

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE

St. John, November 8.

The British Steamer arrived at Halifax on the night of Tuesday last.

French and Sardinians have advanced from the Tchernaya and Braider line, and correspondence 13th state, French posts were within 9 miles of Backshi Sarai, also close to Russian positions at Albath Airgul, where, if at all, the Russians must make a stand. Russians have 13 infantry divisions opposite to Allied lines, namely, one Russian division guards the fortifications of the North Plateau; two are at Inkermann; two others on McKenzie's ridges; the remaining eight, guard series of plateau from Backshisari, down Altogor, and the river sources of the Belbec.

Katcha and Allied English Correspondence, October 12, supposes that Russians from North Side of Sebastopol were falling back towards Perekop, by detachments. There was, however, no diminution of fire from the north side of the harbour, which, for four days, has been very active, and chiefly directed against the Malakoff and western part of south side.

British and French were engaged in clearing ruins of city.

Russian despatch, Berlin, says, 22nd—Allies, 40,000 strong, marched from Eupatoria towards Toulet, but on the 23rd perceiving our lancers on their left flank, they withdrew.

Nothing has occurred between Kinburn and Nicholeiff.

Later.—St. Petersburg, October 26, The whole of the Militia has been ordered on march to reinforce army under General Luders.

Two liners, sixteen frigates, and some gunboats have entered the harbour.

The Emperor Alexander has left Nicholeiff.

General Todleben is entrusted to fortify Nicholeiff.

London Times says—General Simpson has retired or is dismissed. Globe says—he is not recalled, but physical ailment may induce him to resign. Post says—new commander is appointed, but does not give his name; rumour mentions General Codrington, Colin Campbell, and others as his probable successor.

Major Delafield, Major Mardockie, and Captain McLellan, American officers, had arrived in camp. British general order provides rations for them while in camp.

Osman Pasha, taken at Sinope, is exchanged.

Miss Nightingale has returned to Sebastopol.

General Windham has command of Fourth British Division.

Moniteur publishes list of stores found in Sebastopol, 1,000,000 shot cartridges; half a million pounds of gun powder.

Main strength of Allies in Crimea, including sick, is officially reported 210,000 men.

St. Petersburg letter of 15th says—Allies success has caused despondency, yet everything indicates intention of continuing the war. Preparations were making for fourteenth levy, and enrolment of local militia. Prayers were offered for Emperor's safe return from the Crimea.

Attitude of Sweden was regarded in St. Petersburg with increasing suspicion.

Baltic.—Weather fine. English Fleet near Nargen, preparing to leave. Gun boats at Elsinore ordered to England. Coasting trade again springing up since the removal of the fleet.

Asia.—When Russians in Asia heard of the fall of Sebastopol, September 29, they made attack upon Kars. Turkish details of their repulse received. Russian loss reported 2,000. Two Turkish redoubts were lost and retaken four times. Hungarian General Kemmity commanded in absence of British General Williams.—Russian General Mourawieff, with eighty guns cannot continue the siege. Omar Pasha is at Touchenkale.

Britain.—Parliament met pro forma, on the 23rd, and was prorogued until December 11.

A new Coalition of Lord John Russell, Bright, Gladstone, and D'Israeli; and Palmerston wishes Earl of Shaftesbury to accept vacancy of Colonial Secretary, but his colleagues oppose it; name of Lord John Russell is also mentioned.

London Times has notable editorial respecting American expansion.—Times says—English Government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India Squadron, and thus interposing a powerful barrier between Britain and the North American continent. At this moment America is in profound peace with the whole world, yet it is not less true that in her ports are fitting out at this moment, piratical filibustering expeditions destined to carry bloodshed and war into the dominions of an unoffending neighbour. We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in these desperate, unhappy, and criminal enterprises, contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable or even possible. If we can prevent the expedition from sailing, or intercept them, mid ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the danger which must arise, should they be carried out to their natural development.

No Markets reported

News of the Week.

From English Papers to October 14.

EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN CLERGY AND THE CZAR.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 22nd ult. says:

The official explanation generally given of the journey of the Czar to Moscow is very simple—he has gone to pray to God of Russia in the first capital of the empire, in which he was born, to bless his power and the holy combat of the orthodox church in the east. The following is the curious address which the metropolitan of Moscow delivered to the Czar at the moment he entered the cathedral of the Ascension in that city:

"Most pious emperor—Does the old metropolis of your throne, to which was reserved by special decree the honour of receiving you with a joyous presentiment on your arrival in the world, need to express to you its sentiments when it sees in you the accomplishment of its prayers and its presentiments, and the source of new devotion for the country? It feels profoundly the high imperial grace which you have shown us in accepting the immense burden of the empire, with the extraordinary inheritance of continuing the just war in which we are engaged; and, in finding time, amidst the numerous occupations of the commencement of a reign, to recall to mind your cradle Moscow, and to accord to it the joy of your presence. But that is not all. We understand with profound respect the lofty reason of your arrival amongst us. You hasten to the hereditary sanctuary of the coronation of the czars to address your imperial prayer to Him who 'saves kings,' and with the intercession of his saints, of Bishop Teter, who blessed the commencement of this capital, and of Bishop Alexis, who blessed your birth, and in your holy baptism received you in his arms—to obtain that 'the Lord shall send the from Zion the sceptre of power,' and that your firmness shall triumph over the efforts, and your penetration over the cunning of the enemies of Russia. Russia will understand your prayer; millions of hearts will repeat it in all the orthodox church and all the empire, in order to assure you power, victory, peace, health, and salvation. We address to the Lord another prayer: it is to see you soon with the sacred sign of the saints, the crown of your father and your ancestors, amidst the benedictions of Heaven and of Russia."

RUSSIAN TALLOW.—St. Petersburg advices to the 20th ult., report that the total quantity of Russian tallow available for exportation this season appears to be about 80,000 casks. The average exportation of tallow from Cronstadt for the thirty years ending with 1853 was 127,310 casks per annum, and for five years preceding the declaration of war it was 110,000 casks. These figures afford a striking proof of the injury which the war is inflicting upon the productive industry of Russia.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—These celebrated financiers, according to their own estimate, possess \$700,000,000 in personal property, exclusive of real estate, seigniories, mines, &c, which amount to at least half as much more, making over one thousand millions, or about double the entire value of New York city. How remarkable in fact that these men, whose purses almost controul the policy of the nations of Europe should be Jews—should belong to a race once the most noble and favoured, and then the most despised and persecuted on earth. The sons of Abraham have been every where scattered and everywhere down-trodden; but the past quarter of a century has witnessed vast changes to their advantage, and their leading men have occupied commanding positions throughout the world. The Rothschilds wield an influence equal to that of any of the monarchs of Europe, and through that influence, have accomplished much for their people.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Two of the daughters of the late Professor Webster, who was executed for the murder of Dr. Parkman, have married into the family of Mr. Dabney, an American, at Fayal, of great influence and fortune.

Sad Accident.—We regret to learn that Mr. Ryan, one of the members for King's County, was thrown from his horse on Thursday, and one of his legs was so severely broken that it is supposed it will have to be amputated.—Morning News.

The ship Ocean Monarch, built at Quebec last year, has made the shortest passage on record from Liverpool to Callao. She ran it in 69 1-2 days, and made a return voyage to Oporto in 80 days. She was built by Messrs. Baldwin & Diming for her present owner, Charles E. Laury, Esq.

Sergeant Cook, 176th Regt., who some time since purchased his discharge at Fredericton, and worked at his trade—printing in that city, but subsequently rejoined his regiment, in the belief that they were under orders for the Crimea, died in Halifax garrison on the 19th ult.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Fowles, of Quaco, was unfortunately killed on Tuesday evening last, by being thrown from a wagon when near that place. The particulars we have not yet learned.—New Brunswick.

WEST INDIES.

From Havana.—The Steamship Philadelphia had brought dates to the 24th. No political news of importance. Business reported active—freights scarce and declining.

The correspondent of the Herald, writing from Rio Grande—from the Camp of the Liberating Army—states that:

The divisional troops of the ex-Dictator which held that town under General Castro, capitulated, and surrendered the place to the revolutionists. The defeated party had good terms accorded to them, and were to leave with arms, ammunition and provisions. A truce had been made between the parties fighting near San Luis Protosi. The liberators afterwards entered the town, when General Parrodi fled with his adherents. Governor Vidauri had issued a decree regulating the import of salt on the line of the Rio Grande. The National Guards were being organized all over Mexico. Fever was ravaging Reynosa, Camargo, and other towns.

