From English Papers to Octomber 6. EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC AT NEW YORK,

New York, Oct. 18.—The latest official dispatches report the south side of Sebastopol as being occupied by detachments of French and English troops, who have had distinct quarters of the town assigned to them. The Russians had concentrated their forces in the northern forts, and were occasionally firing upon the town, to which the Allies replied from the two forts which remained intact, Nicholas and Quarantine, and from the ruins or the other forts.

rts. Prince Gortschskoff in his reports describes the

Prince Gortsshakoff in his reports describes the fire of the Allies as being heavy.

The British and French engineers are making preparations by the sinking of immense mines to destroy the splendid arsenals and shipbuilding yards of Sebastopol, and thus destroy the fitness of the place for a naval stronghold.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 23rd ult., reported that 26,600 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 26th this force was increased to 33,000. He has since reported that imposing masses of the allied troops continued to threaten the left wing of the Russian army from the valley of Baidar, while a force amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men threatens the left wing of the Russians from Eupatoria.

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It is uncertain and will remain so for some time, which of those threatened attacks is the real one, out there is quite enough in Gortschakoff's dispatches to show that he considers himself seriously threatened in front on both flanks. Another significant fact is, that the English land-transport corps are in full activity; that the field batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have embarked for Eupatoria; and by the telegraphic accounts from Vienna, it is stated that the allied fleets had left Sebastopol on some secret expedition.

It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian

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It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian army is retreating.
The correspondent of the Times, writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of winter. The correspondent of the Daily News takes a different view. He says:—The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to ovacquate the north side of the harbour of Sebastopol. The extensive earthworks which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction are re-

extensive earthworks which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction are regarded as simply covers for the retreat and protection of the rear guard of the Russian army.

Carts have come in empty, from the direction of the Mackenzie heights, and have gone away laden it is supposed, with provisions. Those arrangements are supposed to indicate as intention to retire. It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the Mackenzie heights. A direct attack from Bakshi Serai is spoken of. The approach from the South being made by a route which is kept secret, and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's fortified entrenchments. South being mane by a round watch a kept sector, and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's fortified entrenchments.

Le Nord, of Brussels, takes a hopeful view of Russian affairs in the Crimea. A writer in that journal

vs: I'ue situation is not entirely to our disadvantage. and the honor of arms has been in no way compro-mised. Our men will no longer be obliged to effer themselves as a holocaust, but will be able to defend themselves in a close fight and sell their lives at a high cost.

The same paper states that out of the ten thou-

sand seamen who had undertaken with their offi-cers the defence of Schastopel, only a fourth portion of them survive, with but six or seven officers.

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The allies are reported to have established one hundred and twenty mortars at Schastopel, with which it was expected they would soon render the north side untenable.

Crimea, Ostober 3—Evening. The enemy attempted a movement against our left flank, and then withdrew. Our advanced posts still occupy their fermer line. Nothing has yet been undertaken against the northern forts.

Marshal Pelissier reports on the 1st instant, that a brilliant centest of cavalry was feught on the 29th ult, at Koughil, five leagues northeast of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by Gen. Korf, was defeated by the French cavalry, under Gen. Allouville. Six guns, twelve ammunition waggors, and ene hundred and sixty pri-ciprs of whom two were officees, were captured, besides two hundred and fifty horses of the Russian Hulads.—

Pifty of the Russians were killed: among them was Colonel Audoawski. Of the French force, six were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

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ments did not arrive by cuarting, would be compelled to submit. The Russians were themselves hard pressed by the

garrison could only hold out a little longer, would compel the bessigers to retreat.

Another letter from Kars says Omar Pacha has arrived at Batoum, and was received with greatenthuslasm by the half starved garrison of the

place.
The strength of the Corps d'Armee, which is represented at 10,000 men of all aims, does not exceed as present 4000 sabres.

