

The Herald says that previous to the meeting of the cabinet on Thursday, the heads of the war department assembled at the chancery of the exchequer's. The Herald learns from good authority that Sir James Graham will not quit the admiralty. Lord Panmure has left town for his seat in Scotland.

By Electric Telegraph.—The Standard does not think the rumour of Lord Palmerston's return to office deserving of credit upon any other hypothesis than his succession to Lord Aberdeen as prime minister.

GENERAL NEWS.—The Journal des Debats has published a copy of the protocol, signed at Vienna, by the four Powers, on the 5th instant, with the joint note which was sent to the Porte. The circular of instructions, which was at the same time sent to Constantinople, to guide the respective ambassadors to act in execution of the Protocol, has also been made public.

A fresh element of discord has been introduced. Persia has declared war against Turkey, and it is reported, against England also, all which must have been brought about by some unaccountable intrigues of the Czar. A disclosure of these intrigues may put a stop to the vacillating policy we have fruitlessly pursued hitherto, and we must teach the Czar the weight of our power. It will be very deplorable if, after all, it will be required to send a French army to turn the Czar out of the Principalities, since every statesman must dread the consequences. The French may afterwards say that they will keep Constantinople as "a material guarantee," upon some hollow pretension or another, and thus a war for territorial dominion may ensue, the end of which no man can conjecture. All which might have been avoided by a little firmness of action six months ago. In a little while the mastery over events will have slipped from our hands.

The latest news from Paris appears to confirm the fact of the entrance of the combined fleets into the Euxine, but the official intelligence of this important event has not arrived at the moment we write. At Paris the news of 'the massacre at Sinope,' has wrought the people up to a high state of indignation, and again there is 'a talk' of sending a French army to the East. Louis Napoleon is said to be wondrously irate, and vows that if he stands alone in supporting Turkey, he will do it. Of course he will, and be very glad for England to remain neutral. But we trust such an inglorious, such a disgraceful, state of things is not to sully the history of our country. As the Russian Czar has repeatedly said that he should consider the entry of a single man-of-war into the Black Sea as a declaration of war, it remains to be seen whether M. Kisseleff and Baron Brunow will demand their passports. It will not meet the case if the combined fleets are merely to pass into the Euxine to keep the Russians and Turks from fighting on the waters, they must be forced to remain quiescent on land also, and this can only be done by chastising the Czar for his unprovoked aggressions.

There is no news from France this week. The Emperor has presided at a Council of his Ministers, and the result of their deliberations is supposed to be a determination to bring Russia by force of arms, to her proper bearings.

There was a rumour in Paris that a hostile meeting had taken place between the French and American ambassadors.

Lord Palmerston's resignation is universally believed at Paris, and in the other capitals of Europe, to be occasioned by a difference of opinion about the Eastern question, and "nothing else." Beyond the assurance of the Aberdeen organs, that the secession was caused by the difference of opinion about the Reform Bill, nothing positive is known.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL REVIEWS.—Commercial affairs, pending that Christmas holidays, are generally marked with a quiet feeling; but at the present time the usual depression is augmented by political causes.—The very alarming state of affairs in Eastern Europe, with a disunited Cabinet at home, caused by the resignation at the present critical period of one of the leading statesmen of the age, in whose abilities and official experience the people of this country had the greatest possible confidence, tend to exercise a most prejudicial effect upon monetary and commercial matters. The retirement of Lord Palmerston is still looked upon as having an intimate connexion with the Russo-Turkish dispute; but the time has now arrived when the allies of Turkey must declare their intentions to the world, as the late advices from the theatre of war reports the squadrons of England and France and Turkey, as having entered the Black sea, and as rumour asserts, sailed for Sebastopol. Now as the entry of these fleets was to be considered by the Emperor of Russia as a declaration of war on the part of the allies, it remains to be seen whether he will accept it as such, and provoke a combat upon the very spot where he is most vulnerable. A rumour was in existence to-day that the Russian Ambassadors at Paris and London had received letters of recall, and had demanded their credentials; but though it was received with credit it has not since been confirmed.

