

goods, and thus make the buyers pay it. But it is urged by some that store goods are taxed twice a year, and 100 per cent. To correct this mistake we will quote from the 5th Section of "An Act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and County taxes," as follows, "The first assessment on goods brought into this Territory for sale shall be made by adding to the amount of the invoice the average per cent realized, or intended to be," from this quotation it is obvious that all imported goods are assessed at their fair cash market value, like all other taxable property in the Territory, and that, on the statement of the owner as to the per cent. This phraseology was used to guide the assessor in making the first assessment, but is in fact no different from the assessment on any other property. As to the other point, no goods or any property are taxed twice in the same year for Territorial and County revenue.

It is further rumored that certain property owners in our midst, who have shared the benefit of our settlements in protecting their lives and property against Indian depredations, have an idea of slipping off without paying their taxes, or even without saying, "thank you gentlemen?"

Well, the last mode we are not particular about, but if they are permitted to slip off without making the other payment, we shall endeavor next time to vote for officers who will look to it that all are served with even handed justice.

For fear of oversights and losses, it may be well for Assessors and Collectors to begin the assessment with those who are the most likely to be off before it can be completed.

### Theatre.

On Monday, the 29th ult., the Dramatic Association performed for the second time, the Melo-Drama entitled the "Writing on the wall." The cast of characters was excellent, and it would only be tedious to particularize where each one acted so admirably. Suffice it to say that Mr. B. Snow most characteristically represented the spirit and action of Richard Oliver, and Mrs. Wheelock that of Margaret Elton; and the same remark will apply with equal justice to every one in their respective roles. The evening's entertainment concluded with a Sentimental Song by Mr. J. R. Clawson, a Hornpipe by Mr. Poulter, "The Old House at Home" by Mrs. Margaret Cook, a Comic Song by Mr. H. K. Whitney, and "The Banks of the Blue Moselle" by Mrs. Margaret Cook.

As usual, the Orchestra under the leadership of Mr. John M. Jones relieved the tedium of the interludes by most scientifically executed music of varied character, including a tastefully arranged original tune by Orson Pratt, Jr.

As the Hall will be occupied by parties during most of the evenings for two or three weeks, theatrical performances will be suspended until again regularly announced.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL, AND ADAMS & CO'S. EXPRESS—Arrived Jan. 27, p. m., bringing California papers bearing dates to Dec. 31, and Eastern papers to Nov. 29.

To gratify our readers we print a very full detail of war news, which compels us to omit the summary of Cal. news, and letters, until our next.

Messrs Adams & Co. will please accept our thanks for a large file of late Cal. papers which, with our exchanges, and our package from Messrs J. W. Sullivan & Co's depot at San Francisco, will enable us to present our readers with a fair synopsis of Western movements, and a sprinkling of Eastern affairs of a month's later date than we previously had, on account of the failure of the Eastern mail.

THE WEATHER during the two past weeks has been delightfully Springlike—the air mild, and balmy—and less snow in the mountains than at any similar period since our first settlements were made. Cattle on the range fare luxuriantly, and look remarkably sleek and fat.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.—Harper's, Godoy's, and Graham's Monthly Magazines; also New York Herald, Tribune, London Times, and many other of the principal papers published in the Eastern States, California, Sandwich Islands, Great Britain, &c. &c. for sale at the Post Office on the arrival of every California mail.

### CORRECTION.

For want of room, all adults who design to attend the Battalion party, in the Social Hall on the 6th instant, are expected not to take any children, except such as cannot be left at home, or with friends, for that length of time.

### WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—The French Government published in the *Moniteur* the following account of the commencement and progress of the siege to the evening of the 18th of October:

Constantinople, Oct. 21.—The establishment of the siege batteries, which was much retarded by the nature of the ground, and annoyed during the 14th and 15th by the enemy's fire, was not completed until the evening of the 16th, except one of the Quarantine battery in the rear. The number of heavy guns in position is about 250. The fire commenced at half-past six in the morning of the 17th, and was well kept up on both sides until 10 o'clock.

On the morning of the same day the fleets, anchored at Katcha, and others off the bay of Kamitch, began in advance on the batteries at the entrance of Sebastopol, the steamships having the sailing vessels in tow. The English squadron were to fire on the north side, and the French on the south and the Quarantine batteries.

The French squadron advanced under the fire of all the batteries, and was in position at one o'clock, four three-deckers and three steamships forming the first line; the other vessels forming the second line arrived in succession as well as two Ottoman ships.

