by the Turks, had marched to encounter them at Kalafat. It is now asserted that this force, which was under the command of General Dannenberg, numbered between 30,000 and 40,000 men, and that it was in position between Krajeva and Slawas in position between Krajeva and Slatina, so as to intercept the route from Kalafat to Bucharest. The Turks, we were also told by the latest despatches, were occupying Lesser Wallachia,—that is to say, the sountry about Kalafat—with 12,000 men; but as this was evidential the chief point at which the tly the chief point at which the Danube was to be crossed, it is probable that the force reterred to had received constant augmentations from the other bank of the stream. Indeed, it was expressly mentioned that "large bodies" of Turkish troops were concentrated round Widdin the fort opposite to Kalafat, and all these could, of course, be brought over without much difficulty when the psssage of the river had been once secured. Now, whether the Russians advanced to attack the Turks, or the Turks in marching up the country encountered the Russians, we are not fully informed; but it is between these two armies that "the battle" reported must apparently have been fought. Nor can we have any doubt that it proved disastrous to the Russian troops.
We are, it is true, merely told that "14 superior Russian officers were killed," and that" the Russians were retreating upon Bucharest;" but these intimations, if correct, convey columns of intelligence. If 14 superior officers were killed, how many interior officers and how many men must have shared, in all probability, the same fate? And how many of all ranks must have been wounded? Those acquainted with the rules of military calculations would construct a fearful list of casualties would construct a tearful list of casualties from the unit given in the despatch. In the affair at Oltenitza, for instance, though no "superior officer" was reported killed and only six wounded, the total numbers of those placed hors de combat seem to have exceeded 700. Nevertheless, this battle must have been fought and won, if we are to accept the present accounts strictly, by some 12,000 Tarks against 30,000 or 40,000 Russians.

That it was won we cannot doubt, for the Turks are described as remaining masters of the field" and the Russians are retiring by what under such circumstances would be their natural line of re-"upon Bucharest." Rumoura moreover, had been in circulation for the last day or two to the effect, that "the right wing of the Russian army, under General Dannenberg,"—which was, no other than this very force,—had experienced a check, and, as we vesterday re-marked, the inaccuracies of our information from Bucharest and Vienna are not likely to tell often in favour of the Turks. We must needs infer, therefore, that any aggregation of numbers applies rather to the Ottoman forces than the Russian losses, and the inevitable conclusion arises that the main Russian army has been defeated by the Turkish army with severe loss, and on a field favourable to the former. No doubt, the twelve thousand Turks at Kalafat had been reinforced, and perhaps largely, from the troops concen-trated at Widdin; but it seems hardly probable, on any supposition, that they could have been reised to a strength equalling that of the Russians. Omer Pacha had some 65,000 or 70,000 men in Bulgaria. Of these he had already carried, according to reports, 24,000 across the river viz., 18,000 at Oltenitza, 4000 at Kalarache, and 2000 at Giergeuo. He was also menacing other points of the stream, and 12,000 of his best troops and been esand 12,000 at Kalafat. This accounts for some 40,000 ot his army; so that not more than 25,000 or thereabouts would whereas the Russians are plainly set at between 30,000 and 40,000 with strong cavalry and artillery. We the present year. The total quantity of wheat as well as the present year. so remarkable a battle.

Russians in these transactions appear unaccountable. Assuming even that the Kalafat Turks were ultimately raised to a large force by succours from the opposite bank, some days must still have elapsed during which they were but 12,000 strong, and what were the 30,000 Russians doing then? We might imagine, perhaps, that Prince Gortschakoff, having been strictly forbidden to become the actual assailant, was compelled to wait for the attack of the Ottomans; but this hy-pothesis is at once negatived by the cir-cumstances of the affair at Oltenitza, where General Periof fell upon the new comers without hesitation or scruple.—Yet, if General Periof could do this at one point, why could not General Dannenberg There seems to be nothing like commerdo the same at another ? If the former cial distrust in any quarter, but a wish commander could lead his 9,000 troops to suspend business as much as possible against the 18,600 Ottomans at Oltenitza in the existing political contingencies. why could not the latter employ his 30,- Trade in the manufacturing districts con-000 or 40,000 against the 12,000 Ottomans tinues in a healthy state notwith standing at Widdin? If all the incidents thus returned disturbed eters of February and the disturbed eters of the disturbed ported are correctly given, the sum of the which has so long created, and continues results amounts to this: - That the right to create, dulness and alarm. Theanuwing of the Russians, comprising their merous strikes among the operatives, di principal force, has been defeated by the minishing production, and the uncertainleft wing of the Turks, while the Tur- ty of the result of the present American kish centre has also been victorious at Cotton crop, tend to keep prices remark-Turtukri, and is on the immediate route ably steady, in the Manchester Market. to the Russian head quarters in numbers The firmness of the employers is resisting