The semi-official correspondent publishes news from Constantinople the 27th ult, to the officet that the Russians before Kars, had captured a Turkish convoy of provisions, destined for the garrison, to-gether with one thousand horses and three hun-A brief telegraph despatch from Hamburg states

A brief telegraph despatch from Hamburg states that on the 27th ult., six English vessels appeared before Riga, and hombarded for several hours the batteries of Dunathunde and the Virrage Douglon. On the 2nd inst., bark Precissa and five other vessels arrived at Eisinore as English prizes.

Dantzic, Friday morning, Oct, 5—The Vulture has arrived. Admiral Dundas was at Seskar in the death.

La Presse says that corn has at length reached its maximum price, and that the high quotations have brought offers of supplies from all quarters.—Large arrivals of foreign flour were shortly expected. The very day on which the articles above flour appeared in the Moniteur, a house at Havre sent a large order to New York. The price of butchers' meat is to be fixed by the authorities by decree every fortnight. Measures are being taken by the authorities of the various departments for the relief of the poorer classes.

authorities of the various departments for the relief of the poorer classes.

The Empress is in a very poor state of health. Russia.—It is stated that the discontent in Poland and the Ukraine has risen to a very serious height. The successive calls for enlistment has also deprived those parts of Russia of young and able-bodied men, as was severely felt during the recent harvest. A Government survey has been ordered, to know whether Poland can furnish sufficient corn for the supply of the army during the next campaign. It is thought that the result of this enquiry will greatly influence the decision of the Russian government as to the continuance of the war.

When the disaster of Sebastopol became known to the populace of St. Petersburgh, they became dreadfully excited, and meeting the carriage of the Empress in the streets, followed it on its way to palace with shouts of "vengeance for Sebastopol," "vengeance for Korniloff," "vengeance for Machinoff."

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the even-

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A letter from St. Petoreburg states that the evening before the Emperor's departure for the south, a grand council was held, at which it was decided to carry on the war with the utmost energy.

The Emperor went from Moecow to Nicolaieff, the great Kassian naval depot near the meuth of the river Bug, where, on the 25th, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas and Michael, and the inspection of the traces fortifications.

he made an inspection of the troops, fortifications and dock yards. The fortifications, it is stated, are to be greatly strengthened and extended.

Various Russian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity.

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General Mouravieff, now in Asia, will, it is intimated, take the place of Price Gortsenakeff, who is to become Minister of War.

Advices from Moseow state that 193,000 men have been added to the military force of Russia.

A letter from Odesza of the 13th ult., says the Czar was expected there on the 7th inst.

Ry belegraph we learn that the Csar has left.

By telegraph we learn that the Car has left Nicolaieff for the Crimes, his object in proceeding there being, doybiless, to inpirit his forces by his

presence, and to turn the tide in favor of Russia.
Delisie, Janvin & Co., merchants of London, have failed for \$400,000. They were engaged principally in the Canadian trade.

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Terrible Raveges of Cholera in Florence—Ten persons buried alive.—A letter from Florence gives very terrible accounts of the ravages of the cholera. No less than a thousand persons have, it is said, been carried off in the month of August. The population of the city, which is on an average 100,000 is now reduced to 60,000 by death and flight. The grand duke, it must be said, to his credit, his setian noble example. Although his family have left, he remains himself, and, clad in the black voil of the Fraternity of Mercy, he sometimes assists in the burial of the dead. It is positively affirmed in his letter that ten persons were lately burjed alive.—The horrible fact was brought to light in this way:—An Italian warehouse keeper in Palazzuole, a fauborg of Florence, was buried for dead in the Trespiano cemetery, with many other supposed corpses, in a common grave. He awoke to a sense of consciousness, and so thin was the covering of sandy earth above him that he made his way out to the surface. Still weak, he lived for three days on roots in the forests which surrounds the grave yard. At length he recovered strength sufficient to reach his house, where he startled his family, who were in mourning for him. He assured them that he had distinctly felt the bodies of numerous people who were buried with him moving about. The grave was, consequently opened, and it was found that many, ten in number, as I have said, had stirred, and several of them had bitten their fingers in agony, and otherwise injured themselves. They were all dead when the investigation took place. in agony, and otherwise injured themselves. They were all dead when the investigation took place.—
The atmost excitement prevailed on the subject among the population.—From the Correspondence of the London News.

