

million of the million pounds in stock of bullion, which has sunk from a million two hundred thousand, equal to eighty million two hundred thousand sterling. The notes in circulation have been reduced, it is reported, one million two hundred thousand pounds—shortly after publication of last return it was known that the bullion was again declining—but latterly receipts are believed to have been about equal to withdrawals.

SPAIN.

Unfriendly relations are arising between Britain and Spain, firstly, in reference to case of Mr. Burdett, British resident at Santiago, who was expelled from Cuba in April last, notwithstanding agreement of Spain to submit his grievances to arbitration of Mr. Moore, British Consul at New Orleans; secondly, with reference to appointment of Don Domingo Monticelli as Governor of Fernando Po. Britain demands indemnification for Mr. Burdett's losses, and says that as Don Monticelli is an old slave trader, his appointment is insulting to British feelings and must be cancelled.

HOLLAND.

Mr. Fillmore has been visiting the King of Holland.

ITALY.

The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany remains unsettled, pending a reference to the Cabinets of England, and France.

Sailing of the Anglo-Swiss Legion from Genoa for the Crimea is countermanded till spring.

King Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia, will arrive in Paris 20th, and in England early in December, accompanied by several of the Cabinet.

PRUSSIA.

Bank of Prussia has raised discount half per cent from 5 to 5½.

AUSTRIA.

The new financial measures engross attention—new convulsions is not yet published, and Duke Maximilian has received serious accident at Trieste, thrown from his carriage and fractured his skull.

GREECE.

Political reports are more satisfactory.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.

Saturday morning. The news from the Crimea is to the satisfaction of the Government and other securities, and the Bullion shows a trifling decrease of three thousand one hundred and seventy three pounds.

The Times' Paris letters state that business is limited in all departments. From Russia, the communications seem to convey a more warlike feeling, but this may be nothing more than the cover to an urgent anxiety for peace.

LATEST NEWS.

Recent papers from Constantinople describe a festival held in that town to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol. Upwards of 15,000 persons are alleged to have been present, and the warmth or splendor of the demonstration is said to have been remarkable.

Mr. Buchanan, the English Consul, was present, and observed, in his speech that although the Russians were politically neutral, their hearts were evidently with the allies.

DANISH. Nov. 3.—The Vulcan has arrived from Narzen, which place she left on the 5th, the cruiser alone remains, the other vessels are on their return. The weather is rough with occasional snow storms. Nothing new.

NEWS BY THE "PACIFIC."

We gave our readers last week a summary of the news by the Pacific at New York. From papers by her, since received, we have further details. The most important feature of the intelligence relates to a supposed rupture between England and the United States. The rumor originated with the London Times, some articles appearing in that paper on the relations of the two countries which were calculated to create some alarm. The excitement produced thereby was seized upon by the provincial press, and being considerably exaggerated soon attained considerable credence—extra were issued announcing that Mr. Buchanan the American Minister, had demanded his passports.

Mr. Buchanan was obliged to give a public contradiction to this extraordinary report; but notwithstanding this at the sailing of the Pacific at New York feeling still prevailed the public mind, which considerably affected the market of some articles of American produce. The real cause of this state of feeling is the sympathy of a part of the United States press and people with Russia; and the extraordinary position assumed by the United States Government in relation to the obtaining of recruits in that country for the Crimea.

There can however be scarcely a possibility of any serious rupture between these two countries at present.

THE WAR.

We find little additional war news in the papers. In the Crimea belief prevailed that the Russians would attack the Allied positions, consequently the advance of the troops was countermanded, and the British have returned to Eupatoria, the French to Beldi, and the Turks and Serbians to the Tchernaya.

The Allies are repairing and arming Sebastopol, and they keep up a desultory fire against the north side. The London Times, apparently speaking from authority, says: "We believe there can be no doubt that the operations for the expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea are abandoned for the present season. The main body of both armies will at once go into winter quarters. Five months of inactivity are thus before the armies of the East."

There is no longer any doubt that Sir William Codrington succeeds General Simpson in the Command-in-Chief of the British Army in the Crimea. The appointment has given general—we believe universal—satisfaction. General Codrington is in the prime of life; he has been with the army from the commencement of the campaign; he has distinguished himself throughout, by his coolness and self-command, no less than by his gallantry; and although his war experience dates only from the battle of the Alma, it is estimated that he is a commander-in-chief of the army in that "if a commander-in-chief were to be selected by the suffrages of the troops, an enormous majority would rally the choice government now made, in the confidence that it will be to the loss."

of the British army." Let us hope that those high expectations will be fully realized, and that this bold attempt to innovate on an old system, and to throw of the trammels of routine, in a matter in which the honor of the army, the interests of the empire, and, it may be, the liberties of Europe, are at stake, will be justified by success.