About half past two the English squadron took up its position to the north. The fire opened at one o'clock, and was warmly kept up on both sides until three o'clock, when that of the Russian batteries gradually fell off; they afterwards only fired occasional shots until six o'clock.

at the moment when the squadrons, which for five hours had kept up a warm and uninterrupted fire, resumed their former anchorage.

The French siege batteries discontinued their fire about noon on the same day, in consequence of the explosion of a powder magazine which damaged the batteries near it. The English batteries continued their fire, and appeared to profit by the diversion made by ruining the works which were opposed to them.

In the morning of the 18th the fire of all the siege batteries recommenced during the whole day, and caused several fires in the town; a stone block a Russian powder magazine blew up.—General Canrobert sent word on the 18th to Admiral Hamelin that the bombardment of the previous day appeared to have very much injured the Quarantine battery, which much impeded the French operations. The large forts at the entrance, without being entirely demolished, are much damaged.

THE POSITION OF THE ATTACKING SQUADRON.—Admiral Hamelin gave the following account of the relative positions of the French, English and Turkish squadrons, in their attack on Sebastopol on the 17th ult., and of the progress of the attack:

"The French squadron engaged to approach the southern breakers, to take up its position at about seven cables' length from the 350 guns of the Quarantine battery, with the two batteries of Fort Alexander and with the artillery battery.—The English squadron had to attack, on the skirts of the northern breakers, nearly at the same distance, the 130 guns of the Constantine battery, that of the Telegraph, and the Maximilian tower of the north. [A line traced along the entrance of Sebastopol, from east to west, would intersect the attacking position that devolved on each squadron.] The Turkish admiral, with two ships, the only ones he had for the moment within reach, was to anchor north of the two French lines; that is to say, in an intermediate position between the English and French ships.

On the morning of the 17th the attack by the siege batteries commenced; but it was a calm, and it was necessary to tow the ships by steam frigates before the line of 26 ships belonging to the allied squadrons could be extended before Sebastopol. But notwithstanding this difficulty, and the dislocated condition of the French squadron, part of its ships being anchored at Kamitch and part before the Katcha, the ships of our first line advanced about half-past twelve at noon under the fire of the Sebastopol batteries, which they confronted the first for more than half an hour without replying to it.

A few moments after they answered this fire warmly with their broadsides, but did little execution on account of their small numbers.—Subsequently, the other French and English vessels arrived in succession, and the attack became general.

About half-past two the fire of the Russian batteries slackened; it was silenced at the Quarantine Battery. This was the object the French squadron had particularly in view; but our fire was redoubled, and lasted without interruption until night.

The main object of this marine attack seems to have been completely attained—to occupy a great many of the guns of Sebastopol with the fleet, and thus to divert attention from the land batteries.

[We glean the following from the New York Herald of Nov. 27.]

THE WAR ON THE CRIMEA. THE BATTLE OF THE TWENTY FIFTH OF OCTOBER.

The charge of cavalry that precipitated so many into certain destruction was, it is said, the result of a mistake, or, at least, a misconception of orders arising from the *esprit de corps* that induced the cavalry to attempt some brilliant exploit to retrieve the secondary part they played at the battle of Alma. In short, that in misconstruing an order from the Commander-in-Chief, conveyed by Captain Nolan, Lord Lucan and Cardigan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a half in length, and exposed to a cross fire from a Russian battery of thirty guns.

The attempt was in madness, and the result, destruction.

The troops were:—

	Went into Action.	Returned.
4th Light Dragoons	118	39
4th Hussars	104	38
11th Hussars	110	25
12th Light Dragoons	120	65
17th Lancers	145	35

The following dispatch from Lord Raglan, relative to this action, was published in an *Extraordinary London Gazette* at late hour of the 12th inst.

War Department, Nov. 12th, 1854.—4 o'clock p. m.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received two dispatches, with enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord Raglan, G. C. B.: No. 85.

Before SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 23, 1854.

MR LORD DUKE—I have the honor to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in the front of Balaklava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th inst.

The low range of heights that runs across the plain at the bottom of which the town is placed, was protected by four small redoubts hastily constructed. Three of these heights, in them, and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Camara, in an advance of our right flank, was established a force of somewhat more importance.

These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops, no other force being at my disposal for their occupation.

The 93d Highlanders was the only British regiment on the plain, with the exception of a part of a battalion of detachments of weakly men, and a battery of artillery belonging to the third division, and on the heights behind our right were placed the marines, obligingly landed from the fleet by Vice Admiral Dundas. All these, including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, whom I had taken from the first division with the 93d.