Bifty of the Russians were killed: among them was Colonel Audoawski. Of the French force, six were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

The report of an attempt being made to cut off the Russians by sending large reinforcements to Eupatoria has been confirmed; but although there are rumors of Prince Gortschakoff having sustained a disaster, no reliable news has been received.

To account for the non-arrival of later advices, it is said that the submarine cable is broken across the Black Sea.

The Care on his recent entry into Moscow, is said and arrivan of the surrounding district by the Russians.—The provisions of the garrison could not hold out longer than the 14th of September, and if reinforcements did not arrive by thattime, General Williams would be compelled to submit. part armed only with swords. haschets, bows and arrows—they had few matchlocks; they had no com missariat and no supplies; they are not an athletic race, and their bands consist of men unused to war, hastily gathered together. On the other hand, the race, and their bands cousist of men unused to war, hastily gathered together. On the other hand, the Company's troops, amply supplied with firearms and field-pieces, are disciplined veterans, and can receive reinforcements and supplies by rail and water. A letter from the camp Scorie, dated the 26th

instont, says: "The Santais have been giving us much trouble, nothing but detachments going out, there being now seven out. There were 8,000 within seven miles of this. We have, he rever, frightened them away, and they are beginning to be dispersed. We have titled a number, and I hear the sight of one of our sepoys frightens them. Our men have certainly behaved well, notwithstanding rain and jungle. A parly of ours of seventy men were attacked by 8,00 and upwards. We killed sixty-one, and spwards of that number drowned, besides the wounded, a very great number. The men are in good spirits, and all they went is to be after the rebels. It is highly of editable to the men the way they have behaved.—

The only time I was a little nervous was when so many detachments were away that only twenty-even men were left to protect the station and goal, and I was afraid they would come down in a body. The sontains are little black, short, horrible-looking men, "The Santals have been giving us much trouble

The equinoctial gales have set in in the Balcie - armed with nothing but battle-axes, a batchet and Tac equinoctial gales have set in in the Balcic—
Tacfleet is healthy.

France.—On the proposition of Prince Napoleon,
Prestigent of the Imperial Commission, the clesing
of the Exhibition is definitely fixed for the 15th of
November next.

La Presse says that corn has at length reached
its maximum price, and that the high quotations
have brought offers of supplies from all quarters.—
Large arrivals of foreign flour were shortly expected.

The very day on which the articles above flour
appeared in the Moniteur, a house at Havre sent a
speciared with nothing but battle-axes, a hatchet and
strows. I hear from su hentic informa in received
last night from spies, that they had a council of war
leaders. were to be killed, as they had told them that
our Raj was to become theirs, and that if any man's
have brought offers of supplies from all quarters.—
large arrivals of foreign flour were shortly expected.

The very day on which the articles above flour
appeared in the Moniteur, a house at Havre sent a
sec and hear."

The following is from the Beerbhoom district.

we are certain to be stationed here, from all I can see and hear."

The following is from the Berrbhoem district, 20th July, 1855:

"I grieve to say, that a detachment of the 56th, through great rashness, I fear, has been completely defeated. Toulmin and Raikes, with 130 men went on the 27th into the jungles to a place called Banscoolie, where the insurgents had colle cted in great force. The officer in command of the two companies of the 56th, with whom W—— and others from Raneeguage had gone to Kyrasole, had been asked to form a junction and attack the rebels at Banscoolie, but, from what I gather, this junction never took place. The consequence was, that the detachment of the 56th, with two offilers and 130 men, went into the jungles, were surrounded by thousands of Sontals and totally defeated, one havildar and two sepoys killed, and afteen wounded, and poor Toulmin and above a dozen men missing, which I fear very much means killed. Toulmin, when last seen, was surrounded by Sontals, fighting like the brave fellew he was and appeared to be, so all hopes of him may be said to be at an end. Raikes, the sen of a civilian, had a marvellous escape, through the instrumentality of some Bengalees. He was ave hours among the Sontals, and, luckily for him unseen. This reverse, independent of the loss of life, is most unfortunate, as with so few men we should have been most eareful to preserve the presting of our arms. The only thing so few men could effect was to check the descent of the rebels into the plains; but finding no Sontals to engage, our impatient and brave feitows must needs follow them inte their fastnesses—and here is the result. When last I met the efficers of the different detachments they seemed perfectly aware of the danger of following the Sontals into the jungles; but young blood when up, overcomes discretion and sets it at definance. Their temperary success will instil no end of courage into the Sontals. I hope W— has not gone to Bansceolie, as was his intention; for the two cempanies with him ca very much elated with this defeat of our troops.—
The gaol is prepared to shelter the residents, and to
give the rebels a warm reception. I have heard nothing further of the Rampore Haut folks, but ru
meur saws that the Sontals are scarce in that direction, having retired to hold conference as to future
proceedings. The news you have heard of the great
loss of the insurgents is not exaggerated."

### CALIFORNIA.

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The San Fancisco papers give full details of the mortality from cholera en board of the Uncle Sam, with the names of the victims. Out of the whole number of deaths there were but but five among the cabin passengers. The victims were chiefly Irish and German emigrants. The Transcript says:—

We have endeavoured to gain authentic particulars in regard to the natter. Thus far our efforts have not been as successful as we could wish. The captain reports, at the custom house, the death of 103 addlts, eight children and nine seamen—making 120 in all. We can find no passenger who does not insist that at least 200 persons died, and some appear confident that the number was much larger. The law required the captain to report the number, and this may in a measure account for the discrepancy. After arriving at the wharf 24 patients were taken to the state marine hospital, of whom it is thought not more than one-third will survive Many of the passengers set the number as high as 250, but this is no doubt an exaggeration.

The Herald, of a sub-equont date, says, that of the patients taken to the hospital, seven had died Every attention that can be rendered to the sufferers is freely bestowed by the officers of the institution and the sisters of mercy, several of whom have been in constant attendance upon the cholera patients since their admission to the hospital. To the skilled nursing of these ladies may be attributed the safety of many whose lives were at first despaired of.

A passenger on board the Uncle Sam says the panic on board was dreadful. Wives abandoned their busbands, and husbands their wives, while both abandoned their children.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

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We have heard no serious ill tidings resulting from the severe gale which passed over this coast during the first of the week. One or two vessels dismasted have entered this port.

The official Canada Gazette, in accordance with the instructions received from his Excellency the Governor General, will be published in the City of Toronto en and after the 20th inst.

The Steamer Ospray honce from Sydney and St. John's N. F., did not arrive at the former place until Tresday—was blown off in the gale of Saturday and Sunday—Reading Room Slate.

## UNITED STATES.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The New York Courier says:—The receipts of host and wheat are materially on the increase, both by the Erie R ill-road and the Hudson river beats. The arrivals of flour yesterday by the latter amounted to nearly 18,000 barrels; wheat 41,000 barrels; corn, 55,000, and oats, 20,000. The receipts for the remainder of and oats, 20,000. navigation by river and canal will be much larger than ever before known.

Apples were never so low in price in the New York Markers as they are now. A very fair fall pippin is selling at the rate of one dollar per bushel, and at one dollar and a half to two dollars a barrel. The

other ammunition, together with a number of muskets. It is rumoured that the oraft was to have cruised under felse colors in the Atlantic, for the purpose of cepturing British and Freuch vessels pro-ceeding to Europe with valuable cargoes from the United States.

ceeding to Europe with valuable cargoes from the United Scate.

The seizure was made, it is said, on complaint of the British Consul, who alleged that her owners were about to sell her to the Russian Government for the purpose of intercepting and capturing the Cunard steamers.

Canard steamers.

