THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
C. F. WEISSE, G. HARDY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $13 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and one dollar for every TEN lines for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for both languages each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1854.

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
{Vol. XVIII.—Whole No. 7003.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, November 24, 1854

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

RATES OF TAXATION.

At the sitting of the Council on Tuesday evening, the Finance Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen submitted an ordinance to establish a uniform rate of taxes and licenses on professions, callings, and other business, and on carriages, hacks, drays and other vehicles. The subject, we presume, will come before the Council at its next meeting for elaborate discussion. Meanwhile, we must for the present be content to furnish our readers with an epitome of this important ordinance.

An annual tax of one thousand dollars is levied on free banks, agents of banks, not incorporated in this State, and group-shops, including every establishment whatever, where spirituous liquors are sold by the glass.

A tax of seven hundred and fifty dollars is levied on insurance companies, and agents of foreign insurance companies. Licenses of theatres, distillers of alcoholic liquors, keepers of dock pits are taxed five hundred dollars. Negro traders are taxed four hundred and fifty dollars. Private banking houses, dealers in exchange, rectifiers of spirituous liquors and pawn-brokers are taxed three hundred dollars. A tax of two hundred dollars is levied on grocery and confectionary shops where liquor is sold in quantities not less than a quart, on dealers in patent medicines, and on money brokers.

Brewers of malt liquors, and keepers of beer-shops where spirits are not sold, and keepers or lessees of cotton presses are taxed one hundred dollars. Restaurants not vending liquor safe for meals and repasts, livery stables, and distillers or manufacturers of cordials and syrups are taxed seventy five dollars. Wholesale and retail merchants, not retailing liquor in quantities less than one gallon, commission merchants, soda water manufacturers, ship-chandlers, furniture store-keepers, piano vendors, real estate, house stock, note and exchange brokers, auctioneers, private hospitals, warehouses, ship, produce and cotton brokers, shipping masters and ship or steamboat agents, coal and lumber yards, coal agents, soap boilers, bone black, sugar and molasses manufactories are taxed sixty dollars.

A tax of fifty dollars is levied on manufacturers employing more than twenty operatives, on keepers of billiard tables, ten pin alleys, pistol galleries, saw and planing mills, brick yards, retail cigar stores, hotels and private boarding houses capable of accommodating more than fifty and not more than one hundred boarders. Those exceeding the latter number must pay three hundred dollars. On bankers and peddlers, job-boats and undertakers, fifty dollars. A tax of twenty-five dollars is levied on grocers, merchants, traders, dealers, apothecaries and other retailers, who do not sell spirituous liquors, on dairies, master builders and retailers of second-hand wares.

Ice cream and sherbet establishments, boarding houses having to accommodate not less than twenty, yet more than fifty, and dealers in wood and charcoal, are taxed twenty dollars. Oyster stands for raw oysters, (those who cook and prepare the article being classed with restaurants,) fruiterers, intelligence offices, veterinary surgeons, and each and every public ball, are taxed fifteen dollars. Drays, carts, &c., are taxed eighteen dollars, but carts and vehicles used by the owners exclusively for themselves, pay six dollars and twenty-five cents. Hacks are taxed twenty-five dollars, and cabs eighteen. Trucks used for hauling more than two tons at a load, fifty dollars. Every wheel vehicle for the transportation of beer, ale, &c., thirty dollars. Tombstones and marble slabs, they must be numbered, and have lamps, under penalty of a fine. Private carriages are taxed ten dollars, and one-horse vehicles five dollars.

Keepers of transient theatres, circuses, menageries, &c., are taxed ten dollars for each performance. (This is supremely unjust, as very often the daily receipts of such pieces scarcely suffice to pay the daily impost.) Each resident partner of a firm must pay the full amount of the tax on his business. Persons having more than one store shall pay a tax on each. Severe fines are imposed for violations of this ordinance. Persons commencing business on the 1st of September shall pay but one-half of the yearly tax. Street musicians are taxed ten dollars—their license is discretionary with the Mayor. All the taxes are made payable in advance.

We must reserve our comments until we see the form in which this ordinance passes the Council. Some of its provisions seem to us excellent—some few objectionable.

