

at Nargen, where he would likely remain for some time in charge of the flying squadron, which will maintain the blockade as long as the weather will permit. The Falcon and other vessels are reported by the Harrier, which also came in to day from Faro Sound, to be still watching the Swedish coast, as an American trader, now in one of the ports there, will, it is understood, endeavour to land a lot of revolvers in Russia whenever she can elude the vigilance of our cruisers. That same vessel, it is said, succeeded in a similar enterprise last year, and they therefore reckon the more confidently on being able to carry out their plans this year also. There are other places, however, where similar arrangements are in progress.

At Dubeck, in particular, it is known that preparations are making to despatch vessels for Liban and other Russian ports the moment it is thought they may be enabled to reach their destination. These cargoes, however, chiefly consist of colonial produce, of which they are said to stand in great need on the northern shores of the Gulf of Finland, and in the Russian portion of the Gulf of Bothnia. It is not unlikely that brimstone and saltpetre may also be forwarded by that route, as the transit by railway through Kouisberg does not afford the same facilities as formerly.

The King of Sardinia.—A telegraph report from Marselles, dated Thursday, the 22nd, 10 a. m., says:—The King of Sardinia has just disembarked. He has been conducted to the Prefecture by the public authorities and an immense multitude.

THE CRIMEA.—We have received telegraphic intelligence from Trieste, dated the 22nd, containing news from Constantinople of the 12th, which states that General Vivian was hard pressed by the Russian troops under General Wrangel, and that he had demanded to be reinforced in his cavalry arm.

Illness of Prince Paskiewitch.—Accounts from Warsaw represent Prince Paskiewitch as seriously ill. The King of Prussia has sent Dr. Schonbein, the court physician, to the suffering veteran.

Convention with Sweden.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—The rumours alluded to yesterday with reference to the mission of General Canrobert to Stockholm are stated on good authority to be well founded, and no doubt appears to be entertained that he has succeeded in his object. The terms of military convention have, it is affirmed, been agreed on, in virtue of which Sweden will furnish a contingent next spring, to act conjointly with us in the event of peace not being made before then, and her gunboats will co-operate with our feet in the north. It is also stated that an army, composed of French, English, and Swedes, will be sent to Courland, so that both Austria and Prussia will be forced to declare themselves. The inducement offered to Sweden to take this important step is not positively stated, but there can be no difficulty in believing that the restoration of Finland, so dear to the hearts of the Swedish people, is one of the principle conditions of their joining the alliance. Thus Russia finds herself gradually hemmed in, and if she does not come to terms we may fully expect next year will witness events as great, if not greater, than any that have yet occurred.—The effect produced on Poland by an allied army occupying Courland, is not difficult to foresee, and from that moment Austria and Prussia may have quite as much to dread as our present enemy.

On Thursday it was positively stated in Paris that General Canrobert had succeeded in obtaining the signature of the King of Sweden to a convention under which the Swedish army and navy will co-operate with the allies next spring. General Canrobert has been decorated with the Swedish order of Seraphins, which is usually conferred on crowned heads, or the members of sovereign families. His mission to Copenhagen is now the great point of interest—want of success there might neutralise the advantages gained at Stockholm, as it is not believed that the two Scandinavian powers could each adopt a distinct policy.

A letter from Copenhagen, in Voss's Gazette of Berlin, says—The people are preparing a grand reception for General Canrobert, who is expected here in a few days, and will thus testify the sympathies of the Danish people for the Western Powers, and its disposition to take part in the war against Russia. Notwithstanding the statement of certain journals, the General will be received here with the greatest enthusiasm; the students in particular, and the society of workmen have announced their intentions to take part in the reception.

It is announced from Berlin that the Russian loan has been concluded.

Turkish Victory.—The Russians are accustomed to speak of the Ottoman army and its general in chief as "Turkish hordes" commanded by an Austrian renegade, and invariably affect to treat them with contempt. Omar Pasha taught them last year some severe lessons on the Danube, and his presence in Asia menaces the Muscovites with further disaster. The victory he has just gained on the Ingour, must increase the mortification of the enemy whom he has beaten wherever he met him. Since the landing at Suchum Kaleh, Omar Pasha has shown great activity, and his rapid advance is not the least amongst his achievements. The succour of Kars was beyond his means, for he had neither sufficient force nor time for the march. He adopted a plan of operations which indirectly served that object by creating a diversion in the more exposed provinces of Russia herself. With that view he prepared to advance into Mingrelia, fixing the occupation of Kutais in Imeritia, as the immediate result of a short campaign. Retaining his head-quarters at Suchum Kaleh, he sent on his troops as fast as they ar-

