

LATEST.—Rumored Bombardment of Nicolai.—Vienna, Nov. 3rd.—Messages have been received at the Turkish embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolai commenced on the 23rd October, and was continued the whole of the following day.—Result not known.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24th.—It is said that the Sultan will visit Paris and London in Spring.

BRITAIN.—The excitement respecting war with the United States has quite subsided.

The Secretaryship of the Colonies is still vacant.

HOLLAND.—Mr. Fillmore has been visiting the King of Holland.

ITALY.—The understanding between Sardinia and Tuscany remains unsettled. King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia will arrive in Paris on the 20th and in England early in December.

Great uneasiness is felt in England with regard to the safety of the steamer *Union*, bound from New York to Southampton.

The Corn market to-day was active—very firm.

Saturday at Paris the price of Flour had advanced, while wheat has risen during the last few days 2s. to 2s. per quarter.

From the *Times*.—Paris letters state that business is limited in all departments.

Latest News.—Recent papers from Gottenburg describe the festival held in that town to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol—upwards of 15,000 persons were present; and the warmth and splendour of the demonstration was said to be remarkable.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 17th, 1855.

TORONTO.—Rained all yesterday, froze hard last night. Blowing fresh from N.W.

WOODSTOCK, 9 A. M.—Heavy gale from N. W. Froze hard last night; Thermometer 25.

November 19th.

QUEBEC, 8 A. M.—Wind at N. W.; weather clear; snowed yesterday about 4 inches—good sleigh roads. Ther. 30, Bar. 29.60.

RIVIERE DU LOUP.—Cloudy, heavy fall of snow yesterday, last night, and this morning. Wind W.

GRAND FALLS.—Very cold, and snowing hard; frost last night. Calm.

TORONTO.—Snowing and cold; good deal of ice running. Wind south.

WOODSTOCK, 8 30 A. M.—Snowing fast, wind S.E. River full of ice. Ther. 25.

St. JOHN.—Cold morning, very hard frost Saturday night, good deal last night.

November 20th.

QUEBEC, 8 A. M.—Ther. 10 above zero, Barom. 29.23. Wind west, weather clear.

RIVIERE DU LOUP.—Clear, very cold, wind east. No ships. About six inches snow on the ground.

LITTLE FALLS.—Weather cold, about 3 inches snow on ground. Wind north.

GRAND FALLS.—Very cold hard frost last night; river full of running ice. Wind N. W., cloudy.

TORONTO.—Cloudy and cold, wind N.W. River full of ice.

WOODSTOCK, 7 A. M.—Clear morning, sharp frost, strong breeze from N.W. Ther. 6 above zero. Ice running very thick.

QUINCY.—Ice running very thick.

FREDERICTON.—Forest Queen left at 12 last night, afraid of ice; *Union* not arrived. Ther. 12 above zero at half past 6. River pretty full of running ice.

Wind N.W., clear. No steamer can get up here again this Fall unless the weather changes greatly.

St. JOHN.—Clear and cold; fresh wind from N. W. At 9 A. M. Ther. 11 above zero. Had light fall snow yesterday.

November 21st.

QUEBEC, 8 A. M.—Ther. 15, Bar. 29.90. Wind east, appearance of snow storm.

RIVIERE DU LOUP.—Clear and fine, wind light N. W. 8 outward bound vessels passed yesterday.

LITTLE FALLS.—Weather clear and cold, wind north; ice running thick.

GRAND FALLS.—Beautiful morning, not much frost last night, not much ice in river this morning. Light air from N.W.

TORONTO.—Fine morning, light wind from N.W. River full of ice.

FREDERICTON.—Weather cold, wind N.W. River pretty full of ice, but running out slowly.

WOODSTOCK, 7 A. M.—Ther. 12, cloudy. Hard frost last night. Wind W.N.W. River full of running ice.

St. JOHN.—Wind N. W., fine clear morning; hard frost last night. 7 30 A. M. Thermometer 10, Barometer 29.65.