THE CANADIAN'S NEWS.

If we are to credit the accounts by the *Canadian*, there is no hope of a successful defence of Sebastopol. We have uniformly expressed the opinion that the stronghold of the Crimea must fall, but we anticipated a more protracted resistance than seems likely to have been encountered. However, it is difficult to reason upon the strength of despatches which may prove to be gross exaggerations. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the general tenor of the intelligence is unfavorable to the Russians. It is hardly worth while speculating on this theme, as the *Canadian's* accounts which may reach us in time for the present number of our paper, will probably furnish more decisive intelligence.

☞ Our worthy townsman, and sometime city functionary—HENRY BIRX—arrived yesterday, after a protracted trip to the North, in fine health and spirits, and looking as if he had taken a new lease of life. He says that now that he has reached home again, he begins to feel quite comfortable and cosy. He has hosts of friends amongst us who greet him at every turn. His fingers must be cramped with returning the cordial grasps of innumerable acquaintances.

OPELOUSAS RAIL ROAD.

The return train of the Opelousas Railroad brought down last evening the following freight:

Porter, Carey & W.	5	bales cotton.
Stringer, Eustis & Co.	65	bale molasses.
J. L. Moore	21	do do
Do	24	hhds sugar.
W. Burel	3	bales moss.
Pickett, Squires & West	24	hhds sugar.
Bogart, Foley & Avery	12	do do
Do	26	do do
W. Jackson & Co	5	do do
Do	21	bbls molasses.
Bogart, Foley & Avery	10	do do
E. Leblanc	124	do do.
Mercier	20	kegs pickled ducks.
Do	18	snipes.
Do	3000	ducks.
Per order	1	box with 10 dozen of chickens.
Do	1	do do turkeys.
Do	1	hot squirrels.

☞ Lord Elgin, the retiring Governor of Canada, has been detained at the seat of the Canadian government in consequence of recent discoveries in the books, accounts and contracts in the departments of discrepancies which indicate that an extensive system of fraud has been practicing. Whether the ex-governor has had any hand in the matter cannot be known till the subject is investigated.—There is much speculation on the subject.

DELAWARE.—The official returns of the State give Causey, Know Nothing, 733 majority for Governor, and Cullen, Know-Nothing, 504 majority for Congress.

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.—A despatch from Cincinnati, of the 16th, says:

The Know-Nothings are holding a Convention here, and the body is now in session Nothing, however, is known of the object or the proceedings of the Convention.

SLATES.—Messrs. CREVEY & FARWELL, No. 12 Natchez street, advertise for sale 1,500 squares of very superior American Slates at very low prices. Sugar planters requiring new roofs for sugar houses can be furnished with competent workmen.

LOSS OF A LARE PROPELLER.—The propeller Bucephalus foundered in Saginaw Bay during a severe gale a few days since. Seven of the crew were drowned. She was loaded with corn for Buffalo. Vessel and cargo are a total loss. The Bucephalus was owned in Buffalo.

☞ The committee of the Board of Canvassers of N Y city have, in reference to the contested election of Fernando Wood to the Mayoralty, reported unanimously that the Board cannot go behind the returns of the inspectors except in case of manifest error. The canvass of the vote will now be proceeded with.

A NAPOLEON AND ORLEANS FUSION.—The New York Times learns, via Brussels, of a rumor current in that city, which gives the Princess Charlotte, of Belgium, aged 14, grandaughter of the late Louis Philippe, as intended wife to Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, and heir presumptive to the throne of France. This might go far to explain the real cause of King Leopold's late visit to Louis Napoleon at Calais and Boulogne, and perhaps, the motive of the newly sprung up personal cordiality (exhibited by letter writing and a visit) between Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, nephew and niece of Leopold, and the present ruler of France. In the strange and unexpected vicissitudes of modern times, such a contingency may be on the cards, and could Louis Napoleon bring about such a union, it would increase the stability of his own throne, and put an end to all Orleans prospects of resuming power in France.

