

The Russian Government, in order to excite the fanaticism of the people, has caused to be constructed near Moscow an exact imitation of the Holy places at Jerusalem. The natural configuration of the soil was favourable to this undertaking, but still immense works were necessary to render the imitation perfect. The convent of Veskreenskoe is made to resemble the Holy Sepulchre; and the sanctuaries, chapels, and tombs have precisely the same dimensions, colour, and ornaments as those at Jerusalem.

Arrests in Finland.—Letters from the Finnish coast mention that several persons, most of them mayors, have been arrested in Finland, by order of the military commandants in the various districts. The cause of these arrests—eighty in number—are stated to be political.

SWEDEN.—Umea, Sept. 25.—The blockading squadron are beginning to have hard work, and find it difficult to maintain their station in the teeth of the severe gales that sweep the Gulf of Bothnia with great violence. The ships often look in here to supply themselves with fresh provisions and hear the news. On the 18th inst., the Dragon made a lucky hit, for she fell in with and captured a flotilla of Russian merchantmen, consisting of seventeen vessels of different rigs and sizes, one of which contained 1,000 tons of rye, part of which was distributed amongst the other ships, and the rest thrown overboard.

AUSTRIA.—*Austrian Italy.*—The Opinions of Turin says:—"The Austrian Government has seized on the property possessed in Lombardy by the religious corporations suppressed in Piedmont. Austria bases her conduct on what the Sardinian Government did when Joseph II. abolished the convents and monasteries, without bearing in mind that at that period a *bona fide* abolition was effected, which is not the case at present. The Sardinian Cabinet is discussing the question with Austria on legal grounds.

Mules for the East.—The Salut Public, of Lyons, states that a number of Mules has just been sent off from that city by railway, to be shipped for the use of the army at Sebastopol. The same train conveyed 33 large packages, containing great coats, worsted cravats, and sheepskins for the army.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.—Constantinople.—Accounts have been received from this city to the 1st inst. The Anglo-Ottoman contingents had embarked for Kertch.

The same authority announces that the garrison of Kars is suffering severely. Some letters from Asia express a fear that the surrender of the place will become inevitable. Letters from Galatz speak of the arrival of French troops in Moldavia.

The same journal affirms that the commander of the Turkish troops, encamped near the Danube, has received orders to prepare supplies for a corps of 40,000 French troops, expected at Silistria at the end of October or even sooner.

The Ottoman Government has conferred on Marshal Pelissier the dignity of a Marshal of the Empire. Several of our generals have been made pasas, and some of our colonels beys.—The Anglo-Turkish contingent has gone to Shumla. The news from Asia is satisfactory. The Porte has renewed negotiations with Schamyl. Fethi Pasha has set out for Circassia to induce the famous chief to assume active hostilities.

ITALY.—*Piedmont.*—Turin.—There is reason to believe that by the end of the present month the King of Sardinia will have sufficiently recovered his strength to be enabled to pay the long-talked-of visit to the Emperor of the French.

The "Piemonte," of Turin, says that the Neapolitan Government yielding to the energetic representations of the Austrian Minister, has at length resolved to give full satisfaction to the "imperative requirements of France and England."

State of things in Naples.—Looking beyond the various parties into which the people of Naples are split—Mazzinians (very few) Muratists, (very many) and those who would be disposed to follow British counsels, (an increasing and intelligent party)—the great question after all, or before all, is, what is the country now immediately in want of? what is capable of carrying it out? and what has it to fall back upon in its attempts at improvement? At present it is an Augean stable, full of filth and corruption; justice is bought and sold; public offices are bought and sold; a man to be cozened out of his property or liberty in a thousand ways—and all under the apparent sanctity of the law.—Letter from Turin.

Reinforcements.—It has been decided to send an additional 10,000 men to the Sardinian army in the Crimea. The following English steamers and sailing vessels are now at Genoa for the purpose of carrying them to Sebastopol: Himalaya, 3,500 tons; Jason, 2,500; Golden Fleeces, 2,000; Bahiana, 1,600; Charity, 1,000; Cambria, 700; and Canadian, 1,760; and the sailing vessels, King Philip, 1,390, and Velez, 870.

Rome, Sept. 17.—A letter from Rome of the 17th says:—"It is stated that his Holiness lately received a letter from the Emperor of the French, in which he was reminded of the stringent reasons which render a series of reasonable reforms necessary. The measures recommended were—A general amnesty, the secularisation of the administration, the Code Napoleon, and a liberal government. It is said that his Holiness replied that he was not averse to granting his subjects certain reforms calculated to secure the peace of the country without sacrificing either his dignity or that of the Holy See. To this reply it is rumored that an answer has been received which has not proved palatable to the Holy See."

