



Wednesday Morning, Nov. 22, 1854. WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000. V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent...

Agents for the Journal. The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL...

Agents for the Journal. JOHN W. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg, SAMUEL COEN, East Butte, GEORGE W. CORNELLUS, Cromwell township...

WANTED. A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

New Advertisements. See notice tax collectors. Read the advertisement of the McCollinstown horse-protecting company...

J. S. Redfield is publishing "Barnum's Autobiography," but in consequence of the immense edition necessary to meet the orders already received...

Petersen's National Magazine of December is on our table. It is replete with interesting and useful matter, suitable to the taste of the literary, polite and refined throughout the land...

THE GRAND CATHOLIC COUNCIL AT ROME.—The Ami de la Religion, (Paris) Oct. 19, says:—The Catholic world is at present occupied with a great event which is about to be accomplished at Rome...

Godley's Lady's Book, for December is on our table, at this early date. It contains 10 full page engravings, "Fraise God from whom all blessings flow"...

Stop the Thief. A pair of splendid match horses, said to be worth about \$250 were stolen, a short time ago, from a Mr. Thompson of Thompsonstown...

Mr. Eliel Smith, Esq., has disposed of his farm at private sale. The sale was advertised to take place on the 28th of Nov.

The Agricultural Meeting.

In pursuance of a call, a very large and respectable meeting of farmers and other citizens interested in the promotion of agricultural science, was held in the Court House...

The meeting was organized by electing the following officers: President, HON. JONATHAN McWILLIAMS.

Vice Presidents, Gen. J. C. WATSON, R. HARE POWELL, JACOB H. MILLER, GEORGE RUDY, ALEXANDER OAKS, JOHN TURSEY, DANIEL MASSEY, Esq.

Secretaries, George Hudson, Esq., John Hirst, Gen. S. Miles Green.

The meeting was ably addressed by H. N. McAllister, A. W. Benedict, J. G. Miles, and John Williamson, Esqrs.

On motion, the following named persons were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, &c., and to report the same at the next meeting of the society to be held on Tuesday evening of the January Court:

J. S. Barr, Col. S. S. Wharton, Gen. S. Miles Green, R. Hare Powell, Esq., Dr. J. H. Wintrose, Daniel Massey, Esq., and Samuel Wigton, Esq.

In order to secure an immediate organization, Col. T. P. Campbell, offered the following paper, which was adopted and signed by many of the persons present:

We the undersigned, citizens of Huntingdon county, impressed with the importance of forming an agricultural society for said county, do hereby agree to form ourselves into an association for the purpose of advancing the interests of agriculture, science, and the arts—to pay into the treasury of the sum of one dollar, and be governed by such constitution and by-laws, as may be hereafter adopted for our government.

On motion, R. Hare Powell, Esq., was elected Treasurer pro tem.

On motion, Resolved, That the officers of this meeting continue to be the officers of the association, until the adoption of a constitution.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday evening of the January Court.

The meeting was well attended, and much interest manifested by those present to effect a permanent organization at the earliest day possible.

Naturalization Laws.

The N. Y. Courier criticizes the Commercial Advertiser's notions of the Constitution guaranteeing to foreigners the right of citizenship, and then asks "Why? the Constitution guarantees the foreign born no right whatever—not the shadow of a right—not a shred nor a patch that the liveliest imagination can make look like a right."

The only positive work (adds the author) which the Constitution does in regard to foreigners is to prescribe how they may become citizens. It is no unfashionable now-a-days that when used it ought to be emphasized—to prescribe. The Constitution has but five clauses touching the subject. Four of them are prohibitory, and the other simply permissive.

We must be pardoned for recalling the very language of the Constitution, for this progressive generation is fast losing sight of even the plainest features of that document.

Section 5, Art. I, of the Constitution says: "No person, except a NATURAL BORN CITIZEN, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President."

Section 3 of Article XII, of the Constitution says: "No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

Section 3, Article I, says: "No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been NINE YEARS A CITIZEN of these United States. That is a proscription."