SUICIDE OF MRS. CRANBOURNE.—The Hay Hampshire Patriot says, in reference to Mrs. Cheabourne, the Boston lady who committed suicide in Concord, N. H., on Friday morning, that she was on a visit to the Female Hospital of that city. After eating breakfast, she went into the bath-yard, and was found dead shortly afterwards with [illegible] cut from ear to ear. Her apron was [illegible] by her hands, on V. after committing the deed. She had made a [illegible] affair of it, and left no writing. The coroner's jury returned a verdict, that the deceased came to her death by cutting her throat, while in a state while labouring under temporary insanity.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The details of the intelligence by the *Asia* which were received yesterday, are exceedingly interesting, and would be of overwhelming importance, were it not that later and apparently more decisive accounts by the *Canadian* render it at least probable that the success of the Russians indicated by the *Asia's* advices, have been counterbalanced by subsequent triumphs of the Allies. We give, however, a careful summary of the news.

The *Asia* arrived at New York on the morning of the 16th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst.

Smith O'Brien same passenger by the last Indian mail steamer. Not being permitted to return to Great Britain or Ireland, he left the steamer at Gibraltar, and will probably take up his residence in Italy.

At Liverpool the cotton market was steady and slightly higher. Breadstuffs lower on the week, but buoyant in tone. Money easier.—Consols 94.

THE WAR.

Sharp fighting has been going on before Sebastopol, but the news to hand leaves us altogether in the dark as to particulars.

Russian despatches state that the allies had suffered two severe defeats. The French had their works stormed and sixteen guns spiked.

The English cavalry had been attacked at Balaklava, and routed with the loss of 500 horses. British and French statements offer no explicit denial of these reports.

They merely say that the Russian story is "improbable" and exaggerated complaints are made that the allied governments do not publish reliable information, and very unfavorable inferences are drawn from their silence.

It is vaguely said, however, that Sebastopol cannot hold out many days.

The British steamer Trent left the coast of the Crimea on the 8th October.

The siege and bombardment were going on with regularity and success. So heavy had been the fire of the besieging batteries, and so terrible was the loss of life in the town of Sebastopol, that the air was reported to be tainted by the number of unburied bodies.

Guns had been brought to bear upon the gates, and Admiral Nachimoff had been killed by the fragment of a shell.

If this last circumstance be confirmed, it is remarkable that the two chief officers of the Russian navy who planned and executed the attack on Sinope should both have been killed within a year.

A report was circulated in Constantinople that Lord Raglan had expressed his opinion in favor of a prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault. Having accomplished the labor of conveying the heavy guns and ammunition, and opening a successful fire on Sebastopol, the reduction of the place is considered only a question of time, and the operations are carried on with comparatively small loss to the allied forces. An assault, on the contrary, thought it might lead to more rapid success, would cost innumerable lives and materially weaken the besieging armies. (It will be seen by the latest news that the besieging armies have been seriously disturbed in their leisurely work.)

The Russian Statement.

"On the 25th Gen Liprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the four redoubts which protected their position. The assailants also took eleven guns.

At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the English half their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty.

Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner.

Great Attack.

Communications from Odessa to the Greek lines say that on the 25th Oct., General Liprandi attacked the allied camp at Balakava, stormed four redoubts and took eleven guns.

The English cavalry were totally beaten, and lost 500 men. It is certain that the Russians have received reinforcements, although perhaps not so many as the number reported—30,000.

A still stronger corps was expected from Perekop. In the recent attack upon the forts at the mouth of Sebastopol harbor, the vessels of the allies were much damaged.

The Times says: "We have received through our correspondent at Vienna a dispatch which was specially forwarded from Constantinople to Semlin, in Hungary, by telegraph. "Nine has been received from Sebastopol of the 23d, that the cannonade had continued incessantly for seven days. The fire of the Russians was said to be slackening, but the French works were not strong enough, and had been much injured. The English works were said to be within 300 yards of the Russian works. A deserter has stated that the Russian loss is very great—Nachimoff is killed. A fire broke out in the town on the morning of the 23d, and burning when the steamer left." [This is the third time a fire in the town has been reported.]