Revolutionary Manifesto.—The Bien Public of Ghent says:—"The National (a Brussels Journal) publishes this morning a long manifesto, addressed 'to republicans,' and signed by Kossuth, Ledru-Rollin, and Mazzini. It is an appeal to revolution in all parts of Europe.—The three tribunes of the Red Republic declare that the moment has arrived for the European democracy to constitute itself into a powerful unity, to present itself in face of its enemies, and to act. The fall of Sebastopol is, in their eyes, the beginning of a general war, the end of which must be advantageous to the various populations. 'Organise yourselves, and dare!' is the conclusion of the new manifesto."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Destructive Fire in St. John's, Newfoundland.—400 Houses burned—3600 individuals rendered Homeless.

October 19th.—About seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Tarrhan's Town, which, from the close proximity of the houses in that locality and the combustible materials of which they were constructed, spread with amazing rapidity. The Phoenix Volunteer Fire Company, with their Engine, and a numerous detachment of the Royal Newfoundland Companies, under the command of Colonel Lave with the Garrison Engine, were promptly on the spot; but although the most strenuous exertions were made to arrest the progress of the flames, the fire continued to extend until the whole district was one mass of flame. The fire extended south across Gower Street, consuming the whole range of houses the property of J. Johnston, Esq., and a number of houses belonging to Mr. Gill and others in the rear; until by the most strenuous exertions its progress was arrested at a range of houses the property of Mrs. Ward, which were much charred, and one of them pulled down to break the connection with the adjoining block. To the westward of these the only house standing is that of Mr. Parknell, formerly Mr. C. Winton's. This house is much charred in front. The fire extended to the northward to the street in the rear, and it was by the unremitting exertions of the firemen, military and civilians that it was prevented crossing. Eastward to the new Congregational Church, a stone building, not a house was left standing, and the wooden houses in its rear and on both sides of the lane running up to the eastward of it were also consumed, down to Gower Street. The only house saved besides the church, the General Protestant Academy and the residence of Mr. Scott adjoining. The district burnt extends from the lane running down in front of the Orphan Asylum Buildings by the Church of England Cathedral (on the east side of which four or five houses were saved) down to the house of Mr. Panell in the rear of Free St. Andrew's Church, eastward, in the rear of Mrs. Ward's houses to Meeting house Lane, on the west of which three or four small tenements were saved; northward by that lane the burnt district is bounded to Gower Street, from which street north to the Queen's road the houses on both sides of the lane were consumed, the only building now standing on the south side of the Queen's road being the Congregational Church, Mr. Scott's residence and the Academy.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Phoenix Volunteer Company and the Military for their unremitting and well directed exertions, to which, aided by a portion of our fellow citizens, we are indebted under Providence, for the fire not extending further: the Orphan Asylum and the buildings to the east of it, and the range of buildings on the north side of Duckworth street, comprising the Bank of British North America, the Free Church, the Temperance Hall, and the properties of R. Prowse and B. Robinson, Esqrs. being at one time in imminent danger.

It is impossible to state accurately the number of families rendered homeless by this fire.—Upwards of 120 brick chimneys now standing, that over 200 houses were burnt, in most cases one chimney serving 2 houses. We cannot therefore reckon under 400 families burnt out, all of the operative—many of poorer classes, and the greater number of whom lost most of their furniture. We earnestly hope something will be done by the government to meet their immediate wants until they can be otherwise provided for.

UNITED STATES.

From the New York Herald, of the 22nd:—"Our Neutrality Laws—A Russian Case or Two—The British versus the Russian Minister.—Mr Crampton the British Minister at Washington, has been found guilty of violating or neutrality laws in the matter of recruiting soldiers in the United States for the service of the Allies against Russia. It is reported that our Cabinet have, therefore, instructed Mr Buchanan, our minister at London, to demand the recall of Mr Crampton and certain of Her Majesty's Consuls implicated in the same unlawful business. Now, we have a Russian case or two in the same category. A correspondent of one of our morning cotemporaries, puts the following case in reference to the anticipated withdrawal of Mr Crampton:

I wish to know what steps have been taken, or are to be taken, to have the Russian Minister withdrawn. The whole country has been publicly and repeatedly informed, in a boastful, triumphant manner, that James C. Thompson, the proprietor of the machine works on Quay Street, Albany, has been offered the situation of Chief Engineer in the Russian navy. We have it proclaimed that his salary is to be \$6,000 a year, together with a free dwelling house; and it is openly avowed that Mr Thompson had gone to Washington to complete the engagement with the Russian Minister.