Section 2, Article I, says: "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five, (25) years, and been SEVEN A CITIZEN."

Section 8, Article I, says: "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

Nothing whatever obliges Congress to exercise this power, or restricts its range either direction when it is exercised. Congress may require two years previous residence as was required by the act of 1790, or five years, as by the act of 1795, or 14 years, as by the act of 1798, or 21 years, as is now demanded; or it may withhold naturalization entirely. The question is purely one of expediency.

The Courier then goes on to show that there is another blunder in supposing that naturalization confers the right of voting, or that it does anything to do with the voting one way or the other—for the right of voting is not conferred by the States alone, and each according to its own sole discretion, in the way defined by itself in its own State Constitution.

Each State is sovereign in that respect. Congress can naturalize, but Congress cannot confer the right of voting. That power is conferred by the States alone, and each according to its own sole discretion, in the way defined by itself in its own State Constitution.

The purchase of the Sandwich Islands. [From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 23.] This subject has been long under consideration, and attracted so much attention that it is of interest to the entire community.

The rumor relating to the matter was, that the American government had agreed to give King Kamehameha, \$100,000 per annum during his life, and the same to the heir apparent while he exists, in consideration of their surrendering their claims to the sovereignty of the United States government.

The amount asserted for the purpose of arguing the complete absurdity of the statement, we give the full amount received by his Majesty at the present time, from the nation, for the support of his dignity. It is taken from the civil list, approved August 11, 1854.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. For his Majesty's Royal State, 4,000; For his Majesty's Medical Attendant, 2,000; For her Majesty the Queen, 1,000; For his Majesty's Household (their apparent), 3,000; For Prince Kamehameha, General of Division and Privy Counsellor, 800.

Total \$20,800—Which is the whole amount received by the King and his apparent.

We opine it would be a satisfactory speculation for his Majesty to sell out for the snug sum of \$300,000 per annum.

The whole receipts of customs amounted in the year 1853 to \$155,540 17, from which is to be deducted the cost of the collection, leaving the amount of net assets at a small figure.

That these islands will eventually be incorporated into our Union is beyond a question, but not on such exorbitant and indefinite terms. There is a possibility, if not a probability, that their "apparent" may live fifty years, and it is scarcely to be supposed our government would pay itself liable to give him twelve times the salary of the President during that period.

A CARD.

The undersigned, on behalf of the members of the Huntingdon Guards, would return their thanks to Capt. P. A. REED, of the Alleghona Guards, for the attention and kind treatment towards the Huntingdon Guards, whilst on the visit to Alleghona—and to Col. ARCHD. REEVES, that Prince of hotel keepers, for the splendid repast furnished, on the occasion. May their shadows never grow less.

JOHN C. WATSON, R. C. McGILL, A. S. HARRISON, GEORGE A. LITON, JACOB SHARRETT, Nov. 17th, 1854.

The Number number of the United States Magazine, is on our table, it is full of news, &c. It is issued about the middle of each month, at the low price of one dollar per annum. It is well worth the money.—Published in New York, by J. M. Emerson.

George W. Lafayette, son of the brave General Lafayette, is sojourning in New York.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

Importance to Consumptives. BRIMFIELD, O., SEPT. 19, '54.

To the Editor of the Plaindealer. DEAR SIR:—Hearing that Doctor C. M. FITCH, of New York, is lecturing in your city on Pulmonary diseases, I feel impelled by a sense of duty to the public, and gratitude to Dr. Fitch, to make known through your columns the effects in my own case of that system of treatment, of which Dr. Fitch is so able an advocate.

My family are nearly all consumptive. My own constitution has always been slender; and when, at the age of twenty-five, I commenced my labors as Minister of the Gospel, few of my friends thought it likely I should live to thirty. My lungs were weak; I was troubled with constant hoarseness and a hacking cough, expectoration, night sweats, and habitual costiveness with distressing nervous headaches.