A second dispatch from the same correspondent says, of date evening of November 22:—

"Official dispatches, dated October 25th, for the Emperor, state that on the 24th October Sebastopol, received here, (Vienna) show that the siege of Sebastopol is progressing favorably. They mention frequent rencontres, but say nothing of Liprandi's alleged victory. The French division from the Piraus had passed the Bosporus, as a reinforcement to the besieging army."

The Times adds, that the reinforcements may be fully relied upon. The affair took place near Eupatoria, where the allies were on the look out, for the advancing reinforcements of the Russians. The British cavalry were attacked, but the French advanced to their assistance and the Russians retired. The date is not exactly known, but is supposed to have been the 23d October.

Another account states that two Russian men-of-war that had been "scuttled over" in the harbor to serve as batteries, had been sunk by the fire of the allies. The English had brought some long guns to bear on the forty.

Lord Dunkellin's family has been informed by the English Government that his reported capture is not true, or, at least, doubtful.

From an editorial in the Paris Pays, we gather that the French, after some fighting, had taken possession of the cemetery, which command on the south the Quarantine Bay. This would bring the French approaches quite close to the barracks of Sebastopol. Perhaps it may prove to be this position that the Russians have retaken.

The recent attack by sea was stated to be directed against the Quarantine harbor, but we have no information that the fort which is on the east of the bay, that is, between the Quarantine harbor and the town, has been destroyed.

It is foreseen that one or more pitched battles must be fought in the Crimea, and therefore the allied commanders have determined to reduce Sebastopol if possible by bombardment, and thus economise the lives of their troops.

Captain Du Val de Dampierre, aid de camp of Gen. Bosquet, was taken prisoner by the Russians. He begged the Russian General to send intelligence to the French camp that he was a prisoner, and not killed. The Russian told him to go himself, which he did, and, of course, returned and surrendered.

Water begins to fail in Sebastopol. Every morning water-carts and soldiers come outside to the wells, and are permitted to return without molestation.

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter, a Greek, has been sent to Constantinople for trial as a Russian spy.

Menschikoff's Official Report.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* publishes an official epitome of the events which have recently taken place in the Crimea. Prince Menschikoff reports the Russian loss in killed and wounded in the battle of the Alma at 5,500.—On the evening of the 17th ult., he states, that the English had only two pieces which were within range of the fire of the Russian forts, and that the French had been silenced earlier. Fort Constantine had been much damaged by the fire of the Russian batteries, and Admiral Kornilloff is dead, and Admiral Nachimoff wounded.

The Danube.

Bucharest advices, of October 30th, state that in consequence of the movement on the Sereth by Sadyk Pacha, Prince Gortschakoff has given orders to the Russian troops who had not yet passed the Danube, to make a retrograde movement, and to take up a position on the Pruth and Danube. Achmet Pacha has received orders from Sadyk Pacha with 10,000 men, whilst Iskender Bey is to enter the Dobrowcha with 4000 cavalry.

The truth of the matter seems to be that Gortschakoff's reported movements on the Dobrowcha had reference merely to strengthening his position.

The Baltic.

A letter from the Baltic says that the Gulf of Finland only contains two strong places which would be of value to the Allies, namely: Sweaborg, which would render them masters of Finland; and Cronstadt, which would open the road to St. Petersburg. Revel is of little or no use, as it is without any strategical line, and for several years past it has ceased to be a Russian naval station. The capture of Sweaborg, with the maritime force of the Allies, and 30,000 to 40,000 of land force, might be considered as certain. The nature of the coast is such that the landing cannot be prevented.

Progress of Negotiations.

The most contradictory rumors are current as to the present state of negotiations. Two Austrian notes are yet (Oct 28) unanswered by Count Nesselrode. A prevalent impression is, that a collective note will be forwarded to St. Petersburg, by Austria, Prussia and the German States. Austria will certainly not, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia, until she is confident of the support of Prussia and the German States. Meanwhile Russia continues to use all means to prevent Prussia siding with Austria. Consequently, the policy of Austria is to gain time, and she is therefore well disposed to enter upon the protracted negotiations which would arise from any modification in which the middle German States participates.

Neutrals on the War.