now been transferred to the Sultan. We fully anticipate that the Ottomans will ultimately be discomfitted, but, if the contrary should indeed prove to be true, more will be gained for the peace of Europs than if the Vienna, note had been accepted by all parties on the day when it first appeared. If the Russian Empire, so far from threatening the balance of power, or the liberties of more civilized States-so far from menacing the Turkish empire with absorption in its own-is actually unable to cope with Omer Pacha in the Danubian Principalities, the most difficult and alarming question of modern state politics will have been resolved at once .-Mr. David Urquhart may then claim such a triumph for political foresight as never before fell to the lot of man, but such will be the general satisfaction of Europe at the result, that nobody—we think we may promise him—will be at all likely to repine at his exclusive credit.

November 12. TRADE. - The intelligence received npon the Eastern question has daily become more alarming, and not only do we find that hostilities have assumed a determined shape, but that the main body of the Russian army have been defeated, (if we can place credit in the reports which are believed to be authent c) by an inferior body of the Ottoman troops. In addition to this, the Emperor of Russia has published a hostile manifesto, couched in threatening terms, and justifying himself in making upon Turkey a war of extermination. These events excite increased apprehension in the commercial world, and the belief is generally expressed that the difficulties that encompass the Eastern question are as great as almost to preclude the probability of an earlier settlement of the dispute. The British Funds, notwithstanding these alarming events, have exhibited more strength than was expected, and we find, by our telegraphic reports, they they have closed steadily at 941 to 2. The money market continues easy; the Bank and Discount House having at their disposal very large sums of money, for a great proportion of which temporary employment cannot be found. Money is readily obtained on first-class paper for six or seven weeks, at 41 per cent., but on long dated and in-ferior bills higher rates continue to be charged. There has been a good demand for Gold for despatch to the continent, stimulated by the downward tendency of the Exchanges. A gratifying proof of the healthy state of the trade in this country, at a time when the greatest restrictions are placed upon it by the highest rates of Money, is afforded by the Board of Trade returns, for the month ending 10th October, published this week, which shows an improvement of £12,596,291 over the corresponding period of 1852, in the value of our exportations, and when compared with the year 1851, the increase is £13,482,751. The chief article of export exhibiting an increase have been metals, clothing, hardwares, and beer and ale. The export of cotton manufactures, owing to the excited state of affairs in the East, exhibits a decrease, as also cotton yarn (on which there was a diminution last month) salt, refined sugar and silk. A great general increase is ob-servable in the various articles of food imported for consumption, with the exception of fruits and spices. The superabundant consumption of such articles of general use as tea, coffee, cocea, sugar, &c. argues a state of prosperity amongst the more than 25,000 or thereadouts would remain to be brought over. But, even supposing that as many as 20,000 of the supposing that as many as 20,000 of these were taken to reinforce the 12,000 of these were taken to reinforce the 12,000 of trade is one which will be read with at Kalafat, still the whole Turkish force and the supposing the supposing that as many as 20,000 of trade is one which will be read with at Kalafat, still the whole Turkish force also appears a large increase in raw materials imported. Another return by the Board of trade is one which will be read with at Kalafat, still the whole Turkish force also appears a large increase in raw materials imported. Another return by the Board of trade is one which will be read with at Kalafat, still the whole Turkish force one identification of the Russia.

Reschid Pasha has inquired of M. Burk milar invasions."

On the Asiatic borders the Turks are great bulk of the community. There also robber chief Yanni is to be sent from into the hands of the Turks immediately. at Kalafat, still the whole strain lorder considerable interest at the present time thus concentrated in Losser Wallachia when rumours are rife of deficient grain whether, in case of a war, the Russians would smount only to 32,000 men; indeed crops here and on the continent. This document shows the amount of foreign and colonial Flour imported into this country during the first nine months of wheat, as well as other grain, taken from Russia, has been very large, and equalled From first to last the movements of the during the nine months as much as imported during the entire year of 1852. From France, notwithstanding her own wants, she has supplied us with a considerable quantity, while in the instances of Tuscany and the Papal States the amounts have actually doubled those of 1852. There has been a very quiet week in our Corn Market, the sales being confined to the consumptive purchasers of the millers and dealers. Prices in a few instances have been in favor of buyers, but generally holders are very firm, and as the stock, especially of Flour, is small, there is a growing feeling that higher rates are to be looked for. The continental accounts show a remarkable degree of stagnation in almost all the markets. the disturbed state of Eastern Europe,