CHALIS.—Calm, cold, little hazy, wind west; looks like snow.

BOSTON.—Snowing here this morning. Wind S.W., cool.

Packard's Panorama of the Russian War has been on exhibition in the Hall of the Institute, since Monday, and has had a crowded house every night.

ANOTHER FIRE.—We regret to hear that a Barn, containing three horses, ten tons of hay, sleds, &c., belonging to Mrs. Cole—formerly Mrs. Blackmore—of Richmond, was, with its contents, destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst., the origin of which is not known. This is a case that calls for the sympathy and assistance of the benevolent.—The family are left destitute of a team to prosecute their winter's work. We are happy to perceive that a subscription has been got up, which we hope will be generally signed. A small amount from each member of the community would scarcely be missed, and yet would be of material advantage to the distressed family at the present moment. We are much pleased with the good feeling and attention manifested by the neighbours of the family, who made immediate preparations for the erection of a Barn, and which, in all probability, is completed ere this.

THE FOUR POINTS SETTLED.—Start not, gentle reader. We are not able to record the settlement of the Eastern War, on the basis of the *Four Points*. Much diplomacy and political sagacity will be displayed before that vexed question will be brought to a satisfactory termination. We have simply to direct attention to the very ingenious method devised by Mr. John M'Keon, for solving this very important question. See Advertisement.

The first two points relate to an extensive and well arranged stock of goods, just received; the third refers to cheap sales; and the fourth, which contains the gist of the whole, is ingeniously left to be confirmed by the Ladies of Woodstock and his customers generally; who we have no doubt will ratify the treaty in such a manner as to be satisfactory to themselves, and advantageous to the ingenious advertiser, who is certainly worthy of an extensive patronage.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.—We are indebted to B. O'Brien, Esq., St. John, for the November No. of this much esteemed periodical. It is as usual well filled with useful and interesting matter. It is intended by the American publishers to make improvements which will add to its appearance. Any person remitting \$3 can have any of the following works with the Journal for one year, viz:—Harper's, Putnam's, Graham's or Knickerbocker Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, New York Journal, or Frank Leslie's Fashion Gazette.

CORRECTION.—An error occurred last week in setting up the amounts for which Richmond was assessed for Poor for 1855, and was not discovered until part of the impression was struck off. It should have read that the Councillors for Richmond asked for £90 (not £40, as was printed,) to be assessed, &c.

Having promised several of our subscribers that arrangements would be made whereby they could procure a good map of Sebastopol and the surrounding country—the theatre of the Eastern War, we can now inform them that Mr. John M'Keon has on hand the very articles they require. See Advertisement.

ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The October No. of this highly prized monthly has just come to hand and is as usual highly creditable to the literature of Canada.

CAUTION.—The Travelling Saloon in course of erection by Mr. Henry E. Davis of this place bids fair to supersede any thing ever seen here from the United States. Mr. Davis has had much to contend with and a considerable damage in the way of bombardments with stones—not by Russians exactly, although there is but little difference in the spelling of the word that conveys their character, but by young gentlemen, who seem to forget that there is such a thing as Law for protection. It is to be hoped that this hint will suffice, otherwise an expense and punishment will be incurred that may not be agreeable to themselves not yet profitable to their parents.—Communicated.

A PRIEST SECRETLY MARRIED.—Interesting Case.—An interesting suit is now pending in the Supreme Court at New York, before a referee. Julia Ann Smith, the wife of one Charles Smith, a Catholic priest, is attempting to recover from John Laughlan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn, her dowry in certain lands conveyed by her husband to Archbishop Hughes, in the alienation of which she did not join. The lands are located in Brooklyn, and are valued at \$10,000. It is averred by the plaintiff that about twenty-four years ago she and Smith contracted the relations of man and wife, which had continued to subsist until his death in 1851, and that two children were the result of this marriage; and that although such relation was kept secret except to confidential friends, it was freely acknowledged to them by both parties.—Several witnesses were called, among whom was Charles H. Smith, one of the children, twenty three

years of age, whose testimony was very direct and positive. The defendant denies that the plaintiff was the wife of Smith, and set up that the property was purchased, held and conveyed by him in a fiduciary capacity. The case is reported in the *Evening Post*. It is not yet finished.