Relics of a French Frigare.—The schooler Director, of Seithate, is now discharging at Long Wharf's me eighteen or twenty old iron guns which were taken from the sunken wreek of the French frigate. Bien Faisant"—or Good Will. This frigate was sunk in 1758, at the time of the attack of the English upon the Frence at Louisburg, to prevent her falling into the hands of the English. The gans, which varied in weight from one and a half to four and a half tons, were taken up by the submarine armor of Messrs Edwin Ott's & Co., of Sciuate, Mass. We have in our counting room a flake which came from one of the guns, composed of iron, wood and rope. Among other things raised was a piece of one of the floor timbers, which sided 18 by 36 inches. The Director will return to the spot where the wreck lies to sceure more of the remains—Boston Journal.

Powder Mill Explosion and loss of Lipe.—

Powder Mill Explosion and loss of Life.—Portland, Me. October 12.—The powder mill at Gorham, Me., blew up at 10 o'dock this morning, killing seven men and wounding several others. The fire originated in the press mill, which was blown to atome. The mills were formerly owned by Oliver Whipple of Lowell, Mass., whose brother and son are among the killed; the present owners are Messrs. G. G. Newhall & Go. of Beston. The killed, as far as can be at present ascertained, are Franklin Hawkes of Windham, Geo. Whipple, Jasaks Whipple, Samuel Phinney and Jehn Swett. The mills had been actively employed for some time, the engines running night and day. POWDER MILL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE

St. John, October 25.

The Steamer Africa arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
Consols closed at 364 on the 11th, and on

the following day advanced to 88, closing at

Corn Market-There is an extensive business doing with slight advance in prices.
Little has occurred at Seat of War. beyond

that allies are threatening Perekop, but advance checked for a time.

French troops are concentrating on the

Allied flest before the walls of - | The operator reports—that the place is not sta-ted—we presume it is Odessa.]

Garrison at Kars still hold out.

Pellissier and Simpson, according to the Daily News. have had a meeting with view to present what they consider undescreet in formation by newspaper correspondents-mi-litary and civil. General Marmora declares he will severely punish the authors of any letter which may be found, giving any infor-

mation respecting the movements of allies.
Filling up the Trenches.—A letter from
Sebastopol in the Marseilles Journal says, one of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure is that of filling up the trenches.

Odessa, since the destruction of corn de-pots in the Sea of Azoff, has formed the chief if not the sole support of the Russians in the Crimea,

Russian Losses.—The Invalid Russ gives detailed accounts of losses of Russian Garrison. Sept. 8-killed 2,684: wounded 6.058; prisoners 1,205; missing 1,754; total 11,701. Same Journal states Russians lost 1,000 men per day.

A Circular addressed by Austrian Government to its Representatives, it is intimated that though Austria"is at liberty to act as mediator between the belligerant powers, the present is not a favourable time for such mediation; that in fact, Western Powers must follow up advantage gained, and treat with Russia when the Russians have been

expelled from the Crimea.

France.—Moniteur announces officially. that the Empress has entered the fifth month of her pregnancy, and that her health is ex-

An alliance between the Prince Napoleon and the British Princess Royal, by Times Correspondence, is rumoured in political circles.

Holloway's Pills. - Assonishing Cure of & Holloway's Pills.—Astonishing Cure of & Billions Couplaint.—Mr. Philip Henderson, of Halling and the suffered for spwards of three years from violent pains in the head, a foul ttomach, bad digestics, disordered liver, and general nervous debility, he tried various remedies for the mitigation of this compound disorder, but he only became worse instead of better, although he also consulted several dectors.—Finding that the medical faculty could not care him, he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, by continuing with this remedy for a few weeks, he entirely regained his health, and ever since the he has not had the slightest retarn of his complaint.

#### From the New York National Monitor. MYGEAN VAPOR.

Dr. Cartis has done more to ameliorate the condition of humanity afficted with lung complaints, than any other practitioner of medicines that has struggled with the secrets of the meteria medical, for the last century, by the invention and perfection of an instrument that will convey to the lungs a medicine in the shape of a highly Medicated Vapor which acts directly on the disease, and not, hitherto by sympathy. Toose who are troubled with diseases arising from disordered lungs, will subserve their interests by giving the Hygean Vapor a trial. Caution.—Dr. Curtis's Hygean is the origina and only gonuine article.