

be able to give a good account of them. But we will not let such monstrous images mar our social harmony, and I would rather leave you with bright impressions about you of successful commerce, rewarded industry, restored peace, and extending civilization."

POSTAGE TO CANADA.—The secretary of the Post Office announces that, in future, the additional penny chargeable on newspapers sent to Canada, via the United States, will be collected in Canada. The charge on this side is still one penny. All newspapers, unless especially directed via Halifax, will be sent via the United States. Letter postage to Canada via the United States is 8d. when conveyed by British packet; 1s. 2d. when conveyed by United States packet; heavier letters being charged in proportion to the scale of weight applicable to inland letters. Hereafter, unpaid letters will be sent by the cheaper route unless specially addressed. By United States Packet. Prepaid letters will be forwarded by the route indicated by the postage paid thereon. At present the British and United States packets leave Liverpool alternately on the Saturday.

LOOK OUT—MORE BANKS "GONE UP."—By a telegraph despatch from Boston, we learn that the Suffolk Bank of Boston, refuses to secure the bills of the banks mentioned below. As they have a large circulation in the west, it may be well to look sharp for them. The following are the banks thus thrown out and refused. The Rhode Island Central Bank—The Orono Bank of Maine—The Ellsworth Bank, Maine—The Royalton Bank, Vermont—The People's Bank, do—The Seaport Bank, do.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The news from the Pacific, by the *Star of the West* and the *George Law* of two weeks later date, is very interesting.

Among the most interesting items of news is the discovery of extensive gold mines in Tuolumne County, which, it reported, exceed in richness all previous discoveries. The mountain in which the deposits have been found is about twenty miles long, and it is said that one hundred thousand dollars worth of gold has been already taken from the bowels of the mountain. It is supposed that in this new field there will be work for thousands of men for years to come.

From Oregon and Washington Territories, however, the intelligence is of the most startling interest. The Indians have risen in immense numbers and an actual war is raging throughout the country. In sparsely populated districts the utmost alarm prevails, as no less than sixty to seventy murders of whites are reported to have taken place during the latter fortnight in October. According to previous advices from Washington Territory it will be remembered that Major Haller was left in a most critical situation near Puget Sound, surrounded by an overwhelming force of Indians, and that reinforcements were hastening to his relief. It is now reported that he was obliged to give the savages battle, and finally succeeded in forcing his way through their ranks after two days' severe fighting.

The news from Nicaragua is quite exciting. On the 5th of November General Corral, who recently concluded a treaty of peace with Walker, was arrested in Grenada for high treason. Letters from him to Guardiola, late a general officer in the Legitimist army of Nicaragua, being intercepted, revealed a deep conspiracy to overthrow the existing Government of Nicaragua. The proof against Corral being clear, he was tried and convicted by court-martial, and on the 8th was shot in accordance with the sentence and finding of the Court. On the 10th inst., President Rivas received Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister of the United States to Nicaragua. In an address delivered on the occasion, Mr. Wheeler acknowledged on behalf of his Government the independence of the Nicaraguan Government recently established.

ANOTHER NEW BRUNSWICK CLIPPER.—We learn by a private letter from a Mercantile firm in Liverpool to a ship-owner in this city, that the ship *Moorsefort*, of Liverpool, which was built at Carleton by Messrs. M'Lauchlan and Stackhouse, made the voyage, with a cargo from Callao to Queens-town in seventy days. We believe this is the shortest passage on record, and does great credit to the port of Saint John as well as the enterprising builders, who have launched a number of very superior ships from their yard.—*Courier*.

THE MYTHIC SEA.—For ages there has existed a myth concerning a Northern Ocean, whose shores were impenetrable barriers of ice, and whose waters held a life and music all its own. The Scandinavians remember the myth, and to this day in Sweden and Norway and the northern Islands the great and unknown sea has existed in the belief of every superstitious mind. To us who reason so philosophically that nothing was hidden, it was not deemed probable that any such body of water did or could exist; and though many navigators asserted

their belief in the myth, it has not had sufficient date to claim attention. A few minds keen from observation, and sagacious from nature, still cling to the ancient story, and suffered it not to die.—One of these minds was Dr. Kane, who now returns home with tidings that the lost sea is found.

Our readers, doubtless, perused the narrative of the Kane Expedition with a breathless attention; and from it learned that the intrepid navigator left his vessel fast in the almost impenetrable mountains of ice in latitude 78 deg. 45 min. north pushed his way on sledges and on foot to latitude 82 deg. 30 min. where he stood upon the shores, to his eyes of a limitless sea. Three thousand square miles did he scan with eye and glass, and no bounds to that expanse of water was found; for fifty two hours did a heavy gale from the north heave up the heavy surf, and yet it brought down not a particle of ice—showing that around the pole all was ocean life instead of frigid death. Thus was the veil penetrated, surprise seized upon the philosophical speculation, and now the world is busy at this resolution of this wonderful problem of a Northern Sea.

1st. The Doctors represents those waters as limpid as any summer sea. By what process in nature can that high latitude so modify the temperature of the air as to leave the sea unfrozen? Where the Doctor wintered the thermometer often stood at 60 deg. below zero, and yet in still a more northerly clime is a sea which never is frozen. Science stands stupefied, for all its axioms are repudiated, and new laws are to reconcile the facts of the theory.

2nd. Bird and fish life is there existent in the utmost profusion. There the hawk and the wild duck range in unlimited freedom, wild whales and walrus sport in such herds as make the waters swarm with their huge merriment. Can these all live without proper food? Does the duck infest these regions without its berries and bulbs for sustenance. Here then, is another query for the speculators to answer, and the mystery of the Northern Sea grows more and more exciting.

Over the grand ice barrier which Dr. Kane passed was a new land, and he called it Washington, giving names also to its bays and capes. Beyond this is that sea, and that sea bathes the intangible North Pole—it holds the mystery of the Northern Lights in its keeping—it keeps the secret of its own life within its bosom; will man ever solve that secret and open up that unknown world? We shall patiently await in hope, for in our minds is a vague thought floating, that the sea which whirls round the pole of this earth holds in its keeping the key to a thousand mysteries and we have faith to think that in our years—should there be three score or more—that mythic sea shall give up its long kept secret.

The schemes which are on foot in England apparently for the spread of intelligence and thought, but in reality for the diffusion of British and French influence, are absolutely stupendous. Only to mention one of them—a telegraph line is in process of construction that will stretch from London to Canton, and Melbourne, Australia, passing through Corsica and Sardinia, from Sardinia to Algiers, from Algiers along the north shore of Africa to Cairo and Suez, from thence along the shore of Asia to Hindostan, which it will cross; from Calcutta through Burnah, on the one side to Canton, and on the other along the coast to Polynesia and Australia. What is most wonderful perhaps in this remarkable enterprise is the fact that in the whole line from London to Melbourne, and from London to Canton, there will only be 400 miles of submarine wire in any one place. The canal across the Isthmus of Suez is another enterprise of the same kind and with the same purpose.—*N. Y. Herald*.

THE YOUNG KING OF PORTUGAL.—It is related that Don Pedro recently called for a list of all the prisoners in the realm, but received only a statement of such names as the authorities deemed deserving of notice. Hereupon, the tale goes, the King returned the paper, and demanded a complete one, saying he considered himself the best judge of such criminals as were worth his notice, and did not wish to overlook the meanest of them. Another tale says the administrator of a petty district having died, his son, a young man of twenty-five, petitioned the King, and was promised the place. His Majesty, however, mentioning the matter to the authority, was told that the new administrator was too young and that there was a fitter man for his post. "How so?" the King is said to have replied; "I am much younger, and am yet thought capable of governing Portugal. Let the appointment be confirmed."—There is yet another of these anecdotes. It is stated that during the late regency, the business of the Cabinet was sometimes gone through with the accompaniment of cigars, the Regent himself occasionally smoking. We are told that lately the cus-

tom was kept for the first time before Don Pedro, and apologetic explanation made to him, The King is reported to have given no reply, but merely to have turned his back, and afterwards to have issued orders that the practice should be prohibited. It is evident the King acts advisedly; he conciliates the army, and in public always appears in uniform. He has surrounded him with men of years and sagacity—for example, General Loureiro, Da Costa, the Marquises de Fialho and Bemposta, and others of a similar character; he never signs a paper till he has read and understood its purport, and hopes are entertained that he will gradually remove that mass of corruption which clings so close around the heart of Portugal, and pervades every branch of the Administration. Letter from Lisbon, (October 14.)

CHINA.—The insurrection at Canton has been virtually suppressed, and trade was at length reviving. It is said that 70,000 rebels had been publicly executed at Canton, within a year. In the north of China the rebels had been beaten in several districts.

The following intelligence is from the *Overland Friend of China* of Sept. 15:—"Torture and decapitation still proceed with fearful celerity at Canton. The Potters' sheds, for many years standing at the inland entrance of the execution ground, as well as the skull cupboard in the centre, have been pulled down; so that it is now possible to place five hundred malefactors in rows with sufficient room for the headsman to pass between each file and perform their work without incommoding each other. The crosses, too, which used to be put up as occasion required, are now fixed permanently in the rear of the little joss-house at the entrance of the golgotha. There was a grand butchery last Sunday, when Kan-A-sien, said to have been chief of the besieging force at the north of the city last year, was cut into two hundred pieces. We are told they commenced with the finger joints, the victim living till his members were divided into numerous pieces.—Five hundred poor wretches were also decapitated at the same time. Kan-A-sien was not taken in arms—he was arrested when ploughing in a field, having taken to labour of this kind in the hope of eluding his pursuers, bent on his capture by the offer of large rewards."

A CAMPAIGN ON THE PRUTH.—A rumour has oozed out at Constantinople, in the Galata suburb, where most of the emigrants reside, that the English, French, and Turkish military authorities now at the Tehermaya have drawn up and settled their plan of campaign for the year 1856. All the cavalry of the allies, two Anglo-French army corps, the Turkish *Ordu* in Silistria, and the reserve at Shumla numbering 60,000 strong, are to advance on the Pruth in the month of March or April next, and transfer the seat of war to Bessarabia. In the Crimea the allies mean to act strictly on the defensive and it will only be at Eupatoria that a force will be kept in readiness to act, in case of need. This plan is decidedly no utopian dream of the emigrants since the Pontic generals cannot possibly think of again limiting the contest to the Crimea for the year 1856. On the contrary, they must be devising how to commence their operations, so as to occupy with the least loss of time the most important line of attack and defence possessed by the Russians—the right bank of the Pruth. Whether the Russians will be able, in the course of the winter, to bring up fresh forces to Kisheneff, remains to be seen. In the winter ending 1852 and ushering in 1853, they most certainly did bring up troops while the ground was covered with ice and snow.—*Augsburg Gazette*.

THE ARMY OF OMER PASHA.—The army of Omer Pasha, with which he has now commenced his great operations against the Caucasian army of Russia, consists according to reliable information of not quite 36,000 men. About 15,000 of these are stationed in Batoum, Soukhum-Kaleh, and Redout-Kaleh. It was with 20,000 of his best troops that the Sirdar forced the passage of the Ingour. Accounts differ respecting the strength of the Russian near Kutais; but we learn that Prince Bebutoff is hastily collecting his reserve, that he may be able to make head once more against the enemy in the defiles of Kutais. The latest accounts received from Constantinople give out that Omer Pasha has also brought up his reserves, and the opinion prevalent in Stamboul was, that a second engagement will take place near Santrepi, where the roads meet that run from Kutais to Redout-Kaleh and Shefzetil.—It is notorious that the major part of the officers on Omer Pasha's staff consist of Magyar refugees. It is said that the Porte has kept up a constant communication, since the outbreak of the war with various officers of Polish extraction who are stationed at the Russian headquarters in Warsaw, in the Crimea, and before Kara.—*Augsburg Gazette*.

The following telegraphic despatch has also been received from Marshal Pelissier:—

Nov. 18. 6 p. m.—Our park artillery (called Park of the Mill,) near Inkerman, was partly destroyed yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, by the explosion of three magazines, containing altogether 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells, and other projectiles. The ignited materials, hurled to a distance, caused a violent conflagration in the English park next to ours, and there also partial explosions took place. At six o'clock the English and French workmen were masters of the fire. Our loss consisted of thirty killed, including two officers, and some hundred wounded, among whom are ten officers. However sad such an event is, we must still congratulate ourselves that the consequences have not been more serious and disastrous. I am not able to state the losses of our Allies. I believe they are about the same as our own. As nearly always happens in similar cases, it is difficult to ascertain the cause of the first explosion. This is certainly a very lamentable accident; but our stores are so considerable that the resources of the army are not in the slightest degree affected by it.

The *Daily News*, in commenting upon the engagement of the 6th, makes the following remarks:

On the 30th October, Omar Pasha left Soukhum Kaleh for Shemserrai, to which place the main body of that force under his command had preceded him. The 15,000 men with whom he landed in Arabia had at times received reinforcements amounting in all to about 20,000 men, and swelling his army to 35,000. Some Arabian cavalry appear also to have joined his standard. At Hori—a few miles beyond Shemserrai—the road leaves the coast, and strikes inland, in a south eastern direction, to Suggiddi and Kutais.

A Russian outpost was understood to be stationed about ten miles from Hori; and 20 miles further on the banks of the Ingour, 5,000 Russians were said to have been drawn together. Omar Pasha, it would appear from the telegraphic message of Lord Stratford de Redcliff, had pushed on from Shemserrai at the head of 20,000 men. On reaching the Ingour, he found the Russian force assembled to dispute the passage, had been increased to 10,000 according to one account, and 16,000 according to another. The banks of the river are steep and difficult, and the Russians were partly entrenched. In this favourable position the resistance they opposed to the Turks appears to have been resolute and vigorous, for whilst they themselves had about 400 men put *hors de combat*, the loss on the side of their assailants was upwards of 300. Ultimately, however, in this Alma on a smaller scale the Russians were obliged to give way, and Omar Pasha moved onwards.

According to the statement in the telegraphic message from Paris, that the Seraskier marched upon Kutais, it would appear that Tiflis is the point he threatens. At Sughidi the road from Soukhum Kaleh branches into two; one regains the coast, and that is the one he would have taken had Kara been his destination; the other leads through Kutais to Tiflis. The choice of this latter road by Omar Pasha corroborates the opinion which prevailed at Soukhum Kaleh when he commenced his advance—that Tiflis was the point he aimed at. It stands to reason that it should be so. By threatening Tiflis he will as effectually relieve Kara as if he marched directly upon that town; for the Russian commander-in-chief must withdraw his troops from the blockade of Kara to defend his Trans-Caucasian capital. And if Omar Pasha can reach Tiflis before the Russian troops in Georgia and Mingrolia are concentrated for its defence, there appears to be little doubt that it must fall into his hands.

The correspondence from the camp comes down to 10th inst. The idea of an impending Russian attack, although it had become fainter, was by no means given up, and every shot which one of the batteries on the Mackenzie ridge happened to fire brought it back again. The Russians could be seen making themselves comfortable on the heights rows of under-ground huts were dotted about on every accessible point, and a new whitish line contrasting with the brushwood which covers the heights all round, proved that they thought of their communications on the inhospitable plateau. The weather was still quite mild with scarcely any indication of the approaching winter season. A few days since the French outposts were entirely withdrawn from the heights of Baidar, and the hills about Ourkursta had become the boundary. The heights beyond were neutral ground, unoccupied by either party, but visited daily by detachments from the Russian or the French armies. Notwithstanding this close neighborhood, and the chances of meeting, no collision had occurred, as there seemed to be a tacit understanding that if one party advanced the other should withdraw.