ADDRESS BY JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M. P., TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.—On Wednesday evening the electors and non-electors of Glasgow met in the Merchants' Hall, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Macgregor, one of the members for the City of Glasgow, delivering an account of his stewardship during the past session of parliament.

Mr. Macgregor, who, on raising, was received with very great applause, said—I am here in the conscientious discharge of what I consider my duty to my constituents. I am of strong belief that the meeting of a member of Parliament with his constituents ought to be attended with beneficial results. The object was, in the first place, in order to give them an account of what had been done since he last had the pleasure of addressing them, and in order to afford the constituents an opportunity of asking him such questions as they wished to be informed on, whether with respect to the representation, the condition of the country, or the management of the war. I consider, under these circumstances, that meetings of this kind ought to be followed by beneficial results, and not be mere pantomimes. (Applause.) Since I had the honour of last addressing you, momentous events have occurred, the results of which may prove, as they are wisely or foolishly taken advantage of, whether just or unjust in their nature, of the utmost importance to the civilization of the world or the degradation of mankind. With your permission, gentlemen, I shall venture to confine myself to the objects which at the present moment press most hardly on the attention of mankind, and which involve your interests, and those of every living citizen in the empire. I am aware I will have to crave your patience, and good sense while going over the momentous events which have taken place since I last had the honour of addressing you, and which effect so much the prosperity and happiness of the community. With respect to the last session of Parliament, I regret to have to declare to you that not only were there no measures of importance carried into law, but some which might have proved beneficial were either altered so as to be of little or no avail, whatever in accomplishing their avowed object, or rejected altogether. The time of the House was taken up by many long and useless debates, and in bringing forward measures most of which were afterwards abandoned. Were it not for the review of the conduct of the statesmen at the head of the affairs of the country and the war—were it not for the personal and individual questions that were brought forward, we might have terminated the session in two months instead of eight. A bill was brought forward that might have been of great importance to Scotland.—I was one of those who supported it at first, but I found it had undergone so many changes that at the last it did not bear the slightest resemblance to its original bantling. I therefore moved that it be read that day six months, in order that it might not be gone on with; and two days afterward the Lord Advocate withdrew it. It was of so sectarian a character that it would have thrown all the religious world into a perfect ferment. I trust that when an educational bill so important for the people of Scotland is again brought forward, it will be devoid of all those objections which characterized that of the Lord Advocate during the past session. Cheers.—With respect to other legislation I have very little to say, except that we were induced to raise money by the means of loans and income-tax for the purpose of carrying on the war in which France and Britain are engaged with the greatest tyrant that has ever appeared or afflicted the earth. If we had not gone to war there would have been a most astonishing combination of the military forces of Russia, Austria, and Prussia to prevent anything like an expression on the part of the people in regard to civil and religious liberty. Any attempt in the Italian States would be put down in the same way as the Hungarians, who struggled so nobly for their independence, were crushed by Austria. If any attempt were made in Poland, the Russian and the Prussian armies would immediately join and put down the revolutionists. I have seen such documentary proof of all this, that I believe if any war ever was just it is the war in which we are now in so momentous a manner engaged. (Cheers.) With regard to the Empire of Russia, it is a remarkable historical fact, that they have never yet been faithful to a single treaty into which they have entered, and that the breach of fifth with Turkey has been at all times marked by a degree of perversity unequalled in the annals of the inquisition, or the barbarity of the middle ages. (Cheers.) In the last war Catherine instructed her generals that when they conquered or took any place, and wished to be

