admiral Nachionoff had been killed by the fragment of a shell. This officer, together with Admiral Korniloff, who was among the first victims to the just vengeance of the allies, planned and executed the attack on Sinope, and it is certainly remarkable that they should have expiated within one year the outrage which gave so terrible an impulse to the ravages of this war: it is another signal instance of that righteous retribution which is provoked by tyranny and treachery and wrong. At the same time that the fire opened from the land batteries the allied fleets attacked the forts at the entrance of the port—the English those of the left, and the French those of the right—with complete success, Fort Constantine on the one hand, and the Quarantine Fort on the other, being both silenced. Two Russian ships of the line were also sunk. The *Agamemnon* is reported to have suffered most in this affair, but the details have not yet reached us.—The whole loss in both fleets is said to be only 90 killed and 200 wounded. The land batteries had effected a breach, and the allied armies were only awaiting the opening of a second breach, in order to commence an assault. It was expected that the place would fall about the 25th.

The Russians appear to be continuing their old practices of deceit and fraud. The correction they have received has not yet had the effect of improving their morals in this respect. Not content with deceiving their own wretched serfs, the Russian authorities seem resolved to hoodwink, in the same manner, all Europe. Reports of Russian victories are in circulation everywhere; reports which we need hardly say are, if not wholly false, gross exaggerations of very trifling encounters. The *London Times* say, "we have received from our correspondent in Vienna, a despatch from a perfectly reliable source, which states that the statement of the English army having experienced a serious reverse is a gross exaggeration. The affair referred to took place near Eupatoria, where the allies were on the look out for the advancing reinforcements of the Russians. The British Cavalry was attacked, but the French advanced to its assistance and the Russians retired." This gives the lie direct to the report about the defeat of the allied forces by General Liprandi, and the loss of 500 English cavalry. The very latest reliable intelligence from the seat of war is contained in the following telegraph despatches from Constantinople to the *London Times*:—

News has been received from Sebastopol, of the 23d, that the cannonade had continued incessantly for seven days. The fire of the Russians is said to be slackening, but the French works were not strong enough, and had been much injured. The British are said to be within 300 yards of the Russian works. A deserter says the Russian loss has been very great, Nachimoff is said to be killed. A fire broke out in the town on the 23d, and was burning when the steamer left.

A second despatch says, "Official despatches, dated Oct. 25th, for the English, French, and Austrian governments, received here, show that the siege is progressing favourably. They mentioned frequent rencontres, but say nothing of Liprandi's alleged victory."

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 3d says, that General Canrobert's reports of the 23d state that the attack continued without any remarkable incidents, and that all were full of confidence as to the result.

According to further accounts received from Sebastopol to the 25th, some English engineers, employed in Sebastopol, have made their escape, and reported the town filled with dead left unburied, and that provisions are becoming very scarce.

**VARNA, Oct. 26.**—The Russian fire, in reply to the bombardment of the allies, is feeble. Two powder magazines in Sebastopol had exploded. The loss on both sides is considerable. The Admiral reports that the fall of Sebastopol is expected shortly.

It is currently and credibly reported in the great German capitals that the Czar has formally apprised the Prussian cabinet, that "even if Sebastopol should fall, and the Crimea be lost, Russia will not relinquish any of those rights in the East which she has acquired by treaty." It is also stated, but on less credible authority, that the Czar is intriguing to excite the Prussian Government into provoking the Western powers beyond all possibility of further forbearance; in order to transfer the thickest of the war from Southern Russia to the banks of the Rhine.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that war with Prussia is inevitable, and that the troops now forming the Camp of the North at Boulogne will find employment nearer home than either in the Crimea or on the shores of the Baltic. Austria, wearied by the never ending protocollings of

Prussia, has demanded a categorical answer to the question:—"Is Prussia for or against Russia?" And she has intimated in no ambiguous terms her determination, let Prussia act as she may, she will actively take side with the western powers against the Czar. There can be no doubt that Austria, by this decided move has won for herself the moral approbation and support of all Germany;—It is every day becoming more and more patent that public opinion in Germany sides with England and France, and it is only restrained from assuming a tangible shape by that hereditary respect with the Germans entertain towards their native princes.

RUSSIAN GUNNERY.

