

troops are fortifying their position at Kinburn. All well at Nicolaieff.

Oct. 28, 9:46 p.m.—Yesterday, during the evening, the enemy embarked near Kinburn their field artillery and horses on board some of their transport ships; this morning, at day-break, these ships were still in the road. They appeared to be preparing to put to sea, but a dense fog, which lasted from eight o'clock this morning till the evening, prevented any observations during the day. Before this fog came on, it was remarked, that the number of steamers, gunboats, &c., at anchor in the embouchure of the Bough had considerably decreased. Only five steamers and four gunboats remained at the mouth of the river; the fleet now numbers in all 46 vessels.

POSITION OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.

General Pelissier states that, though the fire from the north of Sebastopol continues, they are exploding magazines and destroying stores.

The *Monteur de la Flotte* publishes a letter from Kamiesch, from which we extract the following:—"The cannonade has entirely ceased for some days at Sebastopol. We lately saw an immense fire blazing on the left side of Fort Catherine. The first man who perceived it was a sailor on the watch, who exclaimed, 'The Russians are going to decamp.' The next day we deserted another configuration in the direction of Bakhich-serrai, the former, no doubt, of French evacuation. In the mean time, the French and English who are not ordered on some expedition, are quietly making preparations to spend the winter as comfortably as possible. Our Allies are busily engaged building for themselves huts, chimneys, roads, wooden and even stone houses. The general works, the imperial roads particularly, are progressing rapidly. The Crimea will be indebted to us for the importation of a useful invention, that of draining. All the deep fesses surrounded our principal buildings, the hospitals, and stores, and small trenches encircle the other edifices. We are certain of provisions during the winter, and carelessly await the return of that season on which the Russians so confidently relied to force us to evacuate the Crimea."

The *Frederick* also publishes the following despatch from Prince Gortschakoff:—"Oct. 28, 8 p.m.—Yesterday the enemy again made a strong demonstration from the side of Eupatoria, with 30 squadrons of cavalry and six battalions of infantry, they advanced from Saki upon Tchobutur, but there they were stopped by our advanced guard, with which they exchanged some cannon shots. They then fell back on Saki, where they remained during the night. This morning the enemy renewed their attempts, a part of their force advanced upon Temesch; but, when our division of Lancers, supported by a reserve of Dragoons, began to threaten their left flank, they at once retired upon Saki. For the rest, all goes well on every point."

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Globe* of Monday says that, on the 16th of October, the strength of the whole British Army in the Crimea was, in round numbers, 56,000 men of all ranks, of whom the number of effectives was about 4,500, one-third being wounded, and the rest, very nearly 3,000, suffering from sickness. As regards reinforcements, the *Globe* calculates that we shall be able to bring into the field at the commencement of next season, 20,000 additional infantry and 2,000 additional cavalry; and, after making allowances for mortality of 100 a week for six months, and the sick list being as numerous as at present, we shall have about 70,000 British troops in fair condition. The accounts of the Turkish Contingent, the same paper says, are most encouraging. It numbers 20,000, and the force will be further materially increased. Our total strength will be summed up as follows:

British troops	70,000
Turkish Contingent	20,000
British German and British Swiss Legions	5,000
Making a total of	95,000

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL BRUAT.

The French Minister of Marine has received from Admiral Bruat the following report dated Oct. 18, completing the intelligence already received by telegraph respecting the capture of Kinburn:

"Monseigneur le Ministre.—I have already had the honor of transmitting to your Excellency a first sketch of the operations of the Allied squadrons during the day of October 17.

"All the information I have endeavored since then to obtain in order to arrive at an exact estimate of the part taken by each of the vessels placed under my orders in these operations, has only confirmed the first impressions under which I drew up one telegraphic despatch sent that same evening to Varna. The floating batteries, supported most efficaciously by the bomb-ketches and gunboats, silenced completely, after three hours fighting the fire of Kinburn fort, armed with fifty guns and mortars.

"This fort being reduced, the two other works which the Russians had constructed further north, and armed, with 100 guns, and the other with 150, were, could only uselessly prolong their resistance. Their construction, being more modern and scientifically arranged, would have enabled them, however, to sustain for some time the fire of the ships and the vessels of the squadron; but, taken in flank by the frigates and gunboats that had crossed the Ochakoff narrows, they were equally obliged to succumb beneath the numerous artillery playing against them.