Russia, Count Nesselrode says, is the mightiest power in the East, and in spite of any disasters which may befall her, she will continue to be so. Although Russia has not yet brought her principal military power into the field, the Western Powers have had to cease to triumph.

BRITAIN.—The Canadian server steamers Cleopatra and Octavia are embarking troops; the former at Cork, the latter at Portsmouth.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, have issued a special circular, prohibiting their ships touching at the recent disputable line of the Arctic, when she re-entered on the south the Quarantine Bay. This would bring the French approaches quite close to the barracks of Sebastopol. Perhaps it may prove to be this position that the Russians have retaken.

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By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Lines.]

Mobile Mail Boat.

MOBILE, Nov. 22.—The mail boat from New Orleans did not arrive here to-day until 1.30 P. M.—She left at 9 o'clock this evening on her return to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

We extract the following from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*:

The Sandwich Islands will be annexed before the 4th of March next. England never actively opposed the annexation, and the Emperor of the French, having shown his independence in refusing Mr. Soule a passage through France, will not seriously oppose our taking possession of the *pearl of the Pacific*. We one wolve ceremony, in return for substantial politeness.

The talk about the American Congress, lately held at Ostend, (in Belgium, not the Netherlands, as the New York papers have it,) is all nonsense. The meeting was purely unofficial. It is not true, as has recently been stated, that a credit of $60,000 was opened with the Baringe to carry out the views and purposes of that Congress.

It is wholly and unequivocally untrue that the late trip of the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Mann, was at all connected with diplomacy. It is equally untrue that he and Mr. Sickles, (Secretary of Legation in London) had any business entrusted to them relating to the acquisition of Cuba. I incline to the opinion that Mr. Mann was especially enjoined not to open his lips on politics, and that his visit to Europe was purely of a private character and in his own individual bounds, (that of his health) and that, so far from being sent abroad, he merely asked permission to go, which was granted. So all the speculations which have been built upon his going and returning, and all the nice deductions made from it, must necessarily fall to the ground.

☞ The examination of the rioters in the Bateaux affair is going on at Worcester amidst marked popular excitement.

FIRE IN OPELOUSAS.—A fire broke out on the night of the 11th instant, in a little house, lately the office of Mr. Labbie, in the town of Opelousas, and was soon destroyed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—For four nights past, Miss Eliza Logan has been playing several of her favorite characters to large and enthusiastic audiences. Last evening, in Tallmon's tragedy of "Ion," she personated the character of *Ion* with a power and correctness that we have never seen surpassed, and rarely equalled by any other actress. As the performance, as a whole, reached the very highest point of excellence, it would be invidious in us to criticise any particular portion of it. She was ably supported by Mr. Field in the very difficult character of *Adrastus*. We are glad to observe that this starling actor is gaining rapidly in the good opinions of the frequenters of the house. To-night we are to have the "Lady of Lyons," a play which always draws well in this city, notwithstanding the frequency of its performance. Miss Logan will appear as the Pauline, and Mr. Pope the *Claude Melnotte* of the play. The musical force of "Jenny Lind" is to be performed afterwards.

ERNESTI VS. RUELA.—The benefit of the Revelé which was to have come off last night at the Amerian Theatre in Poydras street last night, was unavoidably postponed until Saturday evening, when we hope that the worthy object of the benefit will draw a crowd worthy of the talent of the players, who have been thus saddened by having their benefit postponed suddenly cut short by the unhappy disaster which has befallen the Varieties, by which they have been deprived of houses, that they have the sympathy of the public.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—This unequalled band of Ethiopian imitators are still drawing crowded houses at Armory Hall, each night, notwithstanding the attractions which are offered in other parts of the city. We have seen many of their performances, and find that the interest of the audience is kept undiminished from the beginning to the end. A new programme is offered tonight. We would advise those who have not yet seen the excellent band of Minstrels, to do so before they leave the city, which will occur at an early day.

DAN RICE'S.—Quite large audiences are are glad to observe are in attendance from night to night to witness the performances of the really excellent Company engaged here. To-day there will be a matinee to be presented, in which Miss Crampton and Mr. Conner will perform the principal parts. Messrs. Conny and Wabb, and the best wonderful dog are also to be present. We anticipate the above hour pretty out of a desire that others migh know of its excellent equestrian and profit thereby.