rived to Shamserei, lower down the coast. The Russians easily anticipated his intentions, and concentrated a force behind the Ingour, a river which, rising in the mountains of Circassia, flows through a hilly country until it falls into the sea at Anaklia. Our last letters from Suchum Kaleh are of the 30th October. And they informed us that Omar Pasha would join his troops in two or three days and march into the interior. A telegraphic message from Constantinople has brought us the intelligence that on the 6th instant he crossed the Ingour. He had about twenty thousand men under his command, and the Russians, who were strongly entrenched behind redoubts on the opposite bank are variously estimated at from ten to sixteen thousand. Omar Pasha's veterans plunged into the river, with the water up to their armpits, gained the other side, attacked the Russian redoubts with the bayonet, and carried them in the face of a desperate resistance from the enemy. The Russians, driven from their entrenchments, took to flight, leaving their cannon, a quantity of ammunition, and forty prisoners in the hands of the Turks. The Ottoman loss was only sixty eight killed and two hundred and twenty wounded, while the Russians left four hundred dead on the field, with what appears an enormous proportion of officers—two of superior rank, and one hundred sabalturns. If this be correct, the Russian troops, supposed to have been made up of regulars and Georgian Militia, must have required a great deal of leading. A French despatch states that Omar Pasha pursued his march without delay, and as it was not expected that the enemy could collect any considerable force to oppose him, it is not improbable that he has before this time entered the capital of Imeritia. His future operations are necessarily involved in uncertainty. An opinion prevails that he will remain at Kutais for the winter, and collect around him a large army, with which to open the campaign in the next year. On the other hand, it is suggested that the climate of Georgia is more favourable to campaigning in winter than in the summer, and some anticipations are entertained that an active general like Omar Pasha will not be satisfied without striking further and more decisive blows.

Monetary and Commercial Review.—It was feared by many persons that the Bank of Directors would be compelled yesterday to tighten the screw, owing to the continued heavy drain of gold from their coffers, but the "Parlour" separated without any alteration being reported. The rumour has generally prevailed during the week in the metropolis, that Government have resolved upon giving the Bank of England permission to enlarge its issue to a considerable amount on Government Securities. It is stated that a good deal of confidence was placed in the rumour by persons well known in the commercial world, and it is probable that a knowledge or expectation of the movement has caused the directors to pause before adding to the present high rates of discount.

The demand for money is exceedingly active, and the market presents a very stringent aspect. The minimum rate of the Bank of England continues at 6 per cent for best, and 7 per cent for inferior bills; but out of doors the rate of discount is a little higher than that of the Bank. A leading feature in the market is a very active demand from members of the Stock Exchange, who hold a large amount of Consol Scrip of the new loan and the new Turkish scrip, and whose available means are probably straitened by the instalments falling due this week, the rate for Government Securities in the Stock Exchange, is 5 to 6 per cent. The arrivals of Australian gold are delayed by contrary winds, and the small supplies otherwise received have been almost entirely taken on continental account.—The next West India mail is expected to bring home a very large supply of specie, \$2,500,000 having left Mexico city on the 17th ult, for Vera Cruz, where it would probably reach in time for transmission to England.

The British Grain trade has been quiet since our last, and in the leading provincial markets in the united kingdom the value of Wheat has an easier tendency, but Spring Corn fully preserves its buoyancy, and prices still look upwards. The prevalence of easterly winds prevents the arrival of any large supplies of foreign grain. In Liverpool the trade in Wheat has been generally dull during the week, and though holders of American are willing to submit to a reduction of 3d to 4d per 7lbs, buyers are not disposed to operate. Flour has met a moderate sale at a decline of 1s. per barrel. Indian Corn has been comparatively neglected at a decline of 6d. to 1s per quarter. Oats are 1d per 45 lbs dearer, but Oatmeal is unchanged. The weather continues exceedingly fine, and after as favourable an autumn sowing as could be desired, a large portion of the Wheat plant in this district appears above the surface, and exhibits a remarkably healthy aspect.

The condition of trade in the manufacturing districts has to a considerable extent, been affected by the increased stringency of the Money market, and the difficulty generally discounting bills. At Manchester business has been decidedly checked by the above causes, as well as by the decline in Cotton since the receipt of the last advices from America.

The British Funds, notwithstanding the stringency in the Money market and the high rates of discount, have exhibited an improvement daily during the week. The rumours of the success of the mission of General Canrobert to Sweden, and the report of Russia wishing for negotiations for peace with the western powers to be resumed, together with the fact that no advance in the rate of discount had been made by the Bank of England, tended to inspire confidence and give strength to the market.—Yesterday Consols for Money were first quoted

88 3-8 to 1-2, and the sitting of the Bank Court having been protracted till late in the afternoon, a decline took place to 88 1-4. From this there was a reaction to 88 1-2 to 5-8, at which they remained to the official close. After regular hours they again went to 88 5-8 to 3-4 for money, and 88 3-4 to 7-8 for the 6th of December.