In commercial circles there is a strong feeling of impatience at the prolonged state of uncertainty which exists as to the course Eng-

land intends to adopt upon the Eastern dispute, and complaints are being made that business is checked and damage done to general commerce by the existing suspense. It is quite certain had an open energetic course of action been entered upon at the outset, this vexatious question would never have reached its present huge dimensions, and that the Emperor of Russia, seeing our determination, would have paused ere putting his aggressive policy into execution.

There continues a good demand for money for commercial purposes, and notwithstanding the many barriers to the progress of trade at the present time, the supply continues quite adequate to the demand—the general rate of good bills being the minimum of the Bank of England five per cent, but on first-class short dated paper discounters have been satisfied with lower rates.

PERSIA.—The following is given by the Bombay Gazette as the substance of a private Persian letter dated Isphahan, Sept. 20:—"All Persia is thrown into a state of suspense and anxiety by the disappearance of his Majesty the King of Persia from Teheran, with 30,000 cavalry, 1000 pieces of cannon, and 3000 camels loaded with ammunition. We are completely at a loss to conjecture the object of the expedition or the place of its destination.—Some surmise that his Majesty has hastened to co-operate with Turkey against the lawless aggressions of Russia; whilst others with better reason, are of a different opinion. Persia's uniting with Russia in the present crisis would at once excite the animosity of the Dounees (as all the Turks belong to that sect), and a religious war might be the upshot."

A communication from Berlin says:—"It is credibly asserted that the Shah of Persia has declared war against England, as well as against Turkey, at the instigation of Russia. This statement must be received with caution.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Debats says the rupture of diplomatic relations between Persia and England is officially confirmed, and that Persia has concluded a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with Russia against Turkey.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA

We have been favored with the following extract from a private letter:—

"... of the ... has just returned from Constantinople, and certainly has been extremely lucky. He got letters from the Seraskier Pacha to Omer Pacha, who treated him with the greatest kindness. He arrived the day before the action, and he sat beside Omer during the whole of the battle. They had a most brilliant view of the whole thing,—a beautiful sunny morning, without a cloud, and a fine west wind blowing the smoke away.—They were on the south side of the Danube, where it is only a third of a mile in breadth, and the bank on their side being very high ground, they sat and looked down on the plain on the opposite shore, which is flat, so that the Russian fire all struck 100 feet below the spot where Omer Pacha and his staff were placed. The action began at eleven o'clock, by several columns of Russians, in all about 10,000, crossing the plain to attack the Turkish intrenchments, which had been hastily thrown up in the night, the Turks having crossed to the number of 4,000 the previous evening.

"The Turks allowed these columns to advance well into the plain, and then the heavy batteries, which were Omer Pacha's head (on the right bank) opened upon them; next the batteries on the island, and then the guns in the intrenchment, which last were of small calibre, and only six in number. — says it was a tremendous sight to see the effect of the Turkish guns on the Russian columns the moment they had got the range: the Turks are inferior to none in artillery, and they tore the column to pieces: the whole action lasted four hours. The Russians continued advancing, their guns playing into the intrenchment, which was little more than breast high, but when they got close up, the carnage was frightful, as the Turks had 500 armed with the Minié rifle, and drilled on the Chasseurs de Vincennes system, who picked them off at every shot, beside the incessant fire of grape which the Turks kept up.

"— says he saw the heavy shot and grape clearing regular alleys through the columns. He looked down and saw everything as perfectly as if it were a review seen from a hill. He saw one officer knocked down from his horse, who was evidently a general, for they immediately carried him far to the rear, and a carriage drove up furiously and took him away. By the time the columns were within 300 yards they deployed, and Omer Pacha and every one expected to see them attempt to storm this low intrenchment with the bayonet, as they were three times the number of Turks; but, after marching to within twenty yards of the narrow ditch, which my friend cleared at an easy jump, entrenchment and all, immediately after the action, they fairly turned tail and ran for it, the Turks giving them grape and musketry until they were out of sight.