CITY COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Raphael Hadelman charged with stabbing Simon Dirand, with a dangerous weapon, on the 18th inst., was tried in this court yesterday tried in this court, and found guilty on the charge, and remanded for sentence.

Frederick Hoppe, charged with the same offence, was likewise convicted, and awaits the sentence of the law. In this case, Henry Durand was assaulted by the two men in the vegetable market in the great fight.

The trial of John Forgemaker, charged with rape, which was fixed for yesterday, was disappointed of all the principal witnesses in the case, Ann Elizabeth Jackson, who had left the city, and could not be found against her. The trial of Andrew Leitzenger, for stabbing Mr. Lawrence Dougherty, charged to commit murder, which was set for yesterday, was likewise discontinued.

The trial of Ann Jackson is progressing but tardily, owing to the non-attendance of witnesses, who have been summoned, for which neglect several have of has been heavily fined.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TROUBLE IN THE FAMILY.—A man named Joseph M. Hyman, was arrested in New York yesterday, on a charge of having abducted his daughter, Mrs. Martha Taylor, also family, with having offered some to induce her to elope with him. The reward of $200 was paid over to the officers who arrested him out of the funds. She is also charged by him with taking away from his house, a quantity of valuable jewelry and pieces is in his pockets, that he might be arrested for the offence. The woman appeared in Court and stated that the jewelry was presented her by her husband, and on the charge. We have had of late cases of trouble in families, which have been made public, and many cases that there good conditions have effected and prove the propriety of opinion well founded. They should be kept in every family, ready for instant use when occasion may require. See advertising column, to be had (rate of the Agents. Price of flask, only 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $3 50.

E. M. STABLER & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore.

For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
No. 151 Chartres street.

Also by F. LAUTHER & Keep, Metairie Ridge, and by merchants generally throughout the United States. nov21 1tp

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THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are widely and justly celebrated to the most safe, valuable and efficacious of all medicines ever offered to the public. They are endorsed by the first Physicians of the day, and thousands who have used them guarantee their home hold comfort.

"A most valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 60 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, can be obtained without charge," from

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
No. 151 Chartres street.

Also a fine full supply of the Medicines on hand, all times.

DR. GROSCHGRAB'S HYDROPIFER,
THE GREAT CURE FOR
Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorder, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.
Also, Scrofula and all Impurities of the Blood.

THIS is a great combined of Digestion, and a perfect substitute for Calomel, Blue Pills, Mercurial Pills, and a vapor who was Strictly covered with cotton, and cured in two days by taking Hydropiper and Dandy the negro on light dark, and it was made up in two sound and well. Yours respectfully,

P. W. ARMSTRONG."

Further Testimony of the Beneficial Effects of the Hydropiper.

Dr. A. E. Groschgrab—My wife was afflicted with fistulas for a long time, and had been attended by all the best physicians in the country; but without any success. To-day she is well, and results in the state of purely individual acts, and we know to advance that the Union, always animated towards France with a sympathy which is reciprocal, and which will ever be the result of a generous on both sides, declines the responsibility of events with which it has remained altogether unconnected.

Two or three barracks of corrugated iron have been shipped from London to the camp at Boulogne. A regiment bought and paid for them from his private funds—or civil list.

Russian prisoners in France are to be allowed, by the French Government, their intelligence according to their rank: Lieutenant Generals will receive 333 francs per month; Major Generals, 250 francs; Field Officers, 200 francs; Captains and Lieutenants, 100 francs; officers' horses, 30 francs per month; private soldiers, 10 sous per week and rations. The officers have to board in messes.

Mr. Soule—The Order of Expulsion Rescinded.

Official intelligence has been received by a telegraphic dispatch to Liverpool, dated London, Nov. 3d, 11 o'clock, P. M., announcing that "*the Emperor* NAPOLEON *has rescinded his order prohibiting* Mr. SOULE'S *passage through France, and the American Minister will leave London to-morrow, Nov. 4th, for Paris, en route to Madrid.*"

SAIN.—Generals Dulce, Concha, and Prim have been named Deputies for Barcelona. Everything is quiet.