General Codrington has many things in his favor. Youth and a good constitution are in themselves no unimportant auxiliaries; but he has besides these, the great advantage of personal popularity—popularity resulting from a just appreciation of his high military qualities, by the army under his command. Never absent from his post a single day, and as assiduous in the camp as he was intrepid in the field—always present, indeed, where work was to be done—he has become intimately acquainted with the materials with which he has to work. He knows both officers and men, and they know him; and this mutual knowledge has inspired that mutual confidence which, in all great military operation, is an element of success.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

According to Vienna letters the Emperor of Russia was desirous of holding a personal interview at some place on the frontier with the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, and probably other potentates, with the view of coming to some understanding for the conclusion of peace.

The correspondence of the Daily News declares that Russia has positively intimated at both the Courts of the great German Powers, her willingness to negotiate upon the basis of the four points, and that the Allies (i.e. Dec. 2d) are not at all disinclined to resume diplomatic conferences, although the Western Powers have at the same time declared that they can only consent to such a step when there is a sure prospect of attaining a satisfactory result.

It is added that Austria is very far from declining the co-operation of Prussia.

The Prussian Gazette of the 30th ult. affirms that at this very moment the French Government intimates at Vienna its readiness to negotiate with Russia on the basis of the four points, adding that it was resolved to continue the war, and recommence military operations next spring with redoubled energy, should peace not be concluded in the interim.

Gen. Simpson states in one of his despatches that the fine weather has permitted great progress to be made in the repair of the railway and construction of new roads, and he entertains no anxiety of there being a scarcity of anything during the approach of winter. Dr. Hall, British Inspector of Hospitals reports the health of the army satisfactory. Hats were arriving daily, and he hoped that ere the cold weather set in the most of the army would be under cover.

Of the one thousand nine hundred and ten British wounded in the assault on the Redan, eight hundred and six were shot or stabbed through the chest or upper part of the body.

The Russians believe that the presence of the allied squadrons at the mouth of the Dnieper is meant to cover an attack on Pererkop to be made from Eupatoria. Kherson they say, is to be attacked to employ the Russian forces stationed at Alekshiki, between Kherson and Pererkop.

A new levy of ten men per thousand is to be made throughout Russia, excepting only a few provinces.

A circular published at Vienna estimates the Turkish and allied forces at 300,000 men, exclusive of the Turkish army of 24,000 on the banks of the Danube. These troops are distributed nearly as follows: At Karkunder Gorge, 45,000 men; 15,000; Erzerum, under Veli and Hafia, 10,000; at Trebizonde, under Salim, 8,000; in the Crimea, the main body of the allied army, the Chernaya and elsewhere, 95,000; at Eupatoria, under Gen. d'Albionville, 30,000; at Kerch, 16,000; at Kimburn, 12,000; on their way to reinforce the corps at the mouth of the Dnieper, 25,000; at Sebastopol, 8,000; reserve in the camp at Maslak, 10,000.

FRANCE.

Extract from a letter from Paris:—"In the midst of all this anxiety and care the Emperor is excessively reserved, and grants no audience. Persons of high degree have sought an interview in vain. It is said that he wears a cuirass, and it was this very cuirass which turned the ball of Fiumori. It is further stated that he has made his will—according to which, the child, whether a boy or girl, to which the Emperor will shortly give birth, should die, and if, at the death of Napoleon III. he should have no direct heir, France is again to become a republic, the child of which is to be Prince Napoleon, who, for this reason, affects democratic tendencies."

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Advertiser says:—"The Pope has received another cordial invitation to come to Paris. His holiness, who has hitherto refused to assist at the Emperor's coronation, is now invited to bestow his pontifical benediction at the baptismal font on the heir to the Imperial throne, which, it is hoped, the Emperor will soon present to the emperor and his people. But the Pope holds out no promise that he will accede to this demand. He is scandalized by hearing that Victoria and Albert are to be sponsors for the coming babe. The Pope is horrified at the prospect of his heretic becoming sponsors to a Catholic Prince or Princess, and unless this arrangement be overruled, it is scarcely probable that he will change his mind."

United States.

A NEW IRISH INVASION.

A circular has been published in an American paper from a number of Irish Clubs in Pennsylvania, and addressed to "the Irishmen in that state." The object of this circular is to stir up a new Irish invasion. We subjoin the following extract from it:—

"We, the undersigned, representatives of the Clubs already formed, and in behalf of them, address you as Irishmen, not for any selfish motives or that we want to be leaders, but that through this appeal to your sympathy and truth, to your honor and fortune, we may be the means of assisting and bringing about a concerted invasion of our great and glorious principality, advocated by them—the redemption of their native land, is possible by honorable means. Let the destructive spirit that have kept us under the feet of the British aristocracy now disappear from among us. Let the sacred homes of our youth, from which we have been driven by the vilest tyrants the world has yet produced, arouse the deep lying spirits of our own noble and generous race, and by the hopes of the future and the memories of the past, be guaranteed that we, as Irishmen, will either do or die in endeavoring to accomplish that for which Emmet sacrificed the scaffold, sacrificing the cause with his blood—for which Lord Edward Fitzgerald fought, and for which we, as Irishmen, will sacrifice our lives, if necessary. Organize, then, in every city, town, or hamlet. Elect your own officers, make daily appointed collections, and be particular in selecting true and trustworthy men to fill the positions. Part not with one dollar until you receive instructions from head-quarters, and let no brawling dissipation who may have been placed in a position of life to command, direct your movements."