A change of climate from New York to Ohio operated favorably, and for twelve years I was enabled to act as pastor of the Baptist church in Brimfield. In the winter of 1844 I had a severe attack of Erysipelas fever, which left me in a decline. In the winter of 1846 I took a course of a protracted meeting at Mantua, laboring night and day for three weeks, at the close of which I found myself entirely prostrated. My lungs were so weak that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be heard. My friends and ministering brethren became alarmed, and urged me to stop preaching, but I did not realize my danger, and continued my labors.

I tried all the usual remedies—such as blistering, etc., to no benefit—I went down rapidly, with increasing alarming symptoms. All hope was gone, and the community considered me past recovery. Fortunately, at this time, a copy of Dr. S. S. Fitch's lectures fell into my hands the reading of which rekindled a spark of hope. I lost no time in applying to him, and on the first of December—day of happy memory received a full supply of his remedies. I followed his directions to the letter, and to the astonishment and joy of all my friends my recovery was as rapid as had been my decline; so that on new year's day I was able to visit my friends. I soon felt myself compelled to labor for the support of my family. During the summer I performed the usual amount of labor. In October following, by imprudence and exposure I brought on a relapse. The disease now concentrated its whole force in my lungs. The cough returned with great violence; my lungs became loaded with thick heavy matter, without the power to throw it off. I immediately applied to Dr. Fitch again, but there was necessarily some delay in getting the medicine. My friends and physician said there was no hope in the case. I, too, felt that my end was near, and made arrangements to leave my family; and how could I think otherwise? Dr. Fitch's remedies lengthened out after using which for a few days, I raised large quantities of matter that would sink in water almost as soon as lead. Those remedies saved my life. Under them I continued rapidly to improve, and in May was able to visit Dr. Fitch in New York. Seven years had elapsed, and my health is better than any previous period. A considerable portion of that time was spent in an office, (I filled the duties of Recorder of Portage county, Ohio,) writing steadily several hours a day, and yet I found myself well able to bear it. If my case be not sufficient to prove consumption curable, I know not what can be said to me. "Your case is almost a miracle in the history of disease." If it be a miracle, it is wrought by that treatment of which Drs. S. S. & C. M. Fitch are the originators and advocates; and my advice to all afflicted with pulmonary diseases, is to lose no time in applying to a source from which they have no reasonable hope, and to men who devote their whole time and energies to the investigation of a peculiar class of diseases, have met with a degree of success in their treatment never before equalled. Hoping that this may be the means of good.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, RODOLPHUS BARD

Appointments by the Canal Board.

The Canal Commissioners met at Harrisburg this week for the purpose of making appointments of supervisors, Collectors, Weigh Masters, &c., on the lines of canals and railroads. We subjoin a list of the appointments made up to Thursday afternoon:

SUPERVISORS. Eastern Division—Weidman Forster. Lower Western Division—John M. Orr. Upper " " W. F. Boyer. Lower Juniata Division—W. Wilson. Upper " " J. D. Leet.

SUSPECTED DIVISION—James Duffenbach. Delaware—David Evans. Essex Branch—J. B. McMeiken. SUPERINTENDENT'S MOTIVE POWER. Columbia Railroad—J. B. Baker. Portage Railroad—John Ross.

WEIGH MASTERS. Pittsburg—Wm. M. Stewart. Johnstown Lock—J. R. Gregg. Weigh Scales—John Burkholder. Hollidaysburg Lock—B. Herd. Weigh Scales—George Potts. Northumberland—Wm. Elliot. Columbia—James Maher. Philadelphia—John C. Maxwell, H. S. Leech Assistant. Easton—Hiram Yard, W. S. Abbe, Assistant. Lancaster—W. King.