As soon as I was apprised of this movement of the enemy, I felt compelled to withdraw from before Sebastopol, the first and fourth divisions, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Highmore the Duke of Cambridge, and the 11th Sir George Cathcart, and bringing them down into the plain, and General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the first division of French infantry and Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The enemy commenced their operation by attacking the work on our side of the village of Camara, and, after very little resistance, carried it.

They likewise got possession of three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time.

The farthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them, amounting in the whole to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength. A portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93d, and were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under larger masses turned towards Her Majesty's heavy cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat.

The ground was very unfavorable for the attack of our dragons, but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers.

As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the cavalry, supported by the fourth division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward, and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights, and, not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their objects.

In the meanwhile the Russians had time to reform on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks.

From some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and accordingly ordered major-general the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the light brigade.

This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigor; attacked a battery which was firing upon the advancing squadrons; and, having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy.

They effected this movement without haste or confusion; but the loss they have sustained has, I deeply lament, been very severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack, and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it, forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry which had previously been engaged with the heavy brigade.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique advanced on our left, and gallantly charged a Russian battery, which checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered the British cavalry an essential service.

I have the honor to enclose copies of Sir Colin Campbell's and the Earl of Lucan's reports.

The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigades of Guards of the 1st division, and the 4th division returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the 1st division, which General Canrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

The remaining regiments of the Highland brigade also remained in the valley.

The fourth division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be re-occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate our force (which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen, to be landed from the ships under the authority of Admiral Dundas,) immediately in front of the narrow valley leading to Balaklava, and upon the precipitous heights on our right, thus affording a narrower line of defence.

I have, &c.

THE RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL LIPRANSKI.

[From the *Tavriske Russ*.]

Report of Lieutenant-General Lipranski, Chief of the 12th Division of Infantry, to Aide-de-Camp General Prince Menschikov, dated October 26.

According to the orders of your Highness, the troops of the division entrusted to my command and those attached to it executed, on the 25th of October, a general movement in advance from the village of Tchegornoy, and attacked the fortifications of the heights forming the valley of Kamitch.

Conformably with the arrangements which I had made on the evening of that day, all the troops of the detachment left, at five o'clock in the morning, the village of Tchegornoy by two defiles. A regiment of Chasseurs of the Ukraine, under the command of Major-General Lovatovsky, marched by the principal defile leading from Tchegornoy to Kamitch, with four guns of the battery of position No. 4, and six guns of the light battery No. 7. These troops advanced with precision, and on approaching the heights of Kamitch, opened their fire upon the redoubts Nos. 1 and 2. After them the Azoff Infantry Regiment, the 4th Battalion of the Regiment of the Don, with four guns of the battery of position No. 4, and six guns of the light battery No. 6, moved on under the command of Major-General Semakine. By the second defile, leading to the valley of Balair, an advance was made and the command of Major-General Gribbe, of the first three battalions of the Infantry Regiment of the Don, with six guns of the light battery No. 6, four pieces of the battery of position No. 4, a detachment of the regiment No. 53 of Cossacks of the Don, and a squadron of the combined regiment of the Lancers.

Major-General Gribbe, who had marched in advance, occupied the village of Kamary, after having despatched the detachment of Cossacks in the direction of the valley of Balair. Simultaneously with this movement Major-General Semakine, in taking up his position to the left of the regiment of the Ukraine, covered by the fire of the artillery and a chain of riflemen, formed by the second company of the battalion of riflemen with the aid of the company of the infantry regiment of Azoff, advanced rapidly with the latter regiment in two lines by columns of companies, there not being a space of more than one hundred paces between the two lines, and in third line the first battalion of the regiment of Azoff and the fourth battalion of the regiment of Don, by columns of attack. After having approached in this order to the distance of not more than one hundred paces from the fortified height of the enemy, Major-General Semakine gave orders for the assault. The companies made a rapid movement in advance, and at half-past one the first company of the regiment of Azoff had hoisted its flag upon the fortifications. The trophies gained upon this point were three ramport guns and a camp. In this redoubt the loss of the enemy in dead only was more than 170 men.

At the same time the enemy, from the rapidly with which the principal height had been occupied, and in consequence of his seeing the advance of the regiment of Chasseurs of the Ukraine, abandoned the redoubts Nos. 2 and 3. (The former armed with two guns of the light battery No. 7, which were immediately occupied by our troops.) The regiment of Chasseurs of Odessa, with the light battery No. 7, under the command of Colonel de Scudari, advanced to the redoubt No. 4; but the enemy fortified upon this point also, did not wait for our attack, and abandoned the redoubt, in which there were three guns. Besides this in each of the redoubts the enemy had left his tents and his powder magazines and engineering tools.

Immediately after the occupation of the redoubts I ordered the troops to establish themselves there. I immediately ordered the redoubt No. 4 to be razed, as it was too much advanced, and ordered the guns to be spiked, and the fragments to be thrown down the mountain. When these orders had been executed the troops which had occupied the redoubt joined the general line of the other troops.

The brigade of Hussars of the 6th division of light cavalry under the command of Lieutenant-General Ryjoff, who accompanied the detachment of the regiment of the Ukraine, on our general line of battle, with the Light Horse battery No. 2, and the Cossack battery of position No. 3. During the movement of the troops in advance, the artillery of the Don moved rapidly forward, and, having placed itself in position, contributed by its well-directed fire to the success of the general attack.

When all the redoubts had been occupied, I ordered the advance of the cavalry, with the regiment No. 1 of the Cossacks of the Don and three detachments of the regiment No. 53 of Cossacks of the Don, upon the enemy's camp, situated upon the other side of the mountains. Our cavalry advanced rapidly, even to the camp, but, attacked in flank by the fire of the enemy's riflemen, and in front by the English cavalry, it was compelled to halt, and afterwards resumed its first position at the right wing of the general order of battle, being so placed that its front did not present a right line, the direction of one of its wings forming an angle with that of the centre.

At this time Major-General Jabrokiisky, with a detachment of the infantry regiment of Vladimir (three battalions), and that of Soudzlo, 10 guns of the battery of position No. 1, four guns of the light battery No. 2 of the 16th brigade of artillery, two companies of the battalion of riflemen No. 6, two squadrons of the regiment of hussars of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and two detachments of the regiment No. 60 of Cossacks (of Popoff), advanced upon the heights to the left of the enemy, and occupied them. Our cavalry hardly had time to form in order of battle beyond the right flank of our infantry, when, from the other side of the mountain, where the redoubt No. 4 was razed, the English cavalry appeared, more than 2,000 strong. Its impetuous attack, induced Lieutenant-General Ryjoff to turn back upon the route to Tchegornoy to draw the enemy. At the same time I ordered to advance towards my right wing the combined regiment of lancers, under the command of Col. Yeropkin, which came from Balair to join the detachment of Major-General Gribbe, and I ordered that regiment to post itself behind the infantry in a concealed position. The enemy made a most obstinate charge, and notwithstanding the well-directed fire of grape from six guns of the light battery No. 7, and that of the non armed with carbines of the regiment of Chasseurs of Odessa, and of a company of the fourth battalion of riflemen at the right wing, as well as the fire of a part of the artillery of the detachment of Major-General Jabrokiisky, he rushed upon our cavalry; but at this moment three squadrons of the combined regiment of hussars attacked him in flank. This unexpected charge, executed with precision and vigor, was attended with brilliant success. The enemy's cavalry in disorder precipitated itself in retreat, pursued by our lancers and by the fire from our batteries. In this attack the enemy had more than 400 men killed and 60 wounded, who were picked up on the field of battle, and we made 22 prisoners, one of whom was a superior officer.

A French squadron of African horse chassours rushed upon the detachment of Major-General Jabrokiisky. Having turned the left flank of the battery of position, it reached the chain of riflemen, and began to put the artillery to the sword. Two other squadrons followed. Upon this two battalions of the regiment of Vladimir, under the command of Major-General Jabrokiisky in person, precipitated themselves in advance at the point of the bayonet, and induced the enemy's cavalry to retreat, and it was pursued as far as the foot of the mountain by the well-directed fire of the foot Cossacks of the Black Sea, armed with carbines, and that of the riflemen. More than ten bodies and several horses remained upon the spot; three prisoners were taken, and the officer who commanded the attack made by the enemy was killed.

Remembering that the enemy again brought up fresh troops to his left wing, I reinforced my right wing, and despatched the troops of the detachment in the following order.

