

east end of the town, and which can be plainly seen from our camp, are tremendous. Every day sees the completion of some new earth battery, and the commencement of another.

The prisoners whom we have taken say that the Commandant is making the most strenuous exertions to render our attack ineffectual, and that the troops are determined to fight to the last man.—All the inhabitants, without exception, have been compelled to work at the trenches eight hours out of the twenty-four. Those whose age and constitution unfit them for the labor have been told off in parties for the conveyance of the wounded to the hospitals. Many large furnaces have been made for the purpose of heating shot, in case of an attack from our fleet, and the Russian sailors not on the vessels, are to work the heavy guns. Every man, woman and child, is put on ration both of food and water.

THE ENGLISH WEIGHT OF METAL.

There certainly never was a siege in the course of which such heavy guns will be used on both sides. The English siege train will comprise about 38 32 pounders, 30 56-pounders, 30 68-pounders, 18 84-pounders, and about a dozen 12 and 13-inch mortars, with six Lancaster guns throwing 96-pound solid shot. The Terrible and Retribution have each given us four 68-pounders of 113 cwt., and having a range of from 3,800 to 4,000 yards. The Trafalgar, the Lanspareil, and the Diamond have also landed some of their heaviest metal, and two long range Lancaster guns have been landed from the Arrow, and two from the Beagle, which recently arrived from England.—There is no possible combination of which stone and mortar is capable, which can resist the concentrated action of such guns as these.

SAILORS ON SHORE.

The working of the heavy siege train, I believe, at first presented a slight difficulty to our commanders. The troops of the line know less than nothing of their management, and even our best artillerymen would be at sea in conducting for the first time artillery of such heavy calibre. To meet the difficulty, 105 sailors were drawn from each English three-deckers, and 100 from each two-decker, and formed into a division about 1,100 strong, divided into two brigades of 600 each, of fices and men. The division is placed under the charge of Captain Lushington, of the Albion, and each brigade, commanded by Captain Moorsom and Captain Peel of the Diamond. 'Jack' seemed highly delighted at the prospect of serving ashore at the siege, and girded with his revolver and cutlass, took up his quarters in the tents on land with as much *sans froid* as if it was his natural sphere of action. Soon however, the native jollity of the tars broke out, and uproarious singing was kept up in their different tents until midnight. A plain ordnance tent, without decorations to distinguish it from those of the 'sojers' is far too unassuming an abode for them under their present altered circumstances. Accordingly, the decorative abilities of Tom and Bill have been called into requisition, and the canvas is covered with rather bold attempts at ornamentation placed round sundry sentences written over the doors expressive of the amiable intentions of the occupants towards Russians in general. One set of tents are the 'Sinope Revenge,' another, 'Revenge for the Tiger,' while a little lower down you come upon 150 hairy, muscular, strapping fellows, who if you believe their own inscription, are the 'Trafalgar's Lambs,' or the 'Bellerophon's Doves,' or some other part of the ship's company, equally mild and inoffensive.

The way these fellows have got up the ships' guns is perfectly astounding. An iron gun, eleven feet long, and weighing 113 cwt., seemed nothing to them. They volunteered to *lift* it along, and they literally did so, tying ropes to its stand, and dragged it by their force over the hills. I have seen fourteen horses and all the apparatus of the artillery barely moving a gun which fifty sailors have dragged after them at a trot.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Vienna Lloyd has accounts from the Crimea in which mention is made of a somewhat lively skirmish which came off on the road near Khaat on the 6th ult.

An English picquet of 120 fell in with a party of Russian horse 200 strong. The English are said to have at first given way in order to allure the Russians to a more convenient spot, and then suddenly to have attacked the enemy, and, after a brief combat, pursued them to the trenches of Sebastopol. The Russians lost ten men and several wounded—the English lost but two.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE CRIMEA.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—Large bands of Tartars have

been formed in the Crimea; they sack and destroy the country houses of the Russians. The Russians confess that the Tartar population is so hostile that they have been obliged to arrest 2000 persons.