On Wednesday, it appears, the United States

Deputy Marshal, Horton, of this port, seized the ship Maury, on suspicion that she was engaged in the service of Russia, and had on board articles contraband of war—cannon, muskets, powder, balls, &c., being found among the materials of her cargo. This, however, is not proved so clear a case of the infraction of the law as that of the Russian Minister in the engagement of Mr Thompson. The ship may be destined to some country not engaged in the war with a foreign enemy; but the admission that Mr Thompson has been to Washington to complete his engagement with the Russian Minister, as Chief Engineer of the Russian navy, under the very noses of the President, his Premier and his Attorney General, is certainly a cool operation compared with the proceedings of Mr Crampton. What says the Premier?

THE BARQUE MAURY.—United States District Attorney's Court.—The supposed Russian filibuster discharged. October 20; reported in the New York Herald.

"In the case of the United States vs. the bark Maury, which was libelled on a charge of fitting out for the Russian service, Mr McKeon, United States District Attorney, received a communication from Mr Chas. Edwards, counsel of the British Consul, stating that from explanations under oath, made by Messrs. A. A. Low & Brothers, he deemed it reasonable that the District Attorney should be left entirely free, and he thought it would be but fair towards the owners to "lift" the libel.

INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT.

VERSUS NATIONAL MISMANAGEMENT.

John Bull has always prided himself upon his superiority. To use the words of Sam Slick, an Englishman thinks "that when nature formed him, she broke the mould; there never was, never can, never will be another like him."

No country has no more reason to be proud of her men of business and enterprising merchants than Great Britain: at the same time, no nation has greater need to lament the utter incompetency of her officials, and to deplore the want of energy which seems to pervade every class of the Queen's Servants. Officials without offices; offices without officials.

Let us now take the case of an individual who has earned for himself a world-wide fame—we refer to Professor Holloway. Having discovered an efficacious remedy for nearly "every ill that flesh is heir to," he has, by his own exertions gradually, but surely, disseminated his remedies through every part of the known world. Commencing with London as his central point, he has by dint of perseverance, tact and energy (the sure signs of a master-mind), made known his Pills and Ointment to the very extremes of the compass. Whether you travel north, east, west, or south, you cannot pick up a newspaper that does not record the successes achieved by this wonderful and indefatigable man. There is no instance on record of any public man having ever approached to such a world-wide celebrity as has Professor Holloway. We speak not of his medicines at present, although we have indubitable reasons for believing that they have been proved by thousands to be invaluable; but of the enterprise and skill in the system of advertising pursued by Professor Holloway, who has thus by a perfect knowledge of business, and an enlarged view, succeeded where thousands have failed, either from want of judgment or circumscribed means. Take again the Professor's extensive reading-rooms at his establishment in London, why there is not one in the world to be compared to it! With the utmost regularity and care every foreign paper that issues from the press is carefully filed; and so complete is the system, that the visitor, from amongst this multitudinous mass of literature, can be immediately accommodated with any foreign newspaper he may require, and this too, gratuitously. These reading-rooms are daily visited by statesmen, merchants, and capitalists, who can thus acquaint themselves on any matter they may require. So much for individual management.

What a contrast does this present to the plodding routine adopted by the British government! What a slur to the country which produces such men of enterprise, that its affairs of state should be so slovenly performed. Our readers cannot fail to perceive that the foregoing lines do indeed reveal a startling instance of "Individual Management versus National Mismanagement."—London Peoples' Paper.

1855. SELLING OFF. 1855. Bargains, Bargains,

As the Subscriber is about making an alteration in his present business, and having on hand a choice assortment of **British & American Dry Goods,** which he is desirous to dispose off, he will commence on MONDAY, to sell at Prices which will astonish the public, his stock consists of: Mohair, Cheviot, and Walsey Cloakings, Long and Square Wool SHAWLS, and Neckerchiefs, Cashmere, Crape, Mohair and Sebastopol Dresses, Blankets, Flannels, Surges, (cheap) Furs, in Muffs, Cuffs and Boas, Gents. South Sea, Seal, Dog Skin, and other caps, Blue, Pink and Black Silk Pla-h, (for Bonnets.) Over Coats, Pants and Vests, (very low,) Boots and Shoes, in every variety.