Mr. James C. Thompson, the proprietor of extensive ranches in A'ary, has received an offer to assume the chief engineering of the Russian navy, and has been in Washington, making the necessary arrangements with the Russian minister.—E.R.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Important despatches from London have been received. Mr. Buchanan transmits the final answer of the British Government to the Central American negotiation. Our ultimatum is rejected and correspondence is closed. Both governments are released from the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, Britain retaining her colonies and protectorate, and we withdrawing from our anti-annexation clause. Assurances, however, of peaceful views are exchanged.

Mr. Buchanan is still setting, but expects to leave for the United States about the 10th of this month.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Two persons killed and several injured.—A serious accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad on Monday evening. As the Express train from Albany for New York, which left Chatham Four Corners, at 5:30, in charge of Mr. Robert White, conductor, who about midway between Conkobe and Boston Corners, going over an embankment of about thirty-five feet elevation, the engine, with the exception of the engine and tender, was suddenly precipitated into the valley below by a sudden gust of wind, as it alleged, landing with great violence upside down. The train consisted of the engine, tender, baggage car, and three passenger cars,—the latter filled with passengers. Two persons were killed. Mr. Rathbone, a paper manufacturer at Boston Corners (the body was sent home); and Mr. Gaylord, brakeman of the train.

DOMESTIC.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CARLETON.—A fire broke out about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning on the other side of the harbour, which proved quite disastrous. It originated in a house situated on King-street, occupied by Mr. Christopher Malmann, which was totally destroyed, together with several buildings adjoining to the Westward. The loss is estimated as follows:—

Christopher Malmann, two story dwelling house valued at £300, uninsured; Wm. Thompson, two story dwelling house, valued at £400, uninsured; Wm. H. Olive, stores and dwelling, £500, insured for £400; James Thompson, house occupied by T. E. Steek, as a store and dwelling, valued at £350 uninsured; John Cook, large dwelling and store, valued at £200, insured for £200. Another building in the rear of the one owned by W. H. Olive, and occupied by labouring families, and uninsured, was totally destroyed.

Large quantities of goods and household effects were placed in the streets, where they remain, and it is said that the occupants of the houses destroyed will find difficulty in procuring tenements, as all the houses in Carleton are occupied. The loss, especially at this season of the year, must be severely felt.

We learn that the Carleton Engine Companies were early at the scene of disaster, but much difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water, the tide being low at the time.

No alarm was given on this side of the harbor, and few were aware of the fire until it was all over.—See *Newsman*.

A Telegraphic Despatch from Boston states that the ship David Brown, Vagha, master, from Quebec for Liverpool, was run down on the Banks of Newfoundland, and abandoned. The crew were taken to Boston in the ship Robert Parker, Capt. Pritchard, which arrived there on Friday. The David Brown was owned by Messrs. Vagha & Lockhart, and was insured here for £25,500.

The collision happened on the night of Friday, 9th inst. Capt. Vagha, his two mates, and the remainder of the crew, with the exception of Wm. Carney and Geo. Griffin, who were killed by the collision while in their berths, went on board the Robert Parker, which vessel lay by during the night, although owing to the darkness for it was not till 11 o'clock A. M. the crew of the David Brown were found by the R. Parker.

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is the amount of population is not stated nor conjectured; but though the natives retain a few of the Roman Catholic rites, they have no check of any kind upon their inclination, and live in a state of nature, as completely as any tribe or nation on all the African Continent! Yet here *Rossians* once held undisputed sway over the bodies, souls, and estates of men.

WORMS? WORMS? A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound opinion on that subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all a mass of expelling these worms, and purging the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. McLane's Vermifuge is the much sought after specific, and has already superseded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Klemming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All other medicines in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROTHERS.

DR. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR. The following is from a gentleman who has been cured of that distressing complaint, ASTHMA, by inhaling Dr. Curtis's Medicated Vapor. (From the National Monitor, Jan. 27, 1855.)

WYOMING, Pa. DR. CURTIS—I should be ungrateful if I remained silent with regard to the relief, astonishing and wonderful cure performed on myself, by using your novel medicine. For six years I have been a victim to Asthma. No mortal can form a correct conception of the suffering I have endured; at times, a terrible oppression has been entirely subjugated. By a mere change, I found of your remedy, I was induced to try it, and the result is, that in the short space of two months, I am a healthy man; my lungs are, apparently, as sound and vigorous as when a boy; my appetite is good, and I can endure any amount of fatiguing exercise. Please send me this testimonial in any way you may think proper and advantageous to your interest.

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