A battalion of the Regiment of the Don, under the command of the 1st battalion of that of the Don, were ordered to defend the redoubt No. 1; a battalion of the Regiment of Chasseurs of the Ukraine was left in the redoubt No. 2, and another battalion of the same regiment in redoubt No. 3, near which were also placed the whole Regiment of Chasseurs of Odessa, two battalions of a Regiment of the Don, and a battalion of that of the Chasseurs of the Ukraine. All the artillery was ranged on advantageous positions: the cavalry, as before, on the right flank of the infantry. However, the enemy did not make any fresh attack, and ceased his fire at four o'clock in the afternoon.

In the taking by result of such a strong position, I consider our loss in infantry as very insignificant. That of the cavalry was more important. Subjoined is a list rapidly drawn up, in reference to this point. (This list includes 6 superior and subaltern officers, and 232 men killed; 1 general, 19 superior and subaltern officers, and 292 wounded.) I owe the success of the day to the zeal and excellent arrangements of the respective chiefs, and the courage and order of all the troops, more particularly Major-General Semakine, chief of the 1st brigade of the division, (I visited by his command, and under his orders Colonel de Krudner, in command of the Regiment of Infantry of Azoff, who were ordered to attack the strongest redoubt, No. 1, situated upon a very steep height, personally exhibited an example of courage and judicious arrangements. The attack of the Regiment of Infantry of Azoff was executed with boldness, celerity and decision. The 2d company of the 4th battalion of Riflemen, under the command of Second-Captain Kalkoutsky, six guns of the light battery No. 6, and the command of Lieutenant Colonel A. Semakine, and the 1st battalion of the Infantry of position No. 4, commanded by Lieutenant Pouskoff, who accompanied that column, acted with precision and celerity, and thus facilitated the capture of the height.

When the enemy's cavalry charged, and while it was being repulsed, eight guns of the light battery No. 7, which were stationed near the regiment of Chasseurs of Odessa, directed by Captain Bojoff, did the most injury to the enemy's cavalry by the precision of their fire of grape-shot.

All the operations of the artillery of the twelfth brigade of that arm, directed by Colonel Nemoff, commander of that brigade, were crowned with brilliant success.

Sub-Major Gersivinnoff, and the aid-de-camp of your Highness, Captain of Corvette Baron Wilhelms, whom your Highness sent to me, and who sat at my side during the whole of the combat, rendering me very useful assistance, transmitting with the most strict exactness all my orders to the troops in the first line.

With the present report I have the honor to present to your Highness the flag and a Turkish standard taken in the redoubt No. 1.

THE TERRIBLE BATTLE OF NOVEMBER FIVE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

There had been a great battle before Sebastopol, in which sixty thousand Russians and fifty thousand Anglo-French troops were engaged. It occurred on the 5th inst., and lasted nearly the whole day. Eight thousand Russians and five thousand of the allied troops were placed hors de combat. The allies claim the victory.

With every wish to do justice to the admirable bravery of the allies, and with no desire to blacken our own already too disastrous, it is impossible to escape the conviction that the army before Sebastopol is in a position of great peril. A portion of the intelligence, both good and bad, is fished up from the public, but from the facts that have transpired, very different inferences may be drawn than those set forth semi-officially in the London Times.

The best that can be said for the news on the part of the allies is that it is of a chequered description. A succession of hard fights has been fought, and victories gained, each victory costing as much as a defeat. At the same time, so closely have these affairs been drawn, that the Russians equally with the allies, claim the advantage. It is now admitted that the defences of Sebastopol were underrated, the bravery of the enemy underrated, and the force of Menschikov in the field altogether unexpected.

[From the London Chronicle, Nov. 14.]

The French Ministry of War has received the following despatch from General Canrobert:—

Before SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 6, 1854.

The Russian army, increased by reinforcements from the Danube and from the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday the right of the English position before the place.

The English army maintained the battle with the most remarkable solidity, supported by a portion of General Bosquet's division.

The enemy, much more numerous than ours, was driven back with enormous loss, estimated at 8,000 to 9,000 men.

This obstinate struggle lasted throughout the whole of the day.

At the same time, on my left wing, General Forey had to drive back a sortie of the garrison. The troops led by him drove back the enemy into the town, with a loss of 1,000 men.

This brilliant feat of arms, which was not achieved without some loss to the allies, reflects the highest honor upon our arms.

The steps continue accordingly.

The intelligence of this battle, although considered a great triumph to the allied army, caused a very depressed feeling in France and England.

The greatest exertions were being made to send out reinforcements to the Crimea.

[When it is considered that the utmost military skill, with an abundance of the most improved inventions for human slaughter were used by 110,000 active men striving their best to kill each other during nearly all of one day, and only 13,000 reported as killed and disabled, we candidly think it was a poor day's work. Ed.]