The detachment of the Guards under orders for the Crimea left London on Thursday morning the 25th, a little before nine o'clock, by the southwestern railway for Portsmouth, for embarkation in the Queen of the South. The troops, both of officers and men, appeared in the highest possible spirits, and as they passed along the Strand were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds which had collected to witness their departure. On the afternoon of the following day, they and others numbering 767 men, 18 officers, and non-commissioned officers embarked, as intended, at Portsmouth.

THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.

Messrs. W. G. Armstrong & Co., of Elswick Engine-works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, patentees of the hydraulic crane, are busily engaged in the construction of apparatus for the Admiralty, for the purpose of blowing up the Russian ships of war which now obstruct the entrance of the harbor of Sebastopol. They consist of 25 sets of cylindrical tubes, three in each set. The tubes are of different sizes, and placed one within the other, so as to form three distinct water-tight compartments. The innermost compartments will be filled with fine gunpowder. The outermost one will be left vacant. The apparatus will be suitably placed by two experienced divers under the ships, to be blown up, a galvanic wire communicating with the innermost tube. The workmen have been employed night and day to get the apparatus completed, and we understand they will be ready for shipment next week, when the effect of them will be tried upon a sunken vessel at Teignmouth.—The apparatus consists of 13 larger 12 smaller tubes, and the former when charged, will weigh about 4 tons.

Another man-of-war is reported as about to leave England for the West India station—the Eurydice 26, Captain Omanny.

The Veneral Admiral of the British fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. Sir Thos. Byam Martin, C. C. B., died at Portsmouth on the 21st, in the 82nd year of his age.

MALTA, Oct. 21.—Various transports, with troops have arrived and left for the East.

An English despatch from Bucharest dated Oct 24th, confirms the intelligence that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 17th inst. It says:—

On the afternoon of the 17th October the land batteries opened fire upon Sebastopol. The allied fleets at the same time attacking the forts at the entrance of the harbor. The English fleet attacked the forts on the left side of the entrance to the harbor, and the French those on the right.—The English fire blew up the left outer foundation; the French silenced the Quarantine fort.—The Agamemnon of the fleet is reported to have suffered most. The Retribution had a mast carried away by a shot. A shell burst on board the French Admiral's ship, La Villa de Paris, killing one aide-de-camp and wounding another.

It was expected that Sebastopol would fall about the 25th of Oct.

BALTIC SEA.—Most of the French ships have reached home. The British are yet cruising about.

At Revel, and elsewhere in the Baltic, the blockade is considered as removed by the departure of the fleets.

Ostentatious preparations are being made in England for the siege of Cronstadt, which it is stated, will be the first act of the Spring campaign.

There is a rumour, but it comes from Stockholm that the Baltic Fleet will next Spring be under the command of Sir Edmund Lyons

English News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

Reported for the Sentinel.

The Steamship Canada left Liverpool on the 11th inst, and arrived at Halifax on the 22nd.—Herman arrived from Southampton on the 8th with 175 passengers and fair cargo. Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 7th. San Jacinto frigate sailed 7th from Southampton for Bordeaux to take Mr. Soule on board for Santander. Soule proceeded via Paris to Bordeaux. The African Mail steamer Forerunner was wrecked on Lorenzo point, Ma-

deira, when 14 out of 50 on board were lost.—Canadian Screw steamer sailed from Liverpool for Portland.—35 ships belonging to Edward Oliver are advertised for sale at Liverpool on the 23rd.

THE WAR.—Sebastopol holds out stoutly. The substance of the news is that Allies have met with an important check, and not made much progress. General Canrobert sends officially to the Minister at War, dated October 22nd, that French approaches continue to advance according to previous plans. Difficulties met with are two fold, viz.—rocky nature of soil, and secondly from heavy calibre of enemies' ship artillery, while French can only depend on their 68 pounders and twelve inch mortars. This explains the delay. On the night of the 20th the enemy made attack to spike French guns but failed, and the Russians who did enter the batteries were killed. The French losses are not so great as might be expected. The wounded are all sent to Constantinople where hospitals are in an effective condition. Health of army is on the whole satisfactory, although sickness has appeared among the gunners from the ships. Signed Canrobert—French loss from 17th October to 24th, 500. Private accounts in *Moniteur* contain French narrative to October 30th.