An Austrian barque, laden with hay for the use of the commissariat, in coming down from Eupatoria to Balaklava, when close off Sebastopol, the wind fell light and the current setting in took her so close that, to avoid going on shore, she had to sail past all the forts, at about 1,500 yards. Of course as she came along, every gun pointed to seaward from Sebastopol, was brought to bear upon her. Barely moving through the water at one-and-a-half knots an hour, this unfortunate vessel began her course with a probability of being sunk in about five minutes; yet to the utter astonishment of every one, and there were hundreds, both English and French, watching the occurrence from the heights, not a shot struck her—they were either too high or too low, too forward or too far aft. I presume the Austrian pilot got nervous. When he had conducted his vessel to a point where the fire of the Russian batteries could be concentrated on her, he ran her aground. Here she lay for an hour and a half, when the crew abandoned her, and the vessel was apparently left to its fate, for it seemed impossible but that the Russians should sink her; yet, your readers will scarcely credit it out of some 400 or 500 cannon balls fired by the enemy, only four struck her. Seeing the state of affairs, the 'Beagle' (late carrying two Lancaster guns) went coolly in, protected by the 'Firebrand', and made preparations for towing the Austrian barque out. The instant the attempt was seen, the Russian redoubled their fire but the 'Beagle' went alongside the barque and managed to get her in tow. While doing so two Russian frigates came out of Sebastopol—yet though now under fire of the guns, and though the little 'Beagle' and Austrian barque were not 2,000 yards from the walls, they did not dare even to advance that far, for the 'Firebrand' was keeping close to the 'Beagle' the 'Firebrand' only carrying six guns; the 'Beagle' having landed hers for the siege train, had not one on board. But the enemy's vessels declined even the contest, and contented themselves with firing at a distance. The 'Firebrand' was hit in four places, the 'Beagle' not touched at all. This exploit of the 'Beagle' has been the talk of the navy since it occurred. By those competent to judge such matters, it is thought to be one of the most daring and best conducted coups which has been done in the Black Sea. For a small screw steamer, without guns, to cut a vessel out from under the very walls of Sebastopol, is certainly an exploit of no light character. The name of the officer commanding the 'Beagle' is, I believe, Mr. Botter, second master. The commander had landed, with many of his crew, to work the Lancaster guns in the trenches.

**THE LIVERPOOL FAILURES.**—The *London Banker's Magazine* ascribes the recent failures in Liverpool and elsewhere solely to excessive speculation and over trading, with borrowed capital. At the latest dates the money market had been much easier, and the circulation of the Bank of England, before greatly contracted, had increased £1,668,881 during the week.

**PARLIAMENTARY.**—On Thursday night, after a number of amendments were offered and refused the Seigniorial bill was read the 3d time, yeas 71 nays 32.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The New York Herald has a telegraphic despatch, stated to be on good authority to the effect that a change will be made in the Cabinet, and all the foreign appointments, soon after the meeting of Congress, say about the middle of January.—Messrs Campbell and Guthrie will go out; Mr. Marcy will go to England, Cushing takes the Senate, Deputy Breakenridge the Attorney-Generalship, Dillon the Treasury Department, and Mason, probably, the Navy.

Kossuth is at present domiciled at his residence in St. John's Wood, about a mile from Hyde Park Corner. He is living retiredly, but sees a good many political friends, and it is understood is carrying on intrigues in Germany, through numerous agents attached to the revolutionary cause.

**DISAPPOINTED OF GLORY.**—The *London Daily News*, in noticing the return of the Baltic fleet to England, says:—"The nation wants to know, and is determined to know, whose fault it is that Cronstadt has not been taken, and that the most splendid fleet ever sent to sea comes home without victory, without trophies, without having advanced the war, with its Officers sick of heart at being cheated of the fame they were stimulated to seek, and its seamen disappointed and angry, at having been allowed no chance of action or of prize money."

The United States Government has treaties for the mutual delivery of fugitives from justice in certain cases with Great Britain, France, Prussia, and most of the States of the German confederation.

The loss by the recent fire at Liverpool is estimated at £90,000.

The Spanish Journal *La Cronica*, published in New York says:—"The members of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, on the 8th inst., agreed in private discussion, to approve a bill granting the sum \$100,000 in aid of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have died in the late battles with the Russians. A Province capable of such lofty sentiments, deserves indeed the boon of self-government, so fully conceded to it, by the Imperial Regime. Canada is, beyond a doubt, destined to become one of the noblest countries upon earth."

**FIRE IN NEW YORK.**—Judson's hotel—a public house on the lower part of Broadway, between Trinity Church and Bowling Green—was destroyed by fire on Monday last. The fire menaced the new and splendid buildings of Adams & Co., in the rear; but the latter was not seriously injured.

TAPE WORM CURED BY

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, August, 2, 1852.

A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr McLane's Vermifuge, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Marriages.

At the residence of the Brides' Father, on Tuesday 28th, by the Rev. Thos. Todd, Mr. Jas. A. Crandall, Parish of Simonds, to Miss Jane A. Rockwell, of Wakefield.

[The Editor tenders his acknowledgements for a kind remembrance.]

New Advertisements.

Official Notice Under Patent Law.

NOTICE is hereby given that HENRY MORTIMER TIBBETS, Administrator of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of Benjamin Franklin Tibbets, late of Canby, Queen's County, deceased, has petitioned the Lieut. Governor in Council for an extension, to him as Administrator aforesaid, of the term of the Patent granted to the said B. F. Tibbets, under the name or style of "Tibbets Steam Sawing Apparatus," and that the same will be taken into consideration on THURSDAY the 1st day of February next, at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton, Secretary's Office, 24th Nov 1854. S. L. TILLEY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following valuable property, viz:—A Saw Mill, A Grist Mill with two runs of Stones, and a GRASS CLEANSER. This property is situated near the St. Andrews Road passing through the Howard Settlement, in Dumfries, and about two miles from the River St. John.

ALSO,

A Lot of Land, containing 300 acres, 60 of which are cleared and under cultivation. This Farm lies two miles below Eel River and fronts on the River St. John, on which there are a neat Dwelling house and two Barns. The above will be disposed of on the most favourable terms.

DAVID DOW, Dumfries, Nov. 28, '54. AMOS L. DOW.

Carleton County Agricultural Soc'y.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday the 12th December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, pursuant to the act of incorporation.

By Order, H. E. DIBBLEE, Dec. 1, '54. Secretary.