### THE BALTIC.

The steamers of the fleet under Sir Charles Napier, were at Kiel harbor, one English mile from the town of Kiel, on November 7.

Frost had already set in, and the fleet would probably soon leave.

Commercial letters received at Mennel, on the 8th inst., from St. Petersburg merchants, order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels, as they feared the Russian fleet would pat to sea, there being so few British cruisers in the Baltic.

### POLICY OF THE GERMAN STATES.

*Austria still hesitates to take the field.*

The German Confederation was to occupy itself with a consideration of the war question on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

It is reported that Austria and Prussia have smoothed their differences so far as the Germanic States are concerned, and a joint demand will be made upon the body of the Diet by both these Powers.

All the smaller German States, particularly those of the South, are engaged in putting their armies on a war footing, as though it was decided already that the whole German nation will adhere to Austria's policy.

The indications (says an English account) of the offensive and defensive alliance about to be brought to a close between Austria and the Western Powers, are jealously watched by the Cabinet of Prussia, and Lord Palmerston's presence at Paris is considered as furthering such a treaty.

Negotiations continue active between the Russian and Prussian Courts. Baron Brunow, returned (12th inst.) from St. Petersburg to Berlin, to have a joint interview with M. de Manteuffel, the Prussian premier, and Baron Rudberg, the Russian ambassador at Berlin.

Austria, while accepting this accommodation, will continue her armaments.

It is stated in correspondence from Berlin of the 12th, that the Russian reply to the late Prussian note has arrived there. The Russian answer does not unreservedly accept, but is disposed to discuss the four points as a basis for negotiation. We learn that Prince Gortschakoff has officially announced to Count Buel that Russia is prepared to treat direct with Austria on the basis of the four conditions. This is here considered a palpable attempt to cause discussion between Austria and the Western Powers.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, Nov. 20—6 p. m. The stock market opened this morning blue enough. It was literally blue Monday, and it looks very much as though it was a pretty fair color, and likely to hold. It is really extraordinary to see the ups and downs of the stock market, to see the daily fluctuations in prices, and to watch the movements of speculators. No one seems to have any definite idea of the probable course of things, and all is confusion. At the first board to-day Virginia 6's fell off 4 per cent; Illinois Central Railroad, 1/2; Nicaragua Transit, 1/2; Cumberland Coal, 1/2; New York Central Railroad, 1/2; Erie Railroad, 1/2; at the opening, and closed at a decline of 1 1/2 per cent. Reading Railroad, 1/2; Hudson Railroad, 1/2. The brokers appear to be all out amidst the crash of fancies. As for any immediate improvement of *any* security, it is entirely out of the question.

Nov. 24—6 p. m. There appears to be no limit to the depression. Previous to the meeting of the board this morning, prices were considerably lower; but at the board a slight rally was made and a part of the decline recovered.

Nov. 26—6 p. m. The arrival of a steamer with orders and a large quantity of gold from California has had the effect of raising the price of the gold, and a favorable effect on the stock market, and throughout yesterday considerable buoyancy prevailed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Tuesday Evening, Nov. 14.—Business in the city to-day has been almost suspended in every department, from the extent to which the feelings of the public have been absorbed in the news of the struggle before Sebastopol. The mercantile as to the cost at which the fresh victory has been gained has continued to exercise a most depressing effect on the market, and for a short time a further reduction was experienced of one per cent. The settlement of the account, which took place to-day, having also been such as to operate in an adverse direction.

### Public Wants.

Immediate and decisive answers are wanted to the following questions:

How to gain a reputation for talent in your native town?

How to give advice or to argue with a fool?

How to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty?

How to get long credit of tradesmen, if they generally see you in shabby clothes?

How to make your children tell lies for you, and not teach them to tell lies for themselves?

How to get a reputation for judgment, unless you are a hater of jokes?

How to make evasive excuses without incurring the guilt of lying?

How to screw down a mechanic below the fair living price of a job, and not at the end cheat yourself?

How to amass wealth without selling yourself to the devil?

How to substitute a word in a newspaper communication, as "moon" for a "lunar orb," without provoking a philological controversy as voluminous as the diversions of Parley?

How to edit a paper to the satisfaction of magpies and owls?

How to write solid editorials when your head snaps with the headache, as if it were filled with fourth of July crackers, popping off seriatim?

[Waverly Magazine.]

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