Collectors. Easton—P. McDride, E. D. Cartright, Assistant. Pittsburg—P. Baker. Freeport—C. G. Snowden. Johnstown—P. E. Gibbons. Hollidaysburg—James P. Hoover. Huntingdon—Thomas Jackson. Lumberton—Anderson G. Harvey. Newport—H. A. Zollinger. Harrisburg—James L. Rely. Portage—Joseph Livermore. Columbia—J. S. Lightfoot. Lancaster—E. P. Smith. Parkersburg—Major McVeigh. Paoli—Robert Laverty. Philadelphia—John T. Smith. Bristol—Robert Paterson. New Hope—E. K. Soliday. Easton—Daniel Nixman. Liverpool—J. M. Baum. Northumberland—J. H. Zimmerman. Williamsport—John Platt. Dunstons—Achenbach. Beach Haven—Peter Ent. Blairsville—S. L. Moorford. Clark's Ferry Bridge—C. H. Zeigler. Freeport—Wm. Bushkin. Freeport Aqueduct—Mary Nesbit.

CARBO INSPECTORS. Columbia—C. Carson. Johnston—J. C. Barrett. Philadelphia—J. Hunter. Hollidaysburg—D. Dell. Pottsville—Thos. S. Rowley.

SELLING LIQUOR TO PERSONS OF IMPERFECT HABITS.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch records the fact, that, as we have yet noticed, has been effected under the law of last winter against selling liquor to minors and intemperate persons. The Dispatch says that the man convicted was a tavern-keeper residing in Manchester, and that it was proven in court that the man to whom he sold the liquor was a person of intemperate habits. The court sentenced the defendant to a fine of \$10, and undergo an imprisonment of 10 days in the county jail. The law permits a fine of fifty dollars and an imprisonment of ten days, besides the payment of the costs of prosecution. It would be well for tavern and saloon keepers, and all other persons, to remember, that selling or furnishing liquor to any person addicted to intemperance, or who is under the age of twenty-one years, subjects them to the penalties of the law.

There has been no change in the Huntingdon markets, since our last issue.

News Items.

The last fashionable bonnet is called "The Ugly."

An editor, as he was going a courting, said he was "going to press."

Bank of England notes are now signed by machinery, by which a saving of £19,000 a year is effected.

The bullet which killed Gen. Joseph Warren, at Bunker Hill, in 1775 is still preserved.

Many young ladies make fools of themselves by the looking glass, and many young men by the wine glass.

Recently, Mr. Toby, a teacher in Memphis, undertook to chastise one of his pupils, when all the boys became a party to the difficulty and thrashed the teacher.

In walking always turn your toes out and your thoughts inward. The former will prevent you from falling into the cellar; the latter from falling into iniquity.

DREADFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.—In the town of Crockett, Texas, there is said to be a single marriageable female. Here is a chance, ladies, so walk in.

LOOK OUT.—We were shown by Mr. Pitman, Teller of the Michigan State Bank, a new and dangerous fraud perpetrated, by cutting a genuine \$10 Ohio State Bank Bill in two pieces, and pasting each half to the opposite halves of two counterfeit.—Detroit Tribune.

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN DELAWARE.—The official returns from the whole State have been received, showing the election of Mr. Cansey the American candidate for Governor, by 733 majority, and of Mr. Cullen, the American candidate for congress, by 501 majority.

An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized, and could not vote.

A SWARM OF SERPENTS.—The New York Freeman's Journal (Roman Catholic) announces the arrival in that city of a large number of Roman Catholic priests, and men, en route for California. They were brought out by the Rev. H. P. Gallagher, of Cambria county, Pa., who has just returned from a visit to Ireland and to the continent of Europe.

RETURNED PAUPERS.—In a late number of the London Times, the fact is mentioned that four English paupers had arrived, who had been sent back from Boston, Mass., by the authorities of that city, because of their having been paupers when they were shipped to America.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—John Wilson, an old counterfeiter who has long practiced his trade about Penningtonville, Chester co., and the Gap in Lancaster, has been caught.—\$500 in counterfeit \$2 notes on the Middletown Bank, and \$56 on the Girard Bank, were thrown away from his person while fleeing before the officers. He offered them bribes to let him escape.