operations of the Russian main body confess our disbelief in the general lesson now locked out will be considerably aug-which, at the first passage of the Danube which they seem to convey. We cannot mented, but they will be compelled to forepretend to be of opinion that the conditi- go the advanced rate of wages previously ons of past times are reversed, and that conceded them. The return of the col-the military ascendancy of the Czar has liers to their employment at their previous wages, coupled with the report of a disposition on the part of the French. Government to modify the import duties on iron, that article has been purchased freely at advanced rates, and considerable activity prevails in all departments of the trade. Our produce markets, influenced by the warlike advices, and the suspension of works in the manufacturing districts, rights of the Orthodox Church.

"We at the same time announced to have been in an inactive state.

> IRELAND. - Mr Dargan has contributed £100 towards the relief of the sufferers by the late flood at Mallow.

Large tracts of country are still flooded

are published, so that it is not easy to learn the facts in such matters; but there is no From Willmer & Smith's European Times doubt that four or five cases of cholera of the very worst description made their appearance in one locality on Sunday evening, and taat before next morning three of them terminated in death.

> RUSSIA AND TURKEY .- Bucharest, Nov. the state of seige over Moldavia. The Prince has not left Bucharest to this day, notwithstanding recent events in Lesser Wallachia, conceiving that his presence may be required at points best to be reached from this capital. The Turkish force which crossed from Widdin is reported to be more considerable than was first supposed. Omer Pacha is not there in person. The Turkish Commander has thrown up entrenchments at Kalafat and constructstructed a tete de pont, from which it is inferred that a permanent bridge will be made from Wallachia to the eyot over daily take place in great numbers, notwithstanding the strict surveillness exercised. The Rossian Troops under General Dannenburg are echeloned from Krajowa to Slatina, their strength is variously estimated at from 20,000 upwards. The Russian commander has notified that " to protect his army from the cupidity of mercenary dealers," the price of supplies will in future be fixed by the Russian military authorities. The commodities are more-over to be paid for in bills, instead of in cash. The military authorities fix their own prices on things they choose to 'buy. The two Princes have been got rid of, and Russian agents traverse the country, carrying on a sort of convass for the Czar, and preparing a list of his supposed adherents. The people are promised a remission of three-fourths of the existing taxes, pesiden the construction of Railways and Telegraphs.

Another account states that " the government of Wallachia is carried on by a commission, and the Russians have siezed all the public funds and treasuries. The prices of goods and victuals have been fixed at a very low rate by the military authorities. Whenever any dealer asks high prices, he is at once seized and flogged by the soldiers, who superintend the public markets. The Russians in their Britain expect instructions from their inspiration of Russia, governments authorising them to leave the country.

Constantinople, Oct. 27 .- The combined fleet have not yet reached this port. Constantinople is perfectly tranquil. The

grins with arms and the materials of war by the port of Cattaro. A later despatch from Constantinople of the 31st ult. announces a second conflict between the Russians and Turks, which took place on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, not far from Battoun.

Belgrade, Nov. 3 .- The official Gazette of the Servian Government contains a decree, by which every person capable of bearing arms is ordered to possess himself of a good serviceable rifle. Parties needing the article may obtain it at cost price from the arsenal. Prince Alexander has assured the Porte that no foreign pow-er will be allowed to violate the Servian been named Minister of War. territory.

SWEARING-IN OF THE TURKISH TROOPS, -The news from Constantinople contains some details of the scene which took place at Shumla, when the oath of fidelity sworn by the army in the presence of the Grand Mufti, who was in his robes of state with the Koran in his hand. was, that the men should shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the sovereign rights of the Ottoman Throne. Omer Pacha addressed a speech to "the Asiatic. African, and European officers and soldiers,3 after which the Grand Mofu offered up a orayer, the Amen to which was repeated by the whole army. The drums then beat, and a prolonged shout of "Long live the Sultan' was raised. Omer Pacha refused to premit the troops to defile before him, saying that he would not accept such a superior to the enemy.

Though we are at a loss to understand the demand of the operatives continues to foreigners present were Mr Neal, the British Though we are at a loss to understand increase rather than diminish, and not ish Consul at Varna, a son of Baron Property and Consul Print who received

LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S MA NIFESTO.