From Brazil accounts had been received of a bloody affair near Tabatingua, a village situated on the banks of the Amazon. The aggressors—North Americans—were all killed. We publish details in another column.

UNITED STATES.

The Ship-news collector of the Tribune supplies the following particulars respecting the prevalence of fever and cholera at Quarantine, Staten Island:

On the 24th Oct. the schooner Ann Maria, Capt. Conklin, arrived from Savannah. The captain, mate and one of the crew were sick with malignant fever, and were sent to the hospital. The vessel, being without officers, was cared for by its consignees. The captain is not expected to recover. On the 26th the ship New York, Capt. Edwards, arrived from Havana. While in port two of her crew died of cholera, and the remainder were attacked with yellow fever. On the same day the schooner Darling, Capt. Terry, arrived from New Orleans. During the passage two of her crew sickened of yellow fever—one recovered, but the other died and was buried at sea. The schooner Moonlight, Capt. Rodgers, also arrived same day, from Savannah, with the mate dangerously ill of malignant bilious fever. He was sent to the hospital, and it was probable that he would not recover. On the 27th the schooner Helen, Captain Slate, arrived from Wilmington, N. C. Two of her crew were dangerously sick with malignant bilious fever, and were sent to the hospital.

Shipments of Flour.—The ship Moses Wheeler, of Boston, cleared at Baltimore, Oct. 31st for Cork. A letter from Capt. Simpson states that she is loaded entirely with flour, having on board twelve thousand barrels. He goes to Cork, and thence takes his cargo wherever ordered, most probably to France.

OREGON.—Dates from Oregon are to Sept. 27. The papers speak of the prospect of a general war in the Territory. Reciprocal murders between the Whites and the Indians were frequent. Eight white men are supposed to have been recently murdered on the route between Puget Sound and Colville mines. Gold diggers at the Colville mines have been more successful of late. Major Haller, had returned from an expedition into the Indian territory to punish the murderers of the Ward family, near Fort Boise. He captured ten of the reputed murderers, four of whom he tried and hung, shot three, wounded one, and brought in two prisoners. The grasshoppers were eating up the orchards and corn fields in Benton County.

A fossilized mammoth grinder of the Mastodon Maximus, had been found in a small branch of the Canemah river, which weighed three pounds.

The Cholera at Lagayra and Caracas.—We learn by a passenger who arrived here in the barque "Thomas Delett," that the cholera was raging fearfully in Lagayra and Caracas, the number of the deaths averaging 50 per day.—Out of a population of 8000, no less than 800 had already died. This terrible scourge had extended to within six miles of Puerto Cabello, and the inhabitants of the surrounding country were in a sad state of excitement. The deaths were mostly confined to the lower classes, and they died off like rotten sheep. Business generally at Lagayra, Puerto Cabello, and Caracas, was almost at a stand. There was no disease among the shipping.—Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

A letter, dated Portsmouth, Virginia, October 17, and addressed to the New York papers, details a fearful summary of the ravages of the yellow fever, in that town:—

Of the four ministers of the Gospel who remained in town during the pestilence, three have died—Christian heroes—in the performance of their Master's duty.—The Rev. F. Devlin, Catholic; Rev. Mr. Chisholm, Episcopalian; and Rev. V. Esbridge, Methodist and Chaplain in the U. S. Navy. Mr. Handy of the Presbyterian church, remained until he was stricken down by the fever, and attempted to resume duty after a protracted illness, but was urged by his medical attendants to leave. I am not minutely informed as to the condition of the families of Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Esbridge.—The former leaves but one child—his wife died a few months before him; the latter leaves a wife and several children. They all need assistance.

Of the eleven native physicians, four have died, two of them leaving large families perfectly destitute. Of thirteen physicians who came to our relief, six died.

New York, Oct. 29.—There were several failures on Saturday among the Wall Street Brokers, chiefly of operators in Eyre Stock.

A letter from Belize, published in the Herald, states that the war between Honduras and Guatemala has now assumed a very serious aspect. It was rumoured that the troops of Guatemala are hemmed in between the mountains by the Hondurians, assisted by 300 troops from Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Nicaragua, and that there was no chance for them to escape.

The ship Diadem of 700 tons was wrecked recently on the coast near Belize.