THE OYSTER PANIC—HOW IT ORIGINATED.—The Albany Register suggests that the story of the oyster disease was got up by the political candidates of New York, as a matter of political economy: for office-seekers find sound oysters very expensive just before and after the election. If so, they have to regret that the panic subsided so soon. Oyster-eaters have come to their senses and now indulge in these delicious bivalves, without the slightest fear. Oysters are fully re-established in public favor.

DEATH OF MRS. A. HAMILTON.—The Washington Union announces the demise in that city of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, widow of the great American Statesman of that name, whose genius lent so much lustre to the commencement of our national existence. She died at four o'clock on Thursday morning, free from pain, in the full possession of her mental faculties, and attended by her children. She was a daughter of General Schuyler, of revolutionary fame, and was born August 9th, 1757, being thus ninety-seven years of age at her death.

BANK FAILURES AT CLEVELAND.—The Canal Bank has failed, and is engaged in paying bill-holders, but not the depositors. Its affairs have been assigned to W. J. Gordon and J. S. Hewitt, who are paying out specie at the counter. The Cashier says that all the bill-holders will be paid. The other Cleveland Banks are receiving Canal bank bills on deposit, at par. The Canal Bank is an independent banking institution, and has State stock pledged for its circulation.

CATTLE SHOW.—The National Cattle Show held at Springfield last week, proved to be all that was anticipated, and it is said exceeded its predecessor held at Springfield, Mass., last year. The display of stock was fine and the number in attendance very large. The banquet came off on Thursday. Several speeches were made by distinguished men, among whom we notice the names of Cassius M. Clay, Marshal P. Wilder, Jno. H. James, Gov. Wright and others. To give a list of premiums would nearly fill one page of our paper. We therefore omit it. Kentucky claims the fair next year.—Urbanus Gazette.

FALL PLOWING.—A writer in the Country Gentleman, is much in favor of fall plowing.—In such dry seasons as we have had for two years past, his crops endure the drought much better; the corn leaves rolled ten days sooner on spring-plowed than on fall plowed. The sod rot earlier, and gives the crop a vigorous start, and this enables him to keep the weeds in subjection. Last year he had a field of corn, eight acres: a little more than half was plowed in the fall, the rest in the spring. When harvested, the fall plowed ground yielded nearly one third more than the other; a great deal heavier growth of stalks and longer ears. We are greatly in favor of the practice when done as, and at the time it should be.

The Soule Difficulty Settled. The Soule difficulty has been settled by the Emperor Napoleon withdrawing his order prohibiting Mr. Soule's entrance into France, and allowing him free to enter when he pleases. Mr. Soule was, at the last accounts, preparing to leave London to do so. The cause of the is not clearly stated, but the fact seems to be authentic enough.

The Mexican Boundary Commission.

The Washington Star of the 1st inst., has information that Major Emory of the U. S. Boundary Commission had dispatched one of his assistants ahead of the main corps to reach El Paso on the 30th of September, in order to start the boundary survey at the date provided by the treaty. Another assistant, Mr. Wheaton, arrived at El Paso on the 16th October, ten days before the appointed time, but up to the 25th no information had been received of the Mexican commissioner, beyond a vague rumor that he and his party were hemmed in by the hostile Indians. They probably would not reach El Paso until November.

The party of the American commissioner with the property in their charge were at last accounts two days' march from the Bexar, San Antonio.

JAIL AMUSEMENTS IN INDIANA.—According to the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal the prisoners in the jail at that place have a jolly good time every day. It says: "Through the kindness of the jailor they have been provided with a violin, one of the number being a good player, they have frequent cotillon parties or stage dances, which have the advantage of being 'select,' without that stiffness and formality peculiar to such entertainments in 'higher circles.' They have recently made a valuable acquisition to their number. An itinerant showman, who had fallen into the clutches of the law, and owing to the tightness of the money market, was unable to pay the cost engaged to satisfy the insulted dignity of the State. He got up an exhibition the first evening of his incarceration, and has continued them ever since, to the amusement of his companions."

