

Late English Intelligence.

Queen Victoria has issued a proclamation forbidding British subjects at home and abroad, aiding the enemy by supplies of munitions of war.

The blockade of the Russian ports of the Black Sea has been formally notified by the French and English.

The Earl of Lucan has been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The screw steamer Great Britain would leave Liverpool in a few days for the Crimea with 1650 troops.

There was a severe gale on the English coast on the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th—Snow had fallen.

The screw steamer Glasgow from New York arrived in the Clyde on the 10th.

The Bishop of Sierra Leone died at sea two days before reaching that colony.

The English Missionaries to the Jews in Poland are ordered to leave the Russian territory. Their printing materials and book-bindery, library, &c., have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities, and are offered for sale.

Accounts respecting the movements of the Russians are contradictory. On the one hand, it is said, that they continue to ravish the Dobruksa under the very eyes of the Austrians; on the other that Gen. Coroni has received orders to prevent the incursion of the Russians.

The Paris *Moniteur* copies from a Constantinople paper a letter giving an account of an action fought on the Danube. It gives no date, but states that a Russian corps having attempted to cross the river into Dobruksa, was repelled by the rear guard of Yaza Pasha, and that the latter had already crossed the Danube to Tultscha and Ishmail.

It is said that Menschikoff has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava, if the slightest prospect of success offers.

It is stated that as soon as the fortifications of Eupatoria are completed, Omar Pasha will march on Sebastopol, and then doubtless a great battle will be fought.

The Russians have fallen back on the side of Simpheropol.

By way of Vienna, to the 8th, it is stated that on the 1st the Grand Duke [name not given, but Michael, probably] was lying ill of ague at Cherson.

The Grand Duke Nicholas was in Sebastopol.

The railroad from Balaklava to the camp had been commenced.

The Russians, in their sorties from Sebastopol, use the lasso to capture prisoners.

The barracks at Smyrna have been converted into hospitals, and have been provided with 2000 beds.

A dispatch from Admiral Bruat says, the French batteries have received orders to be ready to open their fire, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties. It is said the fortifications for the assault are completed.

The Russian army is in want of supplies.

A sortie was made on the 23rd by the garrison of Sebastopol, and a great loss was sustained by the French.

The Zouaves had mutinied, and 400 had been sent to Constantinople. They demanded the retreat from the Crimea. The rumor of the meeting is doubtless correct.

An apology was made to Omar Pasha and he withdrew his resignation.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to retreat into the interior.

The Peace Conference has not yet commenced at Vienna.

The feeling at Constantinople is said to be strongly in favour of peace.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was experienced at Constantinople on the 23d ult.—No damage.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Prussia, providing it contains the same obligations as that of Dec. 2d.

M. W. Magneis is appointed French Minister of Finance, and M. Ronher Minister of Agriculture.

It is said that the Emperor of France will take command of the army of operations on the Rhine.

The German Diet has decided to place the principal contingent on war footing.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned the Treaty of Alliance.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western Alliance.

Eight Austrian merchant ships were fired into by the Russians at Galatz. Austria has demanded an explanation.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary force.

Exchange at Constantinople has risen to 141 piastres, causing considerable distress.

Abd el Kader has asked for the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

English News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Sentinel.

FROM ST. JOHN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

The Canada left Liverpool at 10 o'clock A.M. on Saturday, February 17th, and arrived at Halifax on Thursday, March 1st, at 3 o'clock A.M. March 1st.—Government Steamers Esk and Exmouth, sent to the chops of the Channel to relieve inward bound ships. Winter very severe throughout Europe. Much distress at Liverpool from lack of employment. 15,000 out of work from distress of trade and severity of weather, of whom are 5,000 from non-arrival of American shipping. The St. Lewis brought intelligence that Lord John Russell is appointed Plenipotentiary to Vienna. Sir Frederic Peel, under Secretary of War.—Sir Francis Baring, Chancellor of Lancaster.

THE WAR.—The siege of Sebastopol is altogether unchanged, and intelligence scanty. Latest authentic advices are to February 1st. Russian Grand Dukes made a reconnaissance on the Allied front. Two French Divisions made demonstrations and marched towards Inkerman. The Allies are daily expecting an attack. In a sortie made last night 300 French were put hors de combat in the obscurity, one French regiment firing upon another.

February 2.—Readiness last night for immediate action. Cavalry under arms all night. Three miles of the Railway marked off. Commissariat supplies sufficient in most respects. 13,000 men, provisions and stores have reached the French army. The Czar's two sons have entered Sebastopol. Allies continue to throw Bombs into the City. 176 siege pieces are in battery.

The Vienna *Presse* says the English are retiring from siege lines, and are with the French Guard to join the reserve at Balaklava.

General Neil, who arrived in the Camp, January 27th, has reported to the Emperor Napoleon, that the situation of the French army is on the whole good, and the British not quite so bad as reported. The long talked of important change in the French army in the Crimea, is now announced. The army will be immediately divided into two Corps d'armee, one given to General Pelissier and the other to General Bosquet—virtually rendering General Canrobert a mere cypher.

Rumor says that Lord Raglan and Earl of Lucan will shortly return from the Crimea.—Circumstances not stated.

The *Moniteur* says that Omar Pasha would embark from Varna on the 6th, accompanied by Colonels Dien and Simmons for the Crimea.

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.—The Emperor Nicholas has issued a ukase calling the whole population of Russia to arms. This is regarded as a menace in reply to the appointment of Lord Palmerston.

