

of them had got aground. At 1.30 P. M. a signal for action was run up, and the Opossum and Plover pushed in close up to the first barrier. Suddenly, about 2 P. M., the guns in the forts opened fire, and the action became general. The fire of the Chinese, both in weight and precision, was such as was never before experienced at their hands. In about two hours the fire of the Chinese began to slacken, and soon afterwards became almost silenced, although every shot of theirs told, while the British guns did comparatively little damage to the mud walls. At about 5 p. m. the signal was made for the troops to land, and there were then no doubts of a speedy victory. Just as the first boat touched the shore, the forts opened a perfect hurricane of shell, ginal balls, and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could. The enemy's fire continued so heavy, and the mud on landing being up to knees and sometimes to waist, that out of 1000 men that landed, barely 100 reached the foot of the three wide and deep ditches, which, after some 500 yards of wading through the mud, presented themselves. Of the gallant few who got through the mud difficulties, scarcely 20 had been able to keep their rifles or ammunition dry. Nevertheless they boldly forded the ditches and some 50 of them, including a crowd of officers, succeeded in getting as far as the third ditch.

They would certainly have made a good attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders had either been broken by shot, or had stuck in the mud. With one which remained, however, ten devoted men sprang forward, three of whom were immediately shot dead, and five wounded severely. A vertical fire of arrows, as well as a constant fusillade, was kept up on the select band, who now crouched in the ditch awaiting, but in vain, for reinforcements. Orders were at last given to retire. In effecting a retreat, probably more lives were lost than in advancing, as the Chinese, by means of blue lights, discovered the position of the men, and shot them down like birds. Many boats had also been smashed by shots, and there were not enough to take off the survivors. Several boats, full of the wounded, were struck by balls and swamped. The belief was universal throughout the squadron that Europeans manned the batteries as well as Chinese. Men in grey coats and closely cropped hair, and with Russian features, were distinctly visible. The whole of the fortifications were evidently of European designing. The total killed and wounded of British is 564; French 4 killed and 10 wounded. Total of marine brigade, only officers—1 killed, 15 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men—27 killed, 127 wounded.

Admiral Hope was severely wounded, as also were several prominent officers.

Some wounds are said to have been inflicted by Minnie balls.

The Americans towed up several of their boats into the action, and after the action took out to their respective ships a number of men.

The English and French Secretaries of Legation to China had returned home in the mail steamer.

This news of course, created much sensation, and the violation of the treaty in such a treacherous manner called forth demands for terrible vengeance.

The *Times* says:—Henceforth negotiations must be carried on at Peking, where no one can doubt Europeans will soon be as much at home and as safe as at Paris. It concludes an article with the following uncompromising reflections on the American Ambassador: "The American Ambassador, without force of arms, is said to have been admitted to Peking. Of course he had a peculiar claim to this exceptional privilege, on account of assistance given to the Chinese mandarins to deprive us of the just fruits of the late successful war. Whether this, or some new claim of the same character, rendered him more admirable than those who had opened the way to him, does not yet appear. If the Americans can open China to all nations by peaceful methods, let them do it; but, thus far, they seem better able to help themselves than to do anything for the world at large."

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that a naval officer has been despatched by the French government to Perim to ascertain whether the island is being converted into a citadel, or is availed simply as a pedestal for a useful lantern.

The French papers announce that the special agent who was sent by the French government on a secret mission to India had presented a report to Walewski, giving a very gloomy picture of the state of India.

The London Post's Paris correspondent says—the fortification of the different French towns is the order of the day. Lille, and Bourges, are in the hands of engineers, and Valenciennes soon also will be.

Kossuth, after spending some time in Paris, has returned to London.

ITALY.

In the National Assembly of Parma a vote of thanks to Napoleon was agreed upon. On the following day the same body voted unanimously by ballot annexation to Sardinia.