Tornado.—We learn from the New Bedford Mercury that a tornado passed over Westport Point on Sunday forenoon, doing much damage. A large barn belonging to the widow of the late Judge Potter, containing 14 tons of hay, a pair of horses, &c., was taken from its foundation and moved about three feet, and considerably damaged. One of the horses was injured by falling through the floor. A white oak and several large maple trees were swept down by the gale, and the barn of Pardon Cornell was totally destroyed and the hay scattered in every direction. The tornado passed in an easterly direction, extending over a space in about sixty feet in width, and was accompanied by a powerful rain.

The North American, a newspaper published at Philadelphia, has a long and hostile article against England, Mr. Crampton, and particularly Mr. Matthew, the British Consul, on a subject of little importance; and we are really sorry as well as surprised that so respectable a journal should lend itself to the pro-Russian feeling prevailing in certain quarters for such causeless reasons as the North American itself puts forth.

It appears that a dinner was lately made up in the good city of 'brotherly love' to celebrate the victory of Sebastopol, at which was present Mr. Matthew, the British Consul. In the course of the evening, that gentleman was called upon to speak; he did so and concluded, as is usual on such occasions, by offering a toast, and the toast was as follows:—

"The United States. May the citizens hold as traitors to their country, all who would weaken the ties that Religion, the mutual enjoyment of freemen's rights, and kindred blood, sanctify with the United Kingdom."

Now for this toast Mr. Matthew is censured in most extravagant terms. It is called a "remarkable sentiment;" it is said to be "highly unbecoming and reprehensible;" is pronounced to be "grossly offensive in itself and eminently impertinent," and he is told to be more circumspect for the future or he will suffer the 'degradation' like Mr. Crampton, of being recalled!" With such language and such sentiments we know not how to deal, and only lament that intelligent beings do exist who are capable of giving utterance to such folly and malevolence. To every lover of peace and good understanding between the two nations, such exhibitions are profoundly mortifying and distressing. It is consolatory, however, to know that such sentiments are confined to a minute fraction of the American people. "Captiousness and jealousy are easily offended; and to him who studiously looks for an affront every mode of behaviour will supply it."—International Journal.

From the Correspondent of the International Journal.

The Cabinet of Mr. Pierce will find themselves egregiously mistaken if they think to add to their popularity at the next Presidential election by getting up a row with the British Government. Whatever may be supposed to the contrary I can assure them, for a fact, that there is no political nostrum they could possibly devise which would prove more infallibly destructive to their existence as a party than the one ascribed to them by some of the papers. To engender strife between "the South" and "the North" would be an easy undertaking, the elements of disruption lie manifest around us, and every political incendiary may at any hour render himself immortal by applying the match and producing the explosion. Not so, however, between America and England. Clear the rubbish from the soil and what have we beneath but the most indissoluble union; their fundamentals the same, their foundations undistinguishable. No slavery, Kansas, or kidnapping questions to burst into flame and endanger the fabric. "One in blood, one in language, one in religion." Will the six millions of Methodists assist in cutting the throats of their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic? Will the great body of the Baptists, the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Quakers, the respectable conservatives of the Church of England? Will the Roman Catholics of Maryland blow out the brains of their co-worshippers in Canada? and all this for Mr. Pierce and his batch of retainers? Will the merchants of New York and Boston dissolve their partnerships in England and put an end to their trade with London and Liverpool?—Bah! the thing is ridiculous. No, no, we have no *casus belli* with the Government of Britain. Nor are we so miserably forgetful of past services as to show our ill nature to the people of France.—Let the administration take care. Russia is nearly disposed of, and the allied fleets will shortly be in possession to steer where they list. The administration would do well to throw down the gauntlet to nations of less note. Japan, Denmark, Spain, Panama, Greytown! these are the targets for President Pierce and his illustrious Cabinet.

AN AMERICAN.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Cures for Wounds and Ulcers.—Thomas Thompson of Southampton, Nanticoosti, was afflicted all over his body with running ulcers, his life at last became quite a burden to him, as he was a misery to himself, and an annoyance to his friends. In the hope of obtaining relief to his suffering, he consulted several physicians and surgeons, but his case seemed so desperate that it was considered hopeless. At this stage he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured, and now enjoys the best of health.