Dreadful Explosion in the Crimea.—The French Minister of War has received the following despatch from Marshal Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, Nov. 16, 6 p. m.:

Our park artillery, near Inkermann, was yesterday partly destroyed, by the explosion of three magazines, containing together 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 a partial explosion took place. The explosion occurred at four o'clock, and by six o'clock the French and English workmen were masters of the fire. Our loss consists of 30 killed, including two officers, and some 100 wounded, among whom are 10 officers; I believe the loss of our Allies is about the same as our own. 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.

FALL & WINTER GOODS

The Subscribers have received by recent arrivals, a large STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

which they offer for Sale, (for cash only) at a small advance over cost, and which consists in part of—
BROAD CLOTHS, in black, blue, drab, &c.
Mohair do do do do
Beaver, Pilot and Whitney, in black, blue & brown, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Satinets, Scarlet, blue, white, green, and yellow Flannels, Whitney, Medium and Point Blankets, Long and square Wool SHAWLS, Plain and figured Circassians, Orleans and Coburgs, Printed Cashmeres and Delanes, Black and coloured Alpacaes and Lustres, Ginghams, Hungarians, and Dairy Robes, Gala Plaids, and Ermine Cloakings, Regattas, and Jean Stripes, Madder, and Navy blue Prints, Polka Jackets, Hoods, &c.
White and grey Shirtings, Rolled Jaconets, Cashmere, Selvages, &c.
Jaconet, mull, book, and other Muslins, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Drab and printed Moleskins, Brillings, Hemmings, and Towellings, Carpets, Onaburgs, and Counterpanes, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Fringes, Trimmings, Smallwares, &c.
Ladies Fur Bows, Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs, in Squirrel, Musk, and British Sable.

MADE CLOTHING.
Whitney, beaver, pilot, and mohair Over Coats, Dress, Frock, Sack and Shooting Coats, Boys and Mens Pants and Vests, (in great variety) Goodyear's India Rubber Coats, Pants & Leggings, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Lambswool Shirts, and Drawers, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Over Socks, 40 cases assorted Boots and Shoes, 40 sides New York Sole Leather, 20 puncheons Muscovado Molasses, 6 hds. Brown Sugar, 1 barrel Currants, 6 barrels Crushed Sugar, 1 do Seena Leaves, 20 chests TEA, 6 boxes Castor Oil, 400 boxes do. 6 barrels Pot Barley, 4 do Ground Coffee, 250 barrels Canada No. 1 S. F. FLOUR, 160 barrels Corn Meal, 24 boxes Tobacco, 10 barrels Oat Meal, 100 do Spanish Cigars, 12 Jars Snuff, 40 Tennessee Butter, 6 casks Holland GIN, 100 gross Byam Matches, 6 quarter casks Hennessy's Brandy, 4 puncheons High Proof RUM, 29 barrels Pale Ale, 60 boxes Ground Ginger, 60 bags Table Salt, 30 do Assorted Confectionary, 70 do Candles, 10 boxes Lemon Syrup, 40 boxes Ground Pepper, 60 boxes Salsaratus, 70 do Soap, 20 cans Fluid, 60 boxes Peppermint Lozenges, 1 barrel Caraway Seed, And Sundry other GOODS
BURKE & NOONAN.
Chatham, November 27, 1855.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c., &c.

JUST received per Brig. "Dandy Jim," from Montreal, and "Native Lass," from Boston. Flour, Corn Meal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soda Biscuit, Cheese, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Fluid, Matches, Nails, Figs, Castor Oil, Table Salt, Trunks, Agordeons, Sives, Confectionary, Corn Brooms, Rice, Barley, Peas, Washing Powder, Flax Seed.

PATENT MEDICINES,

From the Establishment of
FELLOWS & Co., St. John.
Fellow's Speedy Relief for Cuts, Bruises and Burns. Fellow's Dyspepsia Bitters, for indigestion, heartburn, sick head-ache. Fellow's Balsam of Liverwort and Celsafoot, for cough, asthma, and incipient consumption. Fellow's foot ache drops and Brand's itch ointment. Fellow's Golden ointment, for sore and inflamed eyes. Nobles's invigorating Balsam, for promoting the growth of the human hair.

TEN TONS, PRIME UPLAND HAY,
Cheap for Cash.

W. J. MILLAR.
Newcastle, November 29, 1855

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having decided upon closing his Retail Business, in Chatham, for the present, requests all persons indebted to him to make payment of all accounts not satisfactorily adjusted on the 10th DECEMBER, will be handed over for collection without further Notice.
A. FRASER.
Lower Water Street, Chatham, November 23, 1855.

The Northumberland Agricultural SOCIETY'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF Grains, Domestic Manufactures, Dairy Produce, &c. FOR 1855-6.