"I attribute the prompt success we have obtained in the first place, to the complete investment of the place by sea and land; in the second place, to the fire of the floating batteries, which had already made several practicable breaches in the ramparts. The firing of these batteries, directed with remarkable precision, would have sufficed to overthrow walls of greater solidity. We cannot expect too much from the employment of these floating batteries, which have taken into action the most distinguished as these to whom the Emperor had confided the command of the Division, Lave and Tonnante.

"The navigation from Odessa to Kinburn presented some difficulties for vessels having a draught of water like that of the *Montebello*, *Wagram*, *Ulm*, and *Jean Bart*.

"The course taken by these ships was carefully marked out by the frigates, corvettes, and paddlesteamers of the squadron.

"Whatever were the obstacles which the advanced season had enabled me in part to perceive, I had placed confidence in the intelligent zeal of the captains and officers, no less than in the ardour of the crews.

"The generous emulation of the two Allied squadrons, the mutual confidence of their chiefs, the co-operation of those valiant troops to whom we are indebted for the remembrance of so many trials supported in common, were also in my eyes unfailing pledges of success."

OPERATIONS AGAINST NICOLAIEFF.

The *Siagh* has arrived from Constantinople with intelligence to the 25th ult. An English steamer had advanced up the Bough to reconnoitre Nicolaieff. She states that there were numerous vessels in port. The place was still blockaded.

The following despatch has been received from St. Petersburg:—"Nicolaieff, Oct. 21, 9 p.m.—Neither the enemy's fleets nor the troops on shore at Kinburn have made any movement since yesterday. The boats of the fleet have been actively passing to and fro from the various detachments. The number of the enemy's ships remained the same, and they lie at the same anchorage."

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 27, 1855.
My Lord.—I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter received from Brigadier-General, the Hon. A. Spencer, informing me of the return of the force under his command to Kinburn, after having made a short reconnaissance.

As it has been decided that the French will Garrison the Fort, the English troops will return here, and I expect them about the third of November.

I have to report the arrival on the 25th inst., of a detachment of prisoners to the number of 132, from Odessa, where the greatest part of them arrived on the 24th September.

Amongst them is Lieutenant James of the Royal Engineers, who was taken on the night of the 2d of July; he has been kept at Rezanand reports having been very well treated by the Russians.

The prisoners have been kept at Vorenz, on the Don, and when they left there were only two remaining, who were sick, and 51 deserters. I transmit the nominal list of the men.

The force from Eupatoria, under the command of General d'Altonville, made a reconnaissance on the 22d inst. They fell in with a large force of the enemy and offered them battle. The Russians, however, retreated before them, after an exchange of a few rounds with the Horse Artillery.

I have the honor to announce the departure of all the Turkish force that were here for Asia, with the exception of some artillery, which has been transferred to the contingent.

The weather continues magnificent, and the health of the troops all that can be desired. I have, &c.

JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding.

TO LORD PANMURE.

THE KINBURN EXPEDITION.

KINBURN, Oct. 24, 1855.
Sir,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops under my command, returned yesterday from the reconnaissance they made in company with the French Army.

The force left Kinburn on the 20th inst., bivouacked that night and the following at the village of Patowfka (8 miles) proceeded from thence to the village of Schodoffka, which the allies burnt. A good many farms, all deserted, and a great quantity of hay, were also destroyed.

On our return yesterday, about 250 of the enemy's cavalry menaced our rear.

The troops are very healthy.

At a conference held today, it has been determined that the fort of Kinburn is to be occupied for the winter by French troops, and it is expected that the English troops will embark for the Crimea on the 1st of November. I have, &c.

A. SPENCER,
Brigadier-General.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY, HEAD QUARTERS, CRIMEA.

MARSHAL PELISSIER ON THE TAKING OF KINBURN.

The following order of the day, dated "Head Quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 20," was published by Marshal Pelissier, on the taking of Kinburn:

"The army will learn with joy the announcement of a fresh success. The flags of England and of France have since the 17th floated on the walls of Kinburn. The key to the mouth of the Bough and of the Dnieper is in the power of the allied armies. Surrounded on the sea side by the squadrons of Admirals Bruat and Lyons, and on the land side by the Anglo-French division under General Bazaing, the fort of Kinburn capitulated after a bombardment of five hours and a half. Its garrison composed of one general officer, ten other officers, and 150 soldiers, left the place with the honors of war, and surrendered as prisoners of war, abandoning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon, 25,000 projectiles, 120,000 cartridges, with ammunition and supplies of different kinds.