On the 25th 25,000 Russians attacked the French rear which was defended by the Turks from the redoubts and took possession of them. The English commenced an attack and sent word to General Canrobert who hastened the 2nd division and a squadron of Chasseurs to their relief. United French and English cavalry repulsed the enemy by a brilliant charge in which the combat was sustained five minutes with the sword; the positions were re-taken. English lost 400, French loss not so great. Mepchikoff's statement is that General Liprandi took four redoubts, two of which he destroyed, and two of which he retained and fortified. Russians estimate the loss of English cavalry at 500, 60 English prisoners were taken. October 26th, the French had advanced their trenches within 300 yards, and the Chasseurs de Vencennes killed all Russian Artillery men who showed themselves at the embrasures.

Accounts from Odessa state that nothing decisive had happened. An assault was looked for by the besieged during the night of the 28th.

Vanshie steamer brings news to Constantinople to October 30th. Cannonade was violent on both sides and the damage was great.

November 1st.—Siege works were so far advanced that the 3rd parallel was open and would be completed in 8 or 10 days. Menschikoff reports via St. Petersburg that to the evening of Nov. 3rd siege continued without result. The fire from the English side has become weaker. Damage done to Russian works was not much and was immediately repaired. Nothing can be attempted against the northern side of Sebastopol, communication remained open. It was reported, but doubtful, that Duke Constantine was in the city.

English reports say that the city is in ruins, that unburied corpses lie at Mosphere, and that Allied commanders refused Menschikoff three hours, he asked to bury the dead. Russian loss since commencement estimated at 12,000.

English assert that Menschikoff hoisted a hospital flag over his principal magazine in Sebastopol. English fired shell upon it and blew it up.

Turkish Bulletin, considered doubtful, says that disturbance had occurred within Sebastopol, on the part of the people who wished to surrender. A meeting of the troops had occurred and plundered the spirit stores. Polish deserters say so.—The blockade is ordered to extend to all Russian ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff.

LONDON.—Friday 8 P. M.—There is no later news from the Crimea. *Moniteur* of this morning published dispatch received by Government from General Canrobert.

Head Quarters of Sebastopol, October 28th.—Works of siege are being continued. On the 25th, Russian army appeared on the plain of Balaklava, the battle was of no particular consequence, although the English experienced some loss in a charge which was repulsed by them with great vigour. On the following morning 5,000 men left Sebastopol and attacked the left wing of British troops, but English repulsed the enemy. Russians rallied and repeated the attack, but were again defeated with considerable loss. Baltic Fleet still in Kiel Bay. No sailing orders received. Steamers fully coaled for sea.

ASIA.—Turks, Kars, and Russians at Teflis, have gone into winter quarters.

GERMANY.—Vienna advices report that on the 8th Austria and Bavaria came to a satisfactory understanding on Russian question. Austria coincides with Prussia in postponing the deliberation of the Germanic Diet on the war question, until the arrival of the Czars reply to the last Prus-

sian note. Russians reply—indications are thrown out that Russia will reply to the Prussian note that Prussia will obtain a guarantee from France, England and Austria that they will not go in their demands beyond the four points. Russia will be willing to negotiate on that basis.

(The remainder of the Despatch relating to the state of the Markets &c., next week.)

Commissioners of Highways, Overseers of the Poor, Collector of Rates, and all other Officers for the several Parishes in this County are hereby reminded to make their Returns to Mr. Thomas E. Perley, County Auditor, within the time required by Law. As a thorough investigation of Parochial and County accounts will be made at the next meeting of the Council, it is necessary that all Accounts and Returns should be entered without delay.

Marrriages.

At Richmond, on the 20th inst, by the Rev. John Hunter, Mr Jeremiah Tupper to Miss McGeorge.