Negotiations are not lost for a Custom's union between Spain and Portugal. This implies a reduction in the Spanish tariff.

Cholera is raging fearfully at Corunna.

The Madrid Clamor Publico of the 24th October says:—France, like Balaklava, in accord with her, but had the bow, she will continue to be so. Although Russia has not yet brought her principal military power into the field, the Western Powers have had to cease to triumph.

BRITAIN.—The Canadian server steamers Cleopatra and Octavia are embarking troops; the former at Cork, the latter at Portsmouth.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, have issued a special circular, prohibiting their ships touching at the recent disputable line of the Arctic, when she re-entered on the south the Quarantine Bay. This would bring the French approaches quite close to the barracks of Sebastopol. Perhaps it may prove to be this position that the Russians have retaken.

The recent attack by sea was stated to be directed against the Quarantine harbor, but we have no information that the fort which is on the east of the bay, that is, between the Quarantine harbor and the town, has been destroyed.

It is foreseen that one or more pitched battles must be fought in the Crimea, and therefore the allied commanders have determined to reduce Sebastopol if possible by bombardment, and thus economise the lives of their troops.

Captain Du Val de Dampierre, aid de camp of Gen. Bosquet, was taken prisoner by the Russians. He begged the Russian General to send intelligence to the French camp that he was a prisoner, and not killed. The Russian told him to go himself, which he did, and, of course, returned and surrendered.

Water begins to fail in Sebastopol. Every morning water-carts and soldiers come outside to the wells, and are permitted to return without molestation.

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter, a Greek, has been sent to Constantinople for trial as a Russian spy.

Menschikoff's Official Report.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* publishes an official epitome of the events which have recently taken place in the Crimea. Prince Menschikoff reports the Russian loss in killed and wounded in the battle of the Alma at 5,500.—On the evening of the 17th ult., he states, that the English had only two pieces which were within range of the fire of the Russian forts, and that the French had been silenced earlier. Fort Constantine had been much damaged by the fire of the Russian batteries, and Admiral Kornilloff is dead, and Admiral Nachimoff wounded.

The Danube.

Bucharest advices, of October 30th, state that in consequence of the movement on the Sereth by Sadyk Pacha, Prince Gortschakoff has given orders to the Russian troops who had not yet passed the Danube, to make a retrograde movement, and to take up a position on the Pruth and Danube. Achmet Pacha has received orders from Sadyk Pacha with 10,000 men, whilst Iskender Bey is to enter the Dobrowcha with 4000 cavalry.

The truth of the matter seems to be that Gortschakoff's reported movements on the Dobrowcha had reference merely to strengthening his position.

The Baltic.

A letter from the Baltic says that the Gulf of Finland only contains two strong places which would be of value to the Allies, namely: Sweaborg, which would render them masters of Finland; and Cronstadt, which would open the road to St. Petersburg. Revel is of little or no use, as it is without any strategical line, and for several years past it has ceased to be a Russian naval station. The capture of Sweaborg, with the maritime force of the Allies, and 30,000 to 40,000 of land force, might be considered as certain. The nature of the coast is such that the landing cannot be prevented.

Progress of Negotiations.

The most contradictory rumors are current as to the present state of negotiations. Two Austrian notes are yet (Oct 28) unanswered by Count Nesselrode. A prevalent impression is, that a collective note will be forwarded to St. Petersburg, by Austria, Prussia and the German States. Austria will certainly not, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia, until she is confident of the support of Prussia and the German States. Meanwhile Russia continues to use all means to prevent Prussia siding with Austria. Consequently, the policy of Austria is to gain time, and she is therefore well disposed to enter upon the protracted negotiations which would arise from any modification in which the middle German States participates.

Neutrals on the War.

Russia, Count Nesselrode says, is the mightiest power in the East, and in spite of any disasters which may befall her, she will continue to be so. Although Russia has not yet brought her principal military power into the field, the Western Powers have had to cease to triumph.

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