"The day of the 17th Oct., in which the fleet and the army so happily united their efforts for the same object, adds to the glory and renown of the allied armies. The success thus obtained terrified the Russians, who, in their despair on the following day, blew up the fort of Ochakoff, and three batteries near it. Kinburn in our hands will become a formidable menace against Nicolaieff and Khereson."

RUMORS OF PEACE.

The rumors of Peace first circulated by some of the German journals, not being sustained by further intelligence, are rapidly falling in credit. The few journals which speak in this sense of Russia, deny that any new proposition have been sent from St. Petersburg, and allege that it is the Emperor of France who is sending round the olive branch. The *New Prussian Gazette* even affirms, that Napoleon III. has caused it to be notified at Vienna, that he is ready at this moment, to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points. The *Independence*, which decries this news, states, however, its belief, that at no time, before or since the fall of Sebastopol, have the Western belligerent Powers declared themselves disengaged from the "Four Points."

The Prussian Government continues exceedingly anxious to discredit the rumor of its being employed to offer propositions of Peace from Russia. A high personage is reported to have said of the Emperor of Russia, "He might as well sign his abdication, as talk of Peace."

The *Journal de France* states, that it is considered at Vienna that military events have taken a turn which must, soon place in a position of light that ever the necessity for a Germanic Confederation to act with energy as a collective power in the Eastern Question. The *Bourgeois* says, that the Austrian troops occupying the Principalities are to take up new positions before the commencement of the winter. The army corps of occupation will be considerably reinforced.

Baron Rothschild has passed through Berlin on his way to Vienna.

FRANCE.

The *Monteur* reports General Canrobert's embarkation in the Gothiad steamer, for St. Petersburg, on the 1st, and adds:—"In every part of Germany through which he passed, and especially at Hanau and Hamburg, the inhabitants of these cities prepared for him a veritable ovation. At Lubek enthusiastic cheers greeted him on his arrival, and accompanied him to the moment he went on board."

On Monday night a rumor was very generally diffused to the effect, that the Emperor had again been shot at. The following very extraordinary story is circulated by persons connected with the Government. The Emperor's coachman, it is said, always has a pair of loaded pistols in his pockets, and he was on his way to the Emperor's residence, when he was shot at.

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to inquire of Mr. Collet Meyroth, whether the event might be spoken of, and in what form. But, whether from his absence or some other cause, no answer was obtained, and the papers are consequently silent. The *Monteur* contains no explanation. Orders were sent to the Telegraph-office not to transmit any despatch on the subject.

General Levaillant, Governor of Sebastopol, announces the Guards will embark on the 6th, the anniversary of Inkermann, for France.

A MODEST SUGGESTION OF RUSSIA TO DENMARK.

A letter from Hamburg, of November 3, says,—"There is some reason to believe, that after all, Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States, and proposed, as an adjustment of the difficulties, that Denmark shall cede her island of St. Thomas to the United States, and total compensation of American ships and cargo from the future payment of the Sound dues. Although the Colony is of no value to Denmark in a pecuniary point of view, rather causing an expense than bringing in a surplus, yet Denmark is said to have declined the proposal, out of consideration to the Western Powers, to whom such an acquisition of territory on the part of the Americans, so close to their own West Indian possessions, cannot be desirable."

Shipwreck.

The schooner "Vulcan," belonging to Yarmouth, N. S., on her return from Boston, laden with merchandise, in endeavoring to make the port of Yarmouth, on Saturday night last, was struck by what sailors call a white squall, driven on shore, and became a wreck. In addition to the crew there were several passengers on board, all of whom were compelled to remain on the wreck all night, exposed to the fearful storm. One of the sailors fell overboard, and was rescued from a watery grave by his associates, but before morning perished with the cold. All on board were injured by the frost more or less. It is said there was no insurance on the vessel, and only about \$3,000 on the valuable cargo.

The Rev. Mr. DeBlois will enter on his public labors as pastor of the Baptist Church at Wolfville on Lord's day next Dec. 2d.

OBITUARY.