The Herald's Paris correspondent states that Victor Emmanuel is disbanding his army, but the men are supplied with passports for Tuscany and Modena, where they will swell the army of Central Italy.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that the Circassian chief Schamail had been taken prisoner, and was sent to St. Petersburg.

Latest European Intelligence.

The following items of European news were received by the *Circassian*:—

Troops have been ordered to proceed from India to China, in order to vigorously prosecute the war.

There was nothing doing at the Zurich Conference.

The King of Sardinia had received the deputations of the National Assemblies of Modena and Parma. With regard to annexation: the King expressed acquiescence in their views, and promised to support them before the great Powers. He also expressed the hope that Europe, having recognized the right of other nations to form constitutions, will not deny it to Italy.

Their continual military movements indicate a determination on the part of the Italians to rely on themselves.

Austria was to increase her military force in Italy, and it was asserted that France has still nearly a hundred thousand men there.

The French laws in relation to the press are not to be modified.

The Spanish expedition against the Moors is fixed at 12,000 men, and the transports are all ready to convey them.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

This floating island which has created so much sensation throughout the world has had a temporary check by an accident which took place on the afternoon of the 9th instant in the English channel off Hastings. It appears that a feed pipe casing in the forward funnel, which had been introduced on the ground of economy in heat, and to keep the heat of the funnels from the cabins, exploded with terrific force, blowing the funnel into the air, and tearing to pieces the grand saloon and the lower deck cabins through which the funnels passed, and otherwise doing great damage to the internal fittings. Great consternation prevailed on board, and prompt efforts were made to get at the unfortunate men in the engineering department, who were either buried in the rubbish or prostrated by the steam. Three firemen were found in a dying state and soon expired, while eight others were more or less injured, two lost overboard, having either fallen into the water or jumped into it to escape scalding. The injured men were generally progressing favorably, although two or three of them in a very precarious condition.

The numerous guests on board had only quitted the grand saloon through which the funnel passed, and in which they had been dining a few moments before the explosion took place. But for this the consequences would have been most serious.

The explosion is stated to have probably been one of the most terrific which a vessel has ever survived, and which none in the world could have withstood save a structure of such marvellous strength as the Great Eastern. She not only resisted it, her frame sustaining no injury whatever, but it made so little difference to the movement of the vessel that the engines were never once stopped till she reached Portland. It is stated that great objections had been made to the casing around funnels, but the directors persisted in adopting the plan, notwithstanding that it was tried and abandoned in the Collins and other steamers.

A coroner's inquest commenced at Weymouth on the 12th. The evidence clearly showed the cause of the explosion to be—1stly, The supply of the boilers through the water-jacket of the funnel was stopped because of failure in the auxiliary pumping power; 2ndly, A stand pipe which acts as a safety-valve, had in it a tap where the casing was hydraulically tested, and that tap was turned, apparently intentionally, so that the pipe was useless. The inquest adjourned till the 17th.

Prior to the accident, the performance of the vessel was most satisfactory, and she was almost without motion, while large vessels in her vicinity were pitching and tossing in a stormy sea. A survey of the vessel had been held, and estimates sent in to forthwith repair the damage at a cost of not more than £5000, the injury being far less considerable than was at first supposed. Little, if any delay would take place in the departure of the ship on the first voyage, but a rumor prevailed that she would not proceed to Holyhead, but sail direct from Portland, (G. B.) The accident caused a slight decline in the shares of the company, but did not influence the general confidence in the ship.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—One of Sir William Armstrong's guns, an eighty-pounder, was tested in the long range at Shoeburyness in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal, and gave the most wonderful results as regards accuracy, &c. The flight obtained was 9,000 yards, or upwards of five miles.