By the Grace of God, We, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, &c.,

"By our manifesto of the 14th of June, of the present year, we informed our fairh-tul and well-beloved subjects of the motives which made it incumbent upon us to demand from the Ottoman Porte inviolable guarantees in favour of the sacred

them that all our efforts to bring the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity, and to the faithful observance of treaties, had remained fruitless, and that, consequently, we deemed it inin different paats of Ireland, but for the last two days the rains have entirely ceasin adopting that measure, we still enter-tained the hope that the Porte will confess its errors, and would resolve to give satis-

"Our expectations have been deceived. "It is in vain also that the great Powers of Europe have endeavoured by their exhortations to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Government. It is by a declaration of war, by a proclamation replete with false accusations against Russia, that it replied to the pacific efforts of Europe, and to our forbearance. Finally, enrolling in the ranks of its army the re-3.--Prince Gortschakoff has now extended volutionis:s of all countries, the Porte has commenced hostilities on the Danube .-Russia is provoked to the combat; no other means is left than a recourse to arms to compel the Ottoman Government to respect treaties, and to obtain from it the reparation of the offences by which it responded to our most moderate demands, and to our legitimate solicitude for the defence of the orthodox faith in the East, which is also the religion of the Russian people.
"We are firmly convinced that our faith-

ful subjects will join in the faithful prayers which we address to the Most High, that made from Wallachia to the eyot over His hands may deign to bless our arms in against Widdin. Desertions to the Turks the holy and just cause which has at all times found ardent defenders in our pious

"'In te Domine sqeravi; non confoundar in aeternum

Done at Tsarskoè-Selo, the 20th day of October (3rd of November), in the year of Grace, 1853, and the 28th of our reign.

NICHOLAS. (Signed) Upon the above document the Patrie

makes the following observations:-"This manifesto will not deceive anybody. In declaring that the Ottoman Porte has violated treaties, and that by its offences it has provoked hostilities, it appears to forget that it speaks to the whole world which knows the facts, and which law, and civilization. We are assured moreover, that the manifesto is conceived in a spirit to prove as exact the intention attributed to Russia to carry on a war of extermination against Turkey.

It appears that it was not the fort of Isplace, and bearing the same name, that was burnt by the Russian gun-boats.

A communication from Constantinople

states that the most perfect tranquility prevailed, and that the pay of the functionaries and the army were regularly kept up-

Yanni Cattergi, the famous Smyrna ban-

following are the conditions insisted on in places in the Principalities to be given

stated to have obtained several decided advantages over the Russian army.

On the 2nd instant the English and French Fleets, under the command of Admirals Dundas and Hamelin, anchored in the Bospherous, and the commanders proceeded to Constantinople.

Five Russian officers, prisoners of war, arrived at Constantinople on the 4th. A telegraph despatch states that the

Turks have taken Cherkedy, a town in 25,000 Turks have crossed the Danube, at Widden, into Wallachia.

Fresh military levies are being raised

FRANCE.—The Russians in Paris speak of the overthrow and annihilation of the Turkish armies in Europe and Asia with

as much certainty as if it was already a fait accompli. Within a month from the present time, they say, an overwhelming force from Bessarabia will sweep the Turks from the Principalities like chaff before the wind, and the Ottoman Empire itself will be at the mercy of the Czar. Great sympathy continues to be mani-

fested by the public of Paris for the Turks, and the Government-by allowing the venders of the newspapers to announce with a loud voice: "defeat of the Russians; victory of the Turks!" which is contrary to the police regulations-are believed to encourage and support it.

Cowley who promised to use his good offi. ces in the matter.

It is stated that owing to the conduct of the Czar upon the Oriental question, the position of the Russian ambassador at Paris, becomes every day more embarassing. A rumour has been circulated that General Canrobert goes to St. Petersburgh on a special mission. Nothing possitive is

known of the nature of his instructions. ITALY .- Advices from Rome state that the exciting news from the banks of the Danube has raised the blood of not only the young soldiers of the army of occupation, but even the oldest veterans in the service, and that numerous applications have been transmitted to the competent authorities for permision to witness the operations of

the Turkish army.

The Indian mail has arrived at Trieste-Dates from Calcutta, Oct. 3; Bombay Oct. 14; Hong Kong, Sept. 27. The troops in Burmah are besieged on all sides. by chiefs who represent that they are acting under the authority of the King of Ava. The absurd report of a Russian army invading Khiva and Bokhara are renewed. Whilst the Czar is being beaten in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, which we have no doubt is the fact, it is not the moment to undertake such wild enterprises. Shanghai has been occupied by the insurgents since the 7th of September, and on the, 12th of September they completely routed the government troops at Amoy.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN AND SHEDIAC RAILWAY .- During the past week, the Hon. Mr Gray has been examining minutely the whole of the Railway line from this city to Shediac in company with Mr. Gites, Chief Engineer with a view to the final location of the entire line forthwith.

The usual monthly meeting of the Railway Board takes place here to-morrow.

HEAVY ROBBERY .- On Tuesday night last, the office of Messrs. B. Lingely & Co., at Indian Town was entered and robped of Bank Notes amounting to the sum of Eight Hundred and Ninety-Four Pounds. The robbers effected an entrance by breaking through the floor, and the key of the safe having being left in the premises, they soon rifled it of its contents. The Notes are all of the Bank of British North America, and as their numbers are given in an advertisement in another column, the rogues may be detected if the public are on their guard. A reward of £100 is offered for the detection of the thieves or the recovery of the money.

BRIDGE AT HAMMOND RIVER .- We regret to state that the expensive double Truss Bridge over the Hammond River on the post-road to Hampton has been reriously damaged by the late freshet, and it has judged them in the name of justice, is feared, will come down .- It has settled more than two feet, owing as is supposed to the undermining of the pier in the centre of the river, but as yet the water is too high to ascertain the exact cause of the mischief.—The bridge is not now in a con-dition to cross with safety; and should it atchka, but a small town situated near that unfortunately be carried away, travelling on this route will be seriously impeded .-New-Brunswicker.

NOVA SCOTIA

On visiting the Gas Works yesterday afternoon, we found the workmen engaged in completing what appeared to us to be dit, is to be brought to Constantinople for the last connection in the apparatus necestrial, with a view it is stated, of proving sary for the production of Gas. Some public markets. The Russians in their dit, is to be brought to constant in the last connection of Gas. Some entrenchments on the left bank of the Danthe make no preparations to cross the rihim to be one of the chiefs of the secret
trifling adjustments have yet to be made societies established at Smyrna, under the inspiration of Russia.

A despatch from Vienna states that the of the buildings in Water Street, and as an ultimatum presented by Omer Pacha to soon as the persons employed can put the Prince Gortschakoff:—"All the strong necessary fittings in the houses yet unsupplied with them, it will be in general use

The Gas company of Charlottetown are also making fair progress with their works, and Hazard's Gazzette says it is expected to have the Gas burning about the commencement of January. We also learn from the same paper that at a recent meeting of the Company the Directors were authorized to borrow a sum of money not exceeding £2,500 on the security of the Compony -Pictou Eastern Chronicle.

CANADA.

THE KINGSTON FIRE .- We copy the following additional particulars of the late fire at that place from the Kingston Whig of the 12th instant :-

We stop the press to announce one of the most terrible conflagrations that have visited Kingston for many years. About three o'clock this morning, the store on Scohell's Whart occupied jointly by the owner & Messrs. John Miller & Co., was discovered to be on fire,-It having caught from the sparks escaping from the smokepipes of he Free Trader. This store was soon burned with the stables of Mr. Henry Bartliff at the old Military Hospital. The fire then spread along the wharves burning down the storehouses of the Hon. J. Hamilton and Messrs. Macpherson & Crane, extending thence to the stores both back and front of Mr. Hendry's and Mr. Wati's all of which were completely destroyed; these two latter were well known as the McLeod and Smith properties. The stone house of John Macaulay, occupied by the Quartermaster General's and Assistant Adjutant General's departments and that on the opposite corner, the old elieved to encourage and support it.

Kirby property were saved.—The books Several meetings of the English-protest- of Mr. Hamilton's office were all burned; ants residents of Paris have been held, several steamers and other craft were in distinguished honor until he had gained a with the object of obtaining the erection of immediate danger, but were fortunately The firmness of the employers is resisting to victory over the Russians. Among the demand of the operatives continues to the demand of the operative continues to the de Though we are at a loss to understand how these events could have been permitted, in pursuance of any preconceived policy on the part of the Russians, we must live on either side, the number of operatives continues to the diminish, and not increase rather than diminish, and not isk Consul at Varna, a son of Baron sorting there in such numbers, and creditation only is there every reason to apprehend that before any arrangement is conceded a splendid charger as a present from Omer lutions were passed, and a deputation sub-increase rather than diminish, and not increase rather than diminish, and not isk Consul at Varna, a son of Baron only is there every reason to apprehend that before any arrangement is conceded a splendid charger as a present from Omer lutions were passed, and a deputation sub-increase rather than diminish, and not increase rather than diminish and no