P. S. Those Persons who are desirous of obtaining value for their money, will find it to their advantage to call at No. 1, St. JOHN STREET.

JAMES WHITE, JR. Chatham, 12th September, 1855.

NOTICE.

Mr. DAVID RITCHIE, is duly authorised as my Attorney, to act for me during my absence from the Province, in all things whether in my own name, or in the name of the late firm of Johnson & Mackie.

JAMES JOHNSON. Chatham, 9th July, 1855.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to publish the annexed Despatch.

New York, November 3. Baltic arrived this morning. The allies were active in attempting to cut off the Russians retreat, having advanced from Eupatoria, Jaidar and Kertch, in strong force.

Kilburn, an important position at the mouth of the Dneiper, has been captured by allies. Advanced post of Allies had reached within 5 leagues of Bashair-Serai.

Russians have built a new fortification on the north side of Sebastopol, and intend to stand siege.

Russians were defeated before Kars, with great slaughter.

No news from Odessa.

Breadstuffs—slight advance.

Markets generally steady with limited business.

Bank of England Interest has advanced to 6 per cent for 60 days' bill, and 7 per cent for longer dates.

RICH FURS.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES.

The Subscribers, thankful for the generous support received from the citizens of St. John, as well as their country friends during the period they have been in business, now have to announce that they have part of their

FALL GOODS.

by Packet ship Joseph Tarrant, brig Billow, Steamer America, and Boston Steamers, which, with the goods manufactured by them, form a large and complete assortment.

LADIES FURS.—In Stone Martin, French Sables, Fitch, Squirrel, British Sables; in Muffs, Boas, Queens and Cuffs. Our Furs have great advantage in shape.

GENTS. FUR CAPS.—In Otter, North and South Seal, Beaver and Nutria,—all the newest styles. **SATIN VELVET HATS.**—Best London, best French, best Boston;—the finest goods;—warranted fashionable.

GENTS. GLOVES.—A fine variety of Oil Tan Buck, with every other kind in Fur and Cloth.

GENTS. SHIRT COLLARS.—Latest improved, for comfort and appearance.

Plush and Cloth Caps, Glazed Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Hat and Cap Covers, Reversible and Goodyear's India Rubber Coats; Children's Belts, &c.

GENTS. FUR COATS.—In Wolf, South Seal, Hair Seal, and Buffalo,—large for travellers.

SLEIGH ROBES.—In Wolf, Bear, Kacoon, Lyax and Buffalo—fancy lined.

100 Ladies' small SHAWLS—fine wool, Balmoral pattern; with a stock of unenumerated articles.—Wholesale and Retail.

LOCKHART & CO.,

St. John, Oct. 12, 1855. 41 King Street.



CROWN LAND NOTICE.

CROWN LAND NOTICE, October 1, 1855. The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the sixth day of NOVEMBER next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeable to the Regulations 15th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown or previous purchases. (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previously to the applications for the purchase of the Land) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

NORTHUMBERLAND.

By Deputy Peters at Chatham. 100 acres, lot 7, block 10, Black River, William Patterson, R. Robinson, improved.

By Deputy Davidson, at Newcastle. 100 acres, lot 16, block O, Chaplin's Island Road, D. Stewart, improved.

KENT.

By Deputy Douglas, at Bucouche. 29 acres, Lot D south, block O, Wellington, L. Melison, improved.

156 acres, lot 79, Middle Township, James Kennedy, survey 16s.

129 acres lot 69, North Township, J. Cail, June, survey 16s.

JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

WILLIAM ELLIOT & Co.

Commission Merchants, SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKERS, 17 Doan Street, Boston, U. S. A. WILLIAM ELLIOT & JAMES GOUKLIE.

We are permitted to refer to Sir John Pirie, Charles & Co., London. John Dodd, Esquire, Glasgow. Hon. Thomas H. Peters, Miramichi. Messrs Eaton & Ray, St. John N.B. George Thomas, Esq., Halifax N.S. Messrs. Salter & Twining, E. C. Twining, Esq., R. P. Grant, Platon. Messrs. Gillespie & Co., Quebec. Messrs. Longworth & Yates, Charlottetown. Vessels procured for Timber and Deal Freight, and Insurance effected on Freight, Vessels and Cargoes on the most reasonable terms.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

Wanted in the Burnt Church Settlement, a SCHOOLMASTER Apply to ALEXANDER MORESON, ALEXANDER OGGIE, Miramichi, October 24, 1855.