No. 2 Acadia Corner.
SAMUEL STRONG,
HAVING fitted up the GRANITE STORE in Water Street, one door north of Cleverdon & Co's. China and Glass Establishment, in a suitable manner for carrying on his business, has now the pleasure of announcing to his numerous customers and the public generally, that he is now ready to wait upon them. The Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
With which he now opens a principally new, being received by steamers *Europa* and *Balbec*, and other recent arrivals, which, with the most valuable portion of his former extensive Stock, will be found suitable for the season and worthy of inspection.
Remember! No. 2, "Acadia Corner," nearly opposite Her Majesty's Ordnance.
Sept. 25.—2 ins.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that well-known FARM situated at Billtown Corner, consisting of about 50 Acres. There are about 6 acres of Meadow and 12 acres of Woodland, the rest is in a high state of cultivation.

From the central situation of the above, it would be most eligible for a Mechanic or Merchant, there having been a Store and Blacksmith Shop on the premises for the last 20 years.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOHN BROWN.
Cornwallis Kings Co., Sept. 27th, 1859.
Oct. 5.—4 w. pd.

LONDON HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1859.

WE beg to inform our numerous patrons that our business is now regularly resumed in all its departments, at our newly purchased Warehouse, in Grayville Street hitherto occupied by H. D. Frost, Esq. Our new premises being far more spacious and elegant than those destroyed by the recent conflagration, we have proportionately increased facilities for attending to the wants of our customers.

THE STOCK OF
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
Now daily arriving, will be found to embrace our usually extensive assortment of articles of Elegance and Utility, in every department, all of which will be offered at our proverbially low prices.
E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.
Oct. 5.

TO CONSUMPTIVES!

THE Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease, CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for.

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 360 First Street,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.
Oct. 5.—8 w.

1000 AGENTS WANTED!

BUNYAN'S COMPLETE WORKS!!
PRICE ONLY \$3.00.

THE NOBLEST OF UNINSPIRED WRITINGS!

"A Whole Library of Religious Knowledge in Itself."

THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION PUBLISHED.

The Complete Works of that Eminent Servant of Christ, JOHN BUNYAN, Minister of the Gospel.

Containing nearly Eight Hundred pages, super royal octavo, and illustrated with Steel Portrait and Thirty fine Engravings, and bound in a very strong and durable manner.

This is the only complete and accurate edition of the Works of *The Prince of Allegorical Writers*. No pains have been spared in the execution of the work in every department. Fine clear type, and excellent printing on the best paper, have made it a volume of great beauty, and far superior to most works now published. The publisher confidently asserts that, for the amount of reading matter contained in the work, it is THE CHEAPEST BOOK PUBLISHED, and cannot fail to meet a ready sale from all lovers of substantial and sound reading.

It is bound in most beautiful style in beveled boards, finely illustrated, and altogether forming one of the most desirable books for Agents and Canvassers ever published.

Specimen copies sent by mail, on receipt of the price \$3.00

We want Agents in every part of the country for this Work, to whom the largest commission will be paid.

For particulars address,
J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth Street,
Philadelphia.

Oct. 5.—1 m.

NOTICE!

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers,
HAVE removed their Establishment to
No. 45 Barrington Street,
opposite St. Paul's Church, and will in a few days be prepared to execute all orders in their line.
Sept. 21.—3 ins.

September 15th, 1859.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends in Town and Country, that he has taken a Store in Upper Water Street, opposite the Commercial Wharf, where he will be happy to see any of his customers and supply them with such Goods as he has until his new Stock arrives.
JOHN SILVER.
Sept. 21.—3 w.

INSTITUTION

FOR THE
EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,
HOLLIS STREET.

CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. DAVISON.

MR. and MRS. DAVISON respectfully announce that the various Classes in this Institution have been resumed.
Vacancies for a few additional Boarders.
Terms may be known on application to Mr. Davison.
Sept. 25.—5 ins.

JOHN L. WHYTAL,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS and SHOES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Nos. 3 & 4 Sackville Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

A large and varied stock constantly for sale at very moderate cash prices. The strictest personal attention to all orders.
Jan. 5.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis his American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every action of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

MORTON & COGSWELL, Agents, HALIFAX, N. S.
Sept. 21.