CONGRESS MEETS AT WASHINGTON on the first Monday of December, and expires, by constitutional limitation, on the 4th of next March. The Legislature of the State assembles on the first Tuesday, (the 2d) of January, and the inauguration of the Governor takes place on the third Tuesday (16th) of the same month. A legislative provision fixes the election of U. S. Senator, which it requires to take place on the second Tuesday of the same month; and that of State Treasurer on the Monday preceding the Tuesday of the Inauguration of the Governor, by the two Houses meeting in Convention, the majority of the whole of whom shall form a quorum, so that 67 members can proceed to an election, should a minority absent themselves.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—The manufacturing department of Messrs. Knabe, Gaske & Co's Piano establishment, in Eutaw street, near Baltimore, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst., with an immense stock of unfinished work, estimated at \$60,000. The finishing department of the same establishment, and the warehouse separated by a fourteen feet alley, was damaged on the roof. The globe wall was stored in by the falling wall of the burning building. There is insurance in the offices of this city amounting to \$7,000, besides large amounts covered in the Philadelphia and New York offices, but the total insurance is not ascertained.

Several other buildings in the neighborhood were also damaged to the extent of about \$5000. The fire raged nearly all night, and at one time the Eutaw House was in great danger.

Saturday was a tight day in the money market, but all got through, and as far as ascertained, there have been no failures.

The warehouses of Knabe, Gaske & Co were not damaged. They lost an immense quantity of materials, and all their machinery were destroyed.

FROM THE SPIRIT WORLD.—The following is reported as a true message from a certain individual now in the "Spirit World" as we have been told:

Happened—John Jones? Spirit of John Jones answers two raps. R—Are you happy? S—Yes, in all but one thing. R—What is that? S—I left the world without calling on the printer, as I promised. Oh! if I could but return to the earth, I would do — R—Do what? S—Call on the poor "Printer" and pay him them four dollars; but it is entirely too late. R—No; send a message to your one fond wife to pay it for you; and then you will be happy!

S—Yes, yes! Tell her if she wishes to enjoy eternal happiness, to go to once and discharge that debt, and everlasting bliss is mine. R—I will do as you bid me.

WRECK OF THE NEW ERA.—TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.—NEW YORK, Nov. 14—2 P. M.—One of the steam tugs has just arrived from the wreck of the New Era, having left at 9 1/2 this morning. The officers and crew with the exception of the steward, have been saved. Of the 400 souls on board 103 have been saved. A great number of dead bodies are lashed in the rigging.

The life boats succeeded in boarding the wreck this morning, and it was hoped that the surviving passengers would all be rescued. The ship is very much broken up, but the masts are fortunately still standing enabling the passengers to cling to life.

Two tug boats are at the wreck but are unable to render any assistance yet, owing to the heavy swell. In all, fifty dead bodies have been picked up along the beach.

SECOND DESPATCH. NEW YORK, Nov. 14—2 P. M. One hundred and thirty-five passengers have been saved from the wreck of the New Era today, and twenty yesterday, making in all 155. Two hundred and forty-five of the whole number of souls on board have been lost. Three of the rescued passengers have since died.

The New Era was insured in Boston for \$60,000, equally divided in six offices. The rescued passengers from the ship New Era will reach this city by the Shrewsbury steamer to-morrow afternoon.

The New Era sailed from Bremen with 410 souls on board, 39 died on the passage. 155 were rescued; 32 balance, 216, were lost by the wreck.

DIALOGUE.—Boy.—Papa, what does this "popular sovereignty" mean that they talk so much about? PAPA.—It means, my son, 80,000 majority in the State of Ohio.

My German friend, how long have you been married? "Vel, dat is a ting vast I selom don't like to talk about; but when I does, it seems to be so long as it never was."

Foreign Intelligence.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Important News from the Crimea—The Allies Defeated at Balaklava—No Progress made in the Siege of Sebastopol. NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th instant, arrived this morning, about 9 o'clock.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. The Russians, to the number of thirty thousand, had attacked the ports of Balaklava, and after a severe battle routed the English cavalry with the loss of 600 horses. Other despatches state that after a holy contested battle the allies remained masters of the field. The news is entirely obscure.

The Russian despatches say the Allies have suffered two severe defeats, viz the French had their works destroyed and sixteen guns spiked, while the English cavalry had been attacked at Balaklava, as above stated, and routed with severe loss.

The Anglo-French reports do not give any explicit denial. They merely say that the Russian despatches are improbable and exaggerated. The allies state that two Russian ships had been destroyed in the harbor of Sebastopol; and the quarantine batteries silenced, and a bastion of Fort Constantine damaged by the explosion of a magazine. It is at least evident that there has been sharp fighting.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. LONDON, Saturday morning, Nov. 4.—The accounts from the East are still conflicting, but the English reports says the siege of Sebastopol was progressing favorably up to the 27th of October.

A despatch from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe confirms the report that 30,000 Russians had attacked and captured the forts of Balaklava.

A great battle ensued, and the allies remained masters of the field.

THE ENGLISH OFFICIAL DESPATCH. The following telegraphic despatch in relation to the battle at Balaklava was received at the Foreign Office from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, just before the Asia's departure.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28—midnight.—The captain of an English steam transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms a great portion of the information brought this morning by the French ship. It appears that the Russians attacked the posts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their number being about 30,000 men.

"The attack was unexpected. The conscripts preceded the infantry. To resist them at the onset were the Ottomans and Scotch. The Turks gave way, and even left their guns, which were seized by the Russians and turned against them. The Scotch remained firm until other forces arrived. The Russians were obliged to yield, but nevertheless remained masters of two forts, from which they fired up on the allies.

The regiment of English light cavalry were exposed to a cross fire from the Russian batteries, and suffered immensely."

The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery. Next day this position was attacked by 8000 Russians advancing from the side of Sebastopol, as well as from Balaklava. The enemy was repulsed with great slaughter. The loss of the Russians must have been very great.

It was affirmed that the batteries of Sebastopol were much shakened, and according to the reports of the wounded officers some of whom have arrived at Buzykourt, the belief is expressed that the town would soon be in the hands of the allies.

Among the names of the killed and wounded are none of the general officers.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. Lord Dunkellin is promoted to Captain and Lieutenant Colonel.

Up to the 25th October the siege and bombardment was going on regularly, and with success.

The loss of life in Sebastopol is said to be so great that the air is tainted by the number of unburied dead.

Admiral Marchandoff has been killed by a shell.

The loss of the allies is comparatively small. KICHENEFF, Bessarabia, 29th October.—On the 25th, General Liprandi attacked a detached camp of the English and captured four redoubts, which protected their position, and also took 11 guns. At the same time a powerful cavalry attack was made, which probably cost the English half of their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty. Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner.

The Greek accounts received from Odessa confirm the above, and say that the English cavalry lost 500. It is certain that the Russians received considerable reinforcements, and 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 British are said to be within 200 yards from the Russian works. The French works are not strong enough, and have been much injured. A deserter stated that the Russian loss was very great.

The French division from Pireus had passed the Bosphorus as a reinforcement to the Besieging army.

The English official despatches make no mention of Gen. Liprandi's alleged victory. The affairs is understood to have taken place near Eupatoria where the allies were on the look-out for the expected Russian reinforcements. The English accounts say that the British cavalry were attacked, but the French advanced to their assistance, and the Russians retired.

Lord Dunkellin's family have been informed by the English Government that the reported capture was not true, or at least was doubtful. It is said that two Russian men-of-war, that had been careened over in the harbor to serve as batteries, had been sunk by the fire of the allies.

The supply of water was beginning to fail in Sebastopol.

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

Menichkoff reports officially the loss of the Russians at Alma as 4500.

Fort Constantine had been much damaged by the fire of the allies, and bast