Our esteemed friend and brother Jacob Miller, of Handley Mountain, N. S., departed this life on the 4th of November, inst., in the 81st year of his age, leaving a large family, and many friends, not to mourn as those who have no hope, for he died in the richest of divine grace, and in prospect of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. "Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of his saints."—Communicated by Mr. Wm. Brown.

Letters and Notices Received.

Nov. 20th, Rev. D. McPhail, (21st.)—11th, Mr. W. Bell, 20th Rev. Geo. Burns, 21st, Rev. Dr. Cramp, 23rd, Elder James Bleakney, (1 sub.)—25th, Rev. E. Keirstead, rem.—23d, J. S. Colpitts, Esq., former letter duly received.—19th, Rev. David Crandal, rem.—23d, Mr. Wm. Brown, rem.—19th, Rev. L. H. Marshall, (1 sub.)—23d, Joseph Graves, rem.—21st, Reuben Chubb, Esq., rem.—17th, Mr. Thos. Wright, Mr. H. S. Fillmore, (7 sub.)—24th, Reuben Perry, Esq., rem.—22d, Mr. Isa. Wallace, (3 sub.)—21st, Mr. Robert McLeod, rem.—23d, Rev. S. N. Bentley, rem.—9th, Rev. John Francis, 14th, Bro. W. G. Hobbs, (1 sub.)

All directions in the above attended to.

NOTICE.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors, held at Liverpool, on the 17th of Sept. last, the Rev. J. Chas. of Wolfville was chosen Treasurer of Acadia College, and he has since entered on the duties of that office. Letters on the pecuniary affairs of the College to be addressed to him as above.

J. M. CRAMP, Sec'y.

WORMS? WORMS?

IT is a great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms found in the human system. Scarcely any of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on that subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a code of expelling them, and purging the system, has succeeded all other means. Dr. McLean's Vermifuge is the most sought after medicine, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

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

Sold in St. John by CHALMERS & HUNT, and T. WALKER & SON.

To Nervous Sufferers.

A RETIRED Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means by which he has been cured, and to give a correct opinion on receiving a letter, post paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59, Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

DR. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR.

The following is from a gentleman who has been cured of that dreadful complaint, ASTHMA, by inhaling Dr. Curtis's Medicated Vapor.

[From the National Monitor, Jan. 27, 1855.]

Dr. CURTIS—I should be negligent if I remained silent with regard to the really astonishing and wonderful cure performed on myself, by using your novel medicine. For six years I have been a victim to Asthma. On the 1st of June, a correct opinion on receiving a letter, post paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59, Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

See advertisement in another column, headed "Medicated Vapor."

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Dr. JONES, one of the most celebrated physicians in New York, writes as follows:

Dr. CURTIS—Dear Sir—Having witnessed the excellent effects of your Hygean, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor, and Cherry Syrup, in a case of chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor of their use in all cases of the throat, bronchitis, and lungs, I can therefore cheerfully recommend your Medicated Apparatus as being the most convenient and effective mode of applying any thing of the kind I have ever seen. Please use this testimonial in any way you may think proper and advantageous to your interest.

See advertisement in another column, headed "Medicated Vapor."

CAUTION.—Dr. Curtis's Hygeana is the original and only genuine article.

For sale by Fellows & Co., German-street, opposite Market-street.

Dr. JONES, one of the most celebrated physicians in New York, writes as follows:

MARRIED.

On the 11th of Nov., by the Rev. Thomas Magee: Mr. William H. Lisherness, to Georgina Mackay, youngest daughter of Mr. Mackay, of Rose Hall, St. George.

At the Baptist Parsonage, in German-st., on the 25th inst., by the Rev. L. E. Bill, Mr. Alexander Logan, to Miss Abigail Potter, both of Portland, St. John.

DIED.

At Salmon River, County Albert, on the 17th inst., Jeremiah Hanscom, formerly of Machias, Me., in the 83rd year of his age, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.—His end was peace.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Barque Catherine, Crocker, Boston—C. M. Lauchlan, ballast.
Sch. Seaside, Webb, Charlotte-town—T. Hanford, coals, potatoes and oysters.
Alma, Weymouth, New York, 10—Garrison & Martens, gen cargo.
Sarah Catch, Dakin, New York, 10—Master, do.
Temperance Banner, Davidson, Eastport—Master, potatoes.