NAPLES JOINS ALLIANCE.—An important statement is made that Naples joins the Western Alliance, and will send besides fleet, a land force equal to Sardinia to the Crimea. France's guaranteeing to prevent revolution in Italy has brought Naples to join the Alliance. Count Orloff, Russian Minister and Staff have left Naples and retired to Caserta.

SPAIN.—It is rumored that Spain will likewise join the alliance with a view to have French influence against insurrection. It is reported also that Portugal will join with 12,000 men. This is doubtful. All that can be said is that the Western powers are seeking to unite all secondary states in a general European league against Russia; and that the plan is making steady progress.

Austria's warlike preparations are unabated.—Briefly, all Europe is in arms. All of the Five powers have formally signified their intention to

cooperate; and the Congress postponed from the 15th meets at Vienna on the 26th.

Lord John Russell represents Britain, M. de Bourquency or perhaps special Minister, France—Count Buol, Austria—Razza Bey, Turkey—Gortschakoff, assisted by M. Lutoff, ex-minister to Constantinople, Russia.

It is reported that Prussia will be permitted a seat at the Board, and that business will be limited to offering Gortschakoff a categorical yes or no!

PRUSSIA.—Count Wedell, Prussian Envoy to France remains in Paris, his mission unaccomplished. His Secretary has returned to Berlin for further instructions. The opinion prevails that no terms can be come to between Prussia and Western powers, but Prussia be left to neutrality and its consequences.

BALTIC.—Admiral Dundas appointed to chief command of Baltic fleet. Admiral Seymour second—Admiral Baynes.

TURKEY.—Turkish government about to issue 2 millions sterling Bonds at 10 per cent.

A Fire broke out in Constantinople Arsenal, but was extinguished. Old Chosrew Pasha dead.

Telegraph from Warsaw. The Treaty concluded between Prussia and the United States, relative to commerce of neutrals is published.

BRITAIN.—Ship Aberona at Liverpool reports, September 4th, Sea Serpent 180 feet long, in Latitude 38 south. Parliament re-assembled Friday evening. Lord Palmerston made explanation of circumstances attending to power—nothing but what is already known.

FRANCE.—Rumored that Prince Napoleon is about to marry Princess of Wirtemberg. Count Polignac, last brother Charles 10th minister dead.

SPAIN.—Count Montemolin has written recommending Carlists to defer insurrection until the Espartero Government shall be quite rotten.

SWITZERLAND.—Affair of Mr. Phillips, American citizen, arrested as Mazini is settled by payment of \$2,000.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat and Flour rather tending downwards. Corn less so.

Western Canal flour, 41s 6d to 44s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s to 44s 6d. Ohio 44s to 45s.

Some circulars report decline in Wheat and Flour 3d, Corn 6d. Sales confined to inferior brands. Pork also in limited demand.

BACON.—New western met slow sale at auction. Holders now moving quietly at 44s to 45s 6d. Lard, fair demand at slight improvements sales 49s 6d to 50s 6d.

A YANKEE AT BALAKLAVA.—The following is an extract of a letter from a New Yorker, a Mr. McCormick, who recently went from Constantinople to Balaklava, to take a look at the seat of war, and dicker a little on his own hook. In speaking of the railway about to be built from Balaklava to the camp, he says:—

Contractors promise to do it in three weeks, and as they bring a large corps of fresh Irish diggers, I doubt not that they will do things up in a hurry. When this road is completed you may look for the news of the downfall of Sebastopol.—The government should have ordered the road months since; hundreds of human lives would have been saved by it, to say nothing of the great number of horses sacrificed in vain attempts to get goods through the mud. A horse cannot carry more than a quarter of a load at present. I heard a gentleman boasting yesterday that his dromedaries could manage four hundred pounds of burden, perhaps third of the weight generally borne by them. A number of these ugly, but serviceable animals are employed as carriers. I saw two hitched to a wagon, and trotting through one of the worst roads, a day or two ago, and was much amused when I first arrived, at seeing an Irishman coming into the town on the back of one, as coolly as though he was an educated Arabian driver.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—William T. Baird, Esq., delivered a very interesting lecture on "TURKEY," before a large and intelligent audience, in the Hall of the Institute on Tuesday evening last. If we judge from the frequent marks of approbation expressed during the evening, we may fairly conclude that Mr. Baird's efforts to instruct upon an interesting subject were fully appreciated.

Another shock of an Earthquake was felt at the Bend on Thursday afternoon at half past five o'clock. It was also, we are informed, perceptible in this City.—*St. John Courier.*

THE WAR IN CRIMEA.

By the *Egyptus* which left Constantinople on the 22nd, we have advices from the Crimea to the 20th ult., at which date the condition of the troops was improving. The Russian sorties had become more frequent, but the severe frost had rendered a general engagement impracticable. The French troops have taken most of the English right attack which will relieve our army. A council of Generals was held at Lord Raglan's quarters on the 15th, and the general impression was, that something important has been resolved upon, as soon as the weather permits. The French have for some time been quite ready to open on the town with fifty 10 and 13 inch mortars, and have only been waiting until all the English mortars were in position, and sufficiently supplied with ammunition to support their fire. Pending this happy consummation, and to divert the enemy in the meanwhile, our allies are said to have commenced firing from a distant battery with ten 13 inch mortars upon the town and strongest of the Russian works. Each of these mortars fires fifty rounds a day, and any one who has ever seen the effect produced by the bursting of a "Whistling Dick," of thirteen inches, will know at once that 500 per cent cannot fall into the enemy's lines without doing fearful mischief to all around. All their missiles are certain at four thousand yards, