

We are requested to state that a meeting of the Committee of the Bible Society will be held in the office of L. P. Fisher Esqr. on next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Elections for Councillors in York takes place next Monday. We hope that every Rate-payer will be at his post, and make such selections as will give Municipal Institutions a fair trial. Only select good practical men, and we have no fears for the result.

POSTSCRIPT.—The following Despatch has just come to hand, and we stop to give it insertion:—

New York, Dec. 1st.—  
The Atlantic arrived last night.—Omar Pasha has defeated 10,000 Russians in Asia, capturing 60 prisoners, 3 guns, and killing and wounding 400 of the enemy. Turkish loss 300. Kars is still besieged, but appearances indicated that the Russians will retire to Tiflis. Nothing new from the Crimea. Both armies are preparing for the approaching winter. Only a few ships remain in the Dnieper, and the bulk of the fleets are retiring to Constantinople. Peace rumors are again extremely prevalent, but vague. Diplomacy, however, is active at Stockholm, Vienna and Brussels. General Codrington accepts the command of the British forces. London money market stringent; consols 88; sugar market had grown quiet; coffee advanced 2s. to 4s. Provisions firm and rather dearer. Breadstuff market firm and unchanged.

### Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MILITARY HEAD QUARTERS.—We understand that orders were received by the last English mail to retain the military head quarters at Montreal.—This step is probably adopted owing to the recent difficulties with the United States, and from the few troops to spare here it is thought that the central city of the Canadas will receive a strong garrison from home early in the spring.—*Q. Chronicle.*

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—We find in the New York Courier a letter from London which speaks very confidently of the possibility of acquiring Cuba by purchase. The writer admits that Lord Palmerston will talk "of the necessity of preserving Cuba to Spain, lest the United States acquire undue preponderance in the West Indies." But, adds the letter, "if the United States will give two hundred millions of dollars of four per cent. stock, one-half to be applied to the liquidation of the foreign debt of Spain, and the other half to the liquidation of the home debt, his lordship's objections go for nothing."—*Id.*

TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.—The New York Herald announces the formation of a mammoth telegraph company, which proposes to lease old lines or build new ones, so as to bring under the control of one concern a net work of wires leading from New York to every prominent business place in the Union.—The company has already secured the patent of Hughes's Electric Magnetic Printing Telegraph, and has leased all the direct lines between New York & Nova Scotia, the management of which they will assume in January. They propose in the spring to build new lines to the South and West.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce affirms that the instructions of Attorney General Cushing to the District Attorney at Philadelphia were the acts of the Government. They were matters of deliberation, and were issued on consultation and decision of the Executive Government, and were deemed necessary to call the attention, not only of the U. S. but Great Britain, to the dangerous aggressions of the latter upon U. S. rights, and the apparent determination of Lord Palmerston to drag us into the present war. He further states that, in the event of refusal, or delay, on the part of the British Government, to recall Mr. Crampton, the U. S. Government is prepared to dismiss him at once.

The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs: Nothing is more certain than that Mr. Crampton will be invited to withdraw from the Court at Washington, if his own Government does not recall him.—This is a fixed fact.

MR. CRAMPTON.—The position of this gentleman continues to be the subject of much contradictory speculation among the Washington letter writers.—The correspondents of the New York Times and Express affirm positively that he will be dismissed by the President. The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says:—

"It is hardly to be doubted that some important correspondence has taken place between the two governments on the participation of the British Minister and Consuls in illegal recruiting; but that is a subject of so delicate a nature that very little of an authentic character respecting it is likely to be made public until the official denouncement. I have reason to believe, however, that this government still regards it as a serious trouble, and one upon which important action remains to be taken. It is now certain that Mr. Crampton will not be recalled, and it seems improbable that he will be transferred by promotion. It remains for the President to decide his course."

### FURTHER DETAILS BY THE CANADA.

THE CRIMEA.—The latest accounts received at Vienna from the Crimea state that the Russian army, after being reinforced by 22,000 fresh troops from Perekop, under General Pianutin, was about to assume the offensive, and was making preparations for a vigorous attack on Eupatoria.

A FRENCH CAMP AT SILISTRIA.—The *Austrian Gazette* states authoritatively that a French camp of 50,000 men will be formed at Silistria. Large quantities of provisions and building materials are collected on the spot.

THE WAR IN ASIA.—The *Morning Herald's* correspondent at Kars gives details of the battle of the 20th. They fully confirm previous reports of the desperate nature of the defence. Had there been but two regiments of English cavalry, the whole Russian force would have been annihilated. The Turks buried upwards of 6000 Russians, and the enemy carted away dead and wounded for 20 hours. The defences erected by General Williams were admirably contrived, and the fire of his artillery was murderous.

RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg, says:—"The new recruitment has thrown the country into great terror. It is doubted if 400,000 men capable of service can be found. The towns and districts furnishing the recruits will be obliged to provide them with fur cloaks, which is a heavy burden owing to the present high price of furs."

A letter from Odessa, of the 23d ult., says:—"The Russian army having been encouraged by the arrival of fresh reinforcements, does not think of quitting the Crimea."

Admiral Bireb, Governor of Nicolaieff, and Admiral-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet and ports, is dismissed. Vice-admiral Motin is appointed in his stead, with the additional command of the flotilla on the Danube.

A new conscription is ordered for Poland by the Emperor Alexander, independently of that for the whole Empire, as appointed in a recent manifesto. The conscription will commence in the ensuing month of December.

There is a numerous party at St. Petersburg which deprecates the war, and condemns the memory of the late Czar, for having willfully generated the strife from which all ranks in Russia suffer deplorably, and pray that the present Czar may sacrifice vanities to solid realities. Each day the pressure is more actually felt, and prospects become darker whilst hitherto not a single alleviation in the career of military disasters has intervened to flatter national honor or compensate for enormous losses.

THE RUSSIAN LOSS AT KARS.—Private letters from Kars rate the Russian loss in the late action extremely high—at as many as 12,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Other letters in the Constantinople papers go higher still, and talk of 15,000 and even 18,000. The lowest of the three statements is probably an exaggeration, but there can be no doubt of the completeness of the victory or of the gallant behaviour of the Turks.

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 have been beaten in several districts.

THE FLEET IN THE DNIÉPER.—Despatches from Nicolaieff announce that there were no more than sixty sail of the enemy's fleet in sight, two of which were steamers. Only five gunboats were anchored within the Liman of the Dnieper.

OPERATIONS ON THE DNIÉPER.—The extraordinary supplements of the Invalides Russe continue the series of telegraphic despatches sent daily from Nicolaieff to St. Petersburg by order of the Emperor; the last date is the 22nd:—

"Nicolaieff, Oct. 22—12.45 p. m.  
"There has been no change in the position of the enemy; the main body of their fleet is still at anchor near the spit of Kinburn, and the detachments of light boats in the road of Oczakoff and the embouchure of the Bug.

"This morning some of these boats again ascended both the Bug and the Dnieper, but only for short distances, and soon returned to their anchorage.—Those which came up the Bug did not even reach the point where they yesterday exchanged some cannon shot with our artillery.

"The troops the enemy has landed are posted between the suburb and the Citadel of Kinburn."

RETURN OF THE BALTIC FLEET.—*Danzig, October 28.*—The "Driver" arrived last night. Part of the fleet leaves for Kiel at the end of this week. The "Edinburg" has gone home. A hurricane is blowing at sea.

APPREHENDED ATTACK ON PEREKOP.—*Berlin Oct. 28.*—The Russians believe that the presence of the allied squadrons at the mouth of the Dnieper is in-

tended to cover an attack on Perekop, to be made from Eupatoria. Kheron is to be attacked, they say, to employ the Russian forces concentrated at Aleschki, between Kheron and Perekop.

THE ALLIED EXPEDITION RETURNED TO EUPATORIA.—*Berlin, Oct. 28.*—Nothing fresh had occurred between Kinburn and Nicolaieff up to the evening of the 25th. The enemy (the allies) who had left Eupatoria on the 22nd, had retired again thither on the 24th.

According to telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg, of the 30th, Prince Gortschakoff announces, to the evening of the 29th, that the enemy (the allies), after strong demonstrations from Eupatoria in the direction of Simpheropol, during which their operations were constantly harassed and their left flank threatened, returned yesterday, the 28th, to their camp at Eupatoria.

RETURN TO THE TCHERNAYA.—A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, in anticipation of the correspondence, from the Crimea to the 20th, which is expected in a day or two, contains the following:—"The Sardinian division, with the French and English cavalry, had returned to their former lines on the Tchernaya."

REPORTED RETREAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY FROM BEFORE KARS.—The *Cologne Gazette* states that a report was current in Constantinople, on the 16th ult., that General Mouravieff's army had commenced its retreat. Russian officers who were made prisoners in the late affair at Kars, have stated that the attack upon that fortress was undertaken solely in consequence of direct orders from St. Petersburg.

THE CRIMEA.—*Vienna, Oct. 28.*—Gortschakoff has received, through General Stackelberg, full powers from the Emperor, to defend or abandon the Crimea, according to circumstances, without any responsibility for the determination he may come to.

Prince Gortschakoff transmits the following, under the date of Oct. 19:—"the movement of the enemy's ships towards Eupatoria continues, as well as the landing of troops at that place. We can perceive also that the camp below Eupatoria has been greatly extended. On the other points of the peninsula nothing of importance has occurred."

GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Athens, dated October 24th, states that the Court and the Russian party were triumphant. The arrival of a new Minister from the United States had given rise to rumors that the Americans were ready to support the Greeks with a fleet of steamers.

The new Envoy was received with marked attention by the Court, on account of his Government being supposed to be friendly to the Emperor of Russia.

RUSSIA.—The preamble of the ukase for the new levies is in the following words. "In consequence of the losses which our troops have suffered in the campaign of this year, we look upon it as indispensable thoroughly to complete our armies, for the purposes of repelling the enterprises of the enemy."