The Annual Exhibition of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will take place in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, Chatham, on THURSDAY the 11th day of JANUARY next.

The Society's has resolved to purchase the prize samples of **FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS**, and to sell these at Public Auction, immediately after the prizes have been awarded.

GRAINS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
(Price and Prize both included.)

Best sample White Bald Wheat, 2 bushels	£1 15 0
Second do. do.	1 10 0
Best sample Red do., do.	1 10 0
Second do. do.	1 5 0
Best sample Black Oats, 2 bushels	0 15 0
Second do. do.	0 12 0
Best sample White Oats, do.	0 15 0
Second do. do.	0 12 5
Best sample Barley, do.	0 15 0
Second do. do.	0 12 6
Best sample Peas, do.	1 10 0
Second do. do.	1 5 0
Best Sample Timothy Seed, 1 bushel	1 15 0
Second do. do.	1 10 0
Best Sample Carrot Seed, 2 lbs.	0 12 0
Second do. do.	0 10 0
Best sample Red Beet, do.	0 10 0
Second do. do.	0 8 0
Best sample Yellow Turnip Seed, do.	0 10 0
Second do. do.	0 8 0
Best sample Swedish Turnip Seed, do.	0 10 0
Second do. do.	0 8 0
Best sample White Beans, 1 bushel	1 5 0
Second do. do.	1 0 0
Best sample Windsor Beans, do.	1 0 0
Best do Buck Wheat	0 15 0
Second do. do.	0 12 6
Best sample Cabbage Seed, 1 lb.	0 6 0
Second do. do.	0 5 0
Best Sage, 4 ozs.	0 4 0
Best Summer Savory, do.	0 4 0
Best Parsley, 1 lb.	0 4 0

PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY.
(Prize only.)

Best sample of Butter not less than Thirty Pounds,	£0 15 0
Second do.,	0 10 0
Third do.,	0 7 6
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs.	0 12 6
Second best do.	0 7 6

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
(Prize only.)

For the Best Homespun Cloth, all wool, not less than 10 yards,	£0 15 0
Second do.,	0 10 0
For the best Homespun Cloth, cotton and wool,	0 15 0
Second best do.,	0 10 0
For the best piece of Flannel, all wool,	0 15 0
Second best do.,	0 10 0
For the best piece of Flannel, cotton and wool, 10 yards.	0 10 0
Second best do.,	0 5 0
For the best sample Woolen Socks, not less than 6 pairs,	0 7 6
Second best do.,	0 6 0
For the best sample Mitts, not less than six pairs,	0 7 6
Second best do.,	0 5 0
For best Plaid Tartan, all wool, 10 yds.	0 12 0
For best Straw Bonnet,	0 4 0
Second best do.,	0 2 6
For best Straw Hat,	0 4 0
Second best do.,	0 2 6

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule 1st. No person who has not been a member of the Society one month prior to the day of Exhibition, shall be deemed eligible to compete for any prize offered by the Society.
2nd. No premium will be awarded for any article of Domestic Manufactures, Grains, Seeds or Produce of the Dairy, which has not been wholly manufactured, raised or prepared for Exhibition, within the County.
3rd. All articles to be exhibited, must have been manufactured, raised, or produced, within one year from the date of competition.
4th. That all persons desirous to exhibit any article of Domestic Manufacture, Grains, Garden Seeds or Dairy Produce, shall accompany the same with a statement setting forth that the exhibitor is the owner of the article in question. If Domestic Manufactures, that the materials were produced, and the articles manufactured, and prepared within the county during the past year. If Grains or Seed that they were raised by the exhibitor, on the premises occupied by him during the previous year, and were not exhibited for a premium, at this Society's Shows on any former occasion. And if Dairy Produce a similar statement, subscribed by the owner. These certificates to be handed to the committee, when the articles are presented for competition.
5th. That no person who has been awarded the 1st prize for any article, shall be entitled to a second prize, for the same description of article.
6th. The Judges shall not withhold any premium on the ground that the article is unworthy.
7th. All articles intended for Exhibition to be delivered into the hands of the Receiving Committee, on the morning of the Exhibition, by 9 1/2 o'clock, and none will be admitted after 10 o'clock.
8th. No article of Grain or Seed, which has undergone any chemical, kiln, or fire-drying process, will receive a premium, or be allowed to enter for competition.

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.
Chatham, 19th November, 1855.

County and Parish Accounts.

All Persons having any Accounts with the County and all Parish Officers, are required to render their Accounts and returns duly and properly vouched to this Office on or before the 16th DECEMBER next, in order that the same may be placed in the hands of the Auditor, preparatory to their being laid before the General Sessions on the second Tuesday in January next.
By Order of the General Sessions,
EDWARD WILLISTON, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Newcastle, 9th November, 1855.