"The Russians had about fifteen guns with them the whole time, which did a good deal of execution, killing a few Turks and a great

many horses; the latter of course, standing higher than a parapet, for they had some irregular cavalry in the work. The Turkish artillery and musketry were kept up with a rapidity of fire that — could not have been imagined. Omer Pacha is about 50 years of age, adored by his army, of great military acquirements and information, and a perfect Turk in coolness and presence of mind. The whole four hours of the action he sat cross-legged, with his long pipe in his hand, never at any moment changing a muscle of his countenance, and directing everything himself by means of his bugler, who stood beside him, and sounded to the intrenchment across the river any order required. Several French, Spanish, and other foreigners in the Turkish service, who were present, all agreed that they never saw anything so grand or so perfect to the whole course of their experience; and perhaps no other action was ever seen so perfectly in all its details. The enthusiasm of the Turks was tremendous when the Russians broke and ran. The cry of 'God bless the Sultan' rose from the entrenchments, the island, and the whole Turkish army behind Omer.

"One thing speaks badly for the Russians; saw the officers pricking their men on with their swords, to try to make them dash on, but they would not. He walked over the field half an hour after the action, and describes the carnage as immense; there must have been 1000 killed, and wounded innumerable—lying in dozens, dismembered and torn to pieces by the grape, thrown in about portant. The Russians are very sickly; the Turks, on the contrary, are in high condition and great spirits.—The senior medical officer, a Frenchman, assured — that he had only two per cent sick."

DENMARK.—Berlin (Monday)—According to advices from Copenhagen, it is asserted that a line of defence round the capital against an attack by sea is to be thrown up as in the year 1848, and that a corps of artillery has already received orders to undertake the necessary works. A concentration of troops in the island of Zealand is also talked of.

VIENNA, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Persian Minister after breaking off diplomatic relations with the Porte retired to Bagdad. The reason why part of Luders' corps went to the Crimea was that there was an insurrection there on the 29th November in favour of Turkey.

Austrian Budget for 1854 shows a deficit of 45,000,000fl. under the head of ordinary expenses.

All the principal factories in Stockport are now working only forty hours a week.

The pope has, by special favour, admitted Cardinal Wiseman as a member of the Congregation of Immunity.

It is understood that a bill is to be introduced at the meeting of Parliament, with a view to throw open the coasting trade to foreign ships, and thus disposing of this "last rag" of protection.

UNITED STATES.

Destruction of McKay's "Great Republic" by fire.—It was reported last evening that a private despatch had been received from New York, giving information that McKay's celebrated Great Republic (4,000 tons) was destroyed by fire in New York, together with her cargo. We publish the report as we hear it, and are not accountable for its correctness.—St. John News.

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A Buctouche Correspondent writes us as follows:—"This place was visited on Saturday last by one of the most furious gales that has been experienced here for the last 30 years. It commenced from the S. S. E. at about nine at night, gradually increasing till it swelled into a furious hurricane. Many buildings were unroofed or blown down. The roof of James M'Phelim's new steam mill, 120 feet in length, was blown off and carried to a distance of 70 feet in one sheet. Many buildings were entirely demolished. One unfortunate family was compelled to seek a shelter during that fearful night, and narrowly escaped being buried beneath the falling rafters of their burning house. Our roads are completely strewn with broken and uprooted trees. Many a stately pine that long had braved the storm of ages and the revolutions of time bowed its hoary head to the messenger of destruction that the Spirit of the Storm sent forth upon that fearful night.—Freeman

NOVASCOTIA.—December 31, 1853.—Barrington via Chester, per Telegraph to American Consul:—Packet Ship Staffordshire, from Liverpool for Boston, struck on the Blood Rock, south of Sable Island, yesterday morning at one o'clock—210 souls on board—soon after sunk. Mate, second Mate, and seventeen others arrived at Cape Sable at 10, same morning, destitute of clothes, and frost bitten. Shelburne, via Chester—per Telegraph to same party.—Staffordshire, from Liverpool for Boston, struck on the Blood Rock, near Sable Island. Third Mate, Boatswain, and twelve others, picked up and landed here.—About 150 passengers with the master went down in the ship.

Blankets! Blankets!