Batavia, Pendleton, Boston, 9—Master, ballast.
Wednesday—Ship Pilgim, Richards, n. Liverpool, coals, and Duncan, coals.

Barque Lacovine, Henry, Boston, 2—G. Thomas, ballast.

Eyre, W. Kenney, Boston—A. C. O. Trontowaky, ballast.

Birg T. G. Hall, Perry, Boston, 4—C. M. Lauchlan, C. M. Lauchlan, ballast.

Brigt Meesta, Sullivan, Maine, 2, do, es-d cargo Sch. Washington, Savage, Boston, 4—Garrison & Martens, gen cargo.

Sagamore, Brown, Boston—G. Eaton, ballast.

Thursday—Sch. Comet, Sullivan, Boston, 7—J. Mahony, ballast.

Saturday—Brig. Auburn, Smith, Philadelphia—G. Bent, flour, &c.

Brigt. Petrel, Fowler, New York—E. Hatheway, flour.

Sch. Arctic, Bent, New York, 10—G. Bent general cargo.

William Wallace, Rudolph, Philadelphia, 11—G. Bent, general cargo.

Eagle, Anthony, Boston—Master, ballast.

Metor, Stanwood, Halifax—C. M. Lauchlan, general cargo.

Game Cock, Crowell, Baltimore—W. H. Harrison & Co., flour.

London, Bisset, Boston, 3—Master, onions and apples.

Acadia, Flowelling, Portland—Master, apples.

Sunday—Brigt Boston, Haskall, Saint George, 3—master, ballast.

Sch. Maria Jane, Crosby, Philadelphia—G. Thomas coals.

William, McAlmon, Boston, 4—master, ballast.

Margaret A. Anderson, Boston—master, ballast.

GOVERN—Sch. Sea Horse, Chata, Boston, 12—G. Eaton, do.

Idrusus, Elwell, Boston, 12—G. Eaton, do.

CLEARED.

21—Brigt Themis, Foote, Glasgow, Cadiz & Snider.

23—Brigt Judge Hatheway, McLeod, Havana, A. Cushing & Co.; sch. Amaranth, Snlis, Boston, J. W. Pollard & Co.

Nov 24th—Sch. Tarnbury, Johnson, Boston, 4—master, ballast.

Salmon, do; Canton, Johnson, Newburyport, boards.

Franklin, McLean, Boston, clappboards; George Prescott, Anderson, Salem, boards and clappboards; Groveland, Kavanagh, Boston, boards and clappboards.

26th—Ship Rover's Bride, Larkin, Liverpool, timber and deals; sch. Tasmania, Evans, Boston, boards, lahs and clappboards.

SAINT JOHN WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

St. John, Nov. 27, 1855.

SUGAR.—Duty 5¢ per cwt.

Bright Porto Rico, wholesale in bond 39 6 40 40

Havana do (same light) 39 6 40 40

MOLASSES.—Duty 1¢ per lb.

Bright Porto Rico 110 6 11 11

40 Cuba Muscovado 1 9 40 40

Clayed 1 6 17 17

FLOR.—

Canada Superfine 62 6 55 55

Baltimore, Howard street 60 6 51 51

New York State, common 52 6 52 52

Calico 42 6 42 42

Corn Meal 26 3 27 27

TEA.—Duty 2¢ per lb.

Common Congo, wholesale, duty paid 1 6 1 7

Fine Congo and Sonchong 1 6 1 7

COFFEY.—Duty 1¢ per lb.

Java 0 11 1 1

Porto Rico and Laguayra 0 9 1 0

PROVISIONS.—

Pork, New York Mess 130 6 132 6

Cheese 0 6 27 27

Oatmeal, per cwt 25 6 25 25

Codfish 11 3 11 3

Herring 20 6 22 6

Mackerel 17 6 20 6

Digby Herrings 2 6 3 6

Salt, in bags, common 4 6 4 6

Ons 3 6 3 6

Rice, per 100 lbs 37 6 37 6

FUEL.—

Coal, Newcastle, per chaldron 32 6 32 6

Scotch 27 6 27 6

Grand Lake 20 6 20 6

LEATHER.—Duty on Foreign 2¢ per lb.

Sole Leather (Domestic) 1 2 1 3

Harness do 1 2 1 3