At Prince William, on the 14th inst, by the Rev. Charles Gordon Glass, A.M, Mr William J. Laurence of Dumfries, to Jane, daughter of Mr John Adam, of the former place.

Deaths.

On the 18th inst John Charles Pinquet, aged 3 years, youngest son of the late Andrew B Hammond Esq. of the Parish of St Leonard in the County of Victoria.

New Advertisements.

CHALONER & HUNT,

HAVE received per "Liberia," from LONDON, part of their Fall supply of English DRUGS,

- MEDICINES,
- CHEMICALS,
- PATENT MEDICINES,
- PERFUMERY,
- BRUSHES,
- PAINTS, &c., &c.

Lamp Black, Yellow Ochre, Whiting, Venetian Red, Paris White, Rose Pink, Putty, Blue Vitriol &c. Red, yellow, black, blue, and green Paints—ground in oil; Brunswick green—drop black—Chrome green—Ultramarine blue—Paris green—Stone ochre; Lemon and Orange Chrome; Crimson and scarlet Lake; burnt and raw Linseed—Burnt and raw Umber—whole and in powder—Patent Dryers—deep Vermillion—Gold, silver and scarlet Bronze; Deep Gold leaf—East India Castor Oil; Calcined Magnesia—Holloway's Pills and Ointment at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 9d., and 17s.—Keating's Cough Lozenges at 1 9d. and 4s. 6d. Morrison's and Parr's Pills—genuine—Strychaine—in drachm bottles—Rowland's Odonto—Macassar Oil and Kalydor—Butler's Marking Ink—Cleave's Honey Soap—Hannay's Rondeletia—Pear's Transparent Soaps—Kigge's Military Soap—square and round—Henry's calcined Magnesia, Dinnelord's and Murray's Fluids, Mounsey's Preston Salts—Rimmel's Essence—Silver chased Smell'ng Bottles—new patterns and assorted sizes—Hair, Cloth, Tooth and Nail Brushes, with a large assortment of fancy articles.—One case Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, assorted (out of bond. Liberal discount to dealers.) Five Chests Florence Oil.—One package Hastings' Naphtha—Two Packages Copal Varnish—One cask Glauber's Salts—One cask carbonate of Soda; One case ditto Magnesia.

Balance of Goods daily expected per *Lisbon*.

Our stock has been still further increased by recent importations from the American markets, and we can confidently offer the public an extensive assortment of articles in our line of business, which for variety and quality cannot be surpassed.

All who may favor us with their orders, can depend upon receiving our best attention, and that the articles will be furnished them at as low rates as they can be purchased in the Market.

CHALONER & HUNT,

Hatheway's Building, Queen St. Fredericton, Nov. 25, '54.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.—The Subscriber has just received an assortment of FAIRBANK'S Patent Platform SCALES;

- Grover's do;
- Counter do;
- And Even Balances, weighing from half an ounce to 500 lbs. These scales are calculated for correctness, and are offered at low prices.

JOHN T. SMITH.

Fredericton, Nov. 25, '54.

School Books and Stationery.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

- 50 Copies Pinnoek's History of Rome.
- 100 Do. Murray's Grammar.
- 100 Do. Child's United States.
- 50 Do. Do. History of England.
- 12 Gross Copy Books, 4d. each.
- 60 Reams Foolscap Paper, from 6d. to 2s. 6d. quire
- 30 Do. Letter, do. do. do.
- 30 Do. Note, do. assorted.
- 25 Boxes Envelopes, plain, coloured, and fancy.
- 100 Gross Steel Pens, from 9d.
- And a variety of articles in the above line to numerous to mention. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 25, '54. J. W. TOLFORD, & CO.

"Who would not be Handsome."

JUST RECEIVED—100 Copies of the Ladies Guide Book to Beauty, containing valuable Receipts for Cosmetics. Hair Oils and Preservers, &c., by Sir James Clark, M. D., Physician to H. M. Queen Victoria. Price reduced to 25 cents.—Apply early to J. W. TOLFORD & CO.