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals, a large stock of Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Sheets, Counterpanes, Horse Blankets, Rugs, Druggets, Pilots Beaver, Whitney and West of England, broad CLOTHS, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Sateens, Russel Cord, Moleskins, Drills, Vettings, &c., &c. Also a large assortment of Orisons, Coburgs, Delains, Lamas, Crapes, Embroidered and Robe Wool Dresses, Galaplays, Tartans, Tweeds, and other Cloak Materials, Printed Calicoes, Gingham, Scotch Homespun, Apron, and Furniture Check, Rolled Cambric, Twilled Silicles, Casbans, and Embossed Linings, Waddings, Grey and White Cottons, Muslins, Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Collars, Lace Veils, Mitts, Flowers, Aprons, Bonnet Silks, Velvet, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, Black Crapes, Gloves, Stockings, Shawls, black brown and white Stays, Polka Jackets, Linen, Oil Cloth, Printed cloth Table Covers, Towels, Diner, Fine Linen, Large Shawls, Brown Black, and Slate Holland, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Fur, Co. h. Tweed and Fur Caps, Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Mufflers, Men and Boys Wool Plaid, Carpet Bags, Boots, Shoes, Trimmings, Small Wares, &c., &c. No second price. Good TE. 1s. 8d. per lb.

MICHAEL RYAN.

Glasgow House, Chatham November 4, 1853. N. B. Highest price allowed for Homespun Cloth, Socks, and Mitts.

M. R.

NOTICE.

All Persons having just claims against the Estate of the late DAVID SWAYNE, Esq., of Chatham, Deceased, late of H. M. Customs, are requested to render the same to Jno. M. Johnson, Esq., within Three Months from this Date, duly Attested; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment of the same to him.

AMELIA WAYNE, Administratrix. Miramich, October 29, 1853.

For Sale or to Let.

The Subscriber begs to return thanks for the Liberal Patronage he has received while keeping a House of Entertainment, and being about retiring from the Business, will Sell or Let, on Liberal Terms, the well known Commodious

HOUSE WITH THE STABLES, &c., attached.

situate in Douglstown, at present occupied by him. WILLIAM PARK. Douglstown, 29th December, 1853.

HAY SCALES.

For Sale or to Let, the HAY SCALES near the Post Office. For further particulars enquire at the Chatham Auction Rooms.

Also for Sale 30 dozen of HAIRS finished in the neatest manner and warranted a good article. Cheap for Cash. WM. LHTSON. Chatham Auction Rooms. Chatham December 13, 1853.

TO LET.

The FARM, formerly occupied by EDWARD JOHNSTON, on the rear side of the Road, leading from Chatham Ferry, to the rear Lots, comprising about

50 Acres of Land,

all cleared and fenced, with an excellent WELL of water, House, Barn, and Out-houses, all in good order; possession first of May next, for particulars apply to

RICHARD HUTCHISON. Douglstown, 29th December, 1853.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY, of New Brunswick, at Miramichi, will be held at Witherell's Hotel Newcastle, on FRIDAY, the thirteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

ALEXANDER MORRISON, Secretary. Miramichi, 27th December, 1853.

LOGS WANTED.

The subscribers are prepared to purchase 3000 HEMLOCK or PINE LOG and 600 CEDAR LOGS, for the purpose of building a bridge across the big Nepisiguit River. Payment will be made in Cash on delivery.

Description and particulars on application to WILLIAM MOLLOY, Commissioner for Big JOHN FERGUSON, Nepisiguit River. Bathurst, 13th December, 1853.

Five Pounds Reward.

The Subscriber will pay Five Pounds Currency, to any Person, that will give him such information or the names of persons that can give such evidence as shall convict the person or persons who have TRESPASSED on and taken TIMBER, Wood, &c. off his land, during the past year, or that may henceforth do so. The name of the person giving the information will be kept secret if requested.

CALEB McCULLEY. Miramichi, December 21, 1853.

D. G. MACLAUCHLAN, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE—Opposite the Court House Bathurst, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

HOUSES TO LET

in the Town of Chatham. Half the Dwelling House, formerly occupied by the Bank of British North America. The Double House in the upper part of the town, occupied by Mr Charles Richardson. A House on the Murphy property. HENRY CUNARD.

CONSUMPTION.

Every body knows is a flattering disease. It commences and progresses so insidiously, that before one is aware of it, the lungs are a mass of ulcers, then a sudden exposure or change from heat to cold, produces an inflammation, and in a few days or weeks, it is said, he or she died of nasty CONSUMPTION. For all troubled with cough or lung complaint, we would refer to the advertisement on the outside of this paper of Judson's Chemical Extract of "Cherry and Lungwort," which is said to be a certain cure for this awful disease. Also Ayer's Turkish Balm, the great Turkish Hair Restorative.