"Nicolaieff, Oct. 15. "ALEXANDER"

THE CAPTURE OF KINBURN OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.—*Sebastopol, October 20.*—My Lord,—I am happy to be able to congratulate your Lordship on the successful termination of the expedition to Kinburn.—I transmit a copy of the report of Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Spencer. This contains all the information I have received on the operations, with the exception that in a private note Sir E. Lyons mentions that the enemy have exploded the three forts at Oczakoff, commanding the northern entrance into the Dnieper.

In consequence of the weather great progress has been made in the construction of the road and railway. The divisions have all got some weeks supply of rations in their camp, and I entertain no anxiety of their being a scarcity of anything during the approaching winter.

I informed your lordship in my despatch of the 13th instant that the Highland Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, were to proceed to Eupatoria and co-operate with the French; but, upon the receipt of our telegraphic despatch of the 13th inst., apprising me that the Russians had resolved to hazard a battle, and attack the Allies, I did not consider myself justified in weakening the force under my command by so many men and I therefore countermanded the movement.

I have the honour to enclose the weekly reports of Colonel Mc Murdo and Dr. Hall.—I have, Ac.

PLANS OF THE ALLEES.—The *Turin paper*, the *Piemonte* contains the following paragraph—"Our correspondent in the Crimea writes that on the 15th instant the allied generals held a council of war, at which the plans of the future operations was agreed upon. All the the troops occupied the positions

assigned to them. The attack against the Russian army will simultaneously take place from the heights of Baidar, the plateau of Chamli, Eupatoria, and probably Cherson. A letter from Eupatoria of the 17th announces, that the Anglo-French troops had received considerable reinforcements. The army assembled there was 50,000 strong. The attack on that side will be directed against the position on the southern coast of Russia. The greater part of the troops had been withdrawn from Sebastopol.—The Russians will necessarily do all they can to keep open the Perekop road. Large convoys of wounded and material of war were seen constantly moving in that direction, and the enemy was actively occupied in repairing the roads before winter."

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING IN RUSSIA.—Every private account, and every newspaper correspondence, confirm the truth of what I mentioned yesterday, as coming from the *Constitutionnel*, about the state of the public mind at St. Petersburg. I happened last evening to meet a Russian lady, who is allowed to remain here (as indeed are a great many) on account of her health. She gave me the same description of things which is given by the generality of French newspaper correspondents, and assured me that her husband's letters all spoke in the same terms: but to this she added an argument, which is that of nearly every Russian whom I have met, and has been more than once repeated by the Russian organs of the German press; it is this:—"We are anxious and discouraged; we are all but ruined; and distress and privation of every kind is threatening us; but we can bear all this for if much longer time than you fancy, and, if we determine to hold out obstinately, as many persons highly placed in Russia believe, we will do so; because we are, compared to you, a barbarous nation; feel less our disasters and wants than you would; and at the end you would become more impatient for peace than we should." This I repeat, because I know it is but the repetition of a serious conviction among many Russian politicians. As to the discouragement, however, I take that to be very, very great throughout all ranks.—*Paris Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.*

WINTER PROSPECTS IN THE CRIMEA.—There is an article in the *Presse d'Orient*, of the 29th, the following paragraph wherefrom is, perhaps, worth copying:—"Winter is approaching, and we seriously wish some encounter might be brought about with the Russians. We long for a pitched battle, having no doubt of its results. We fear the winter not the enemy. The health of the army was never better; and I doubt there being anywhere, even in France, a garrison where the soldier is better than in the Crimea at this moment. For the first time since we have been here, the discharge from the ambulances are equal to the entries into them; indeed last week, they were more numerous. All the troops not actually fighting have laid down their guns for the pickaxe and spade. Thousands of them are busy making roads. The French army is as clever at road-making as sword or bayonet in hand. The English, on the contrary, are much less handy. Nevertheless, within the last month, they are at work at the road from Balaklava to the camp, and at the same time they are making one parallel to the railway, that will be remarkably beautiful."

RUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.—The coming levy, calculated at 10 per 1000 on the male population of 20 millions, after deducting the six governments temporarily exempted, is calculated to furnish 200,000 recruits, at the diverse places of original enrolment. But it is an admitted fact that the mortality among the recruits, between the day of being "shaved" as enlisted, and that of reaching their regimental depots, is so enormous that upwards of 25 per cent must be deducted, so that under most favourable auspices, not more than 75,000 out of each 100,000 recruits may be regarded as effective additions.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that every one in that capital is busy making lint, and that as fast as it is ready, it is sent to the Empress, who forwards it to the Crimea.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We have dates to Sept. 16th. The British packet of the 8th, announces the imminence of a civil war in Montevideo. On the 28th of August, President Flores was driven from his post, and immediately hoisted the banner of the legal Presidency in the suburbs of Montevideo. He had a force variously estimated at from 500 to 2000 men. Some of the Departments have declared for Flores, and others, it is said, for Oribe. The Brazilians, in the meantime, are shut up in their barracks in Montevideo. The latest news was, that Flores threatened the city, while vigorous measures were taken for its defence.

FIRE AT BATHURST.—The *New Brunswicker* says, "We regret to learn that the extensive Steam Saw Mills of Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin & Co., at Bathurst, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th inst., with a quantity of deals."