rid of any difficulty, they should carry out the principle of extermination. Now it is important to remark that when the Crimea was taken by force, the whole men, woman, and children were put after their surrender to the sword. In order to put down the early attempts at revolt in Italy, neither man, woman, nor child was spared. At the last unsuccessful attempt at revolution in Poland, the whole inhabitants of the Prague, which bears the same relation to Warsaw as the south side of Glasgow to the north, were slaughtered. There was not a single soul spared—not one. The great policy since that time of those three Powers has been to repress every attempt at liberty in Europe. That has been the great policy. In order to do this, they consider that they must bring all the country bordering on the Danube under the subjection of Austria or Russia. And Austria, notwithstanding her pretensions agreed to Russia entering the principalities. Austria now occupies the principalities on a distinct understanding with Russia that there shall be no war betwixt them. Under these circumstances we found that the liberties of Europe were invaded.—All the petty princes of Germany were Russian in heart and in policy, and relied upon Russia and Prussia to put down every attempt at the subjects regaining the freedom which they had lost, or acquiring the liberty they never had enjoyed. (Great applause.) We declared war, did we carry on that war with good faith and sincerity! Did we manage it as we ought to have managed such war? I say that we did not. Without hesitation, and in possession of full and complete proof, I say that the Government of Lord Aberdeen was never sincere in carrying on that war. (Hear hear.) They have mismanaged everything connected with the war.—From their mismanagement, they allowed a great number of brave soldiers, and those necessarily accompanying them, to perish from want of shelter, from want of proper clothing, and from want of food, and consequent from diseases—near Varna—in the Crimea—near the cemeteries of Scutari, and elsewhere. From their criminal mismanagement, carelessness, and want of energy in carrying on the war, before the end of last winter twenty-eight thousand more of our brave countrymen fell. (Great sensation.) I am sorry there should have been influence at work that might have been exceedingly dangerous to our civil and religious liberties even in this country. From some weakness Lord John Russell at the Vienna Conference was ready to accept the terms of Ratisia. (Hear.) I regret and feel humiliated at having to express anything of the kind, but it was nevertheless the case. The House of Commons, as indeed all the country, were struck by the narration of the miseries and privations endured by the British army in the Crimea. (Hear.) Then came Mr. Roebuck's motion, and the ministry were condemned by the largest majority that was ever known in the British House of commons, and of course retired. Lord Derby was sent for to form an administration, but he abandoned the task as hopeless. Lord John Russell was then sent for, he also failed in forming an Administration. Lord Palmerston was then sent for, and notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in his way, succeeded in doing that which Lord Derby and Lord John Russell had failed to accomplish. Lord Palmerston was told at the time that if he took any of the Aberdeen Cabinet into his Administration they would very soon abandon him and show their Russian countenances in some other part of the House. So it has proved. In a very short time when the Aberdeenites, who had still retained a good deal of influence in certain quarters, found they could make no impression on Lord Palmerston, they retired and took their seats upon the benches with men whom with one exception, I do not esteem very much, with those in fact, who were far peace-at-any-price, regardless of what the consequence might be to the dignity of the people of this country. They no sooner did so but they turned round on Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell shortly afterwards stated that he was for following the same policy.—Lord Palmerston, however, was firm and said that he would make no peace with Russia till he could do so on terms that would maintain the honour, dignity, and honesty of this country. Lord Palmerston spoke of many of his confidential friends, and he and Lord Charnwood declared that they would carry on the war with the utmost vigour, and with a perfect understanding with the Emperor of the French never to except of a peace till they had humbled the pride of Russia, and secured a sufficient and material guarantee for the peace of Europe—until we bring about a peace that will insist upon material securities from Russia against any future aggression, and that we will continue the war in such a way that our alliance with France may be maintained in all its integrity, so that all the commercial restrictions still existing in these two great nations may vanish, with all our traditional hatred and the powers of the West thus advance in the civilization necessary for the present age, and secure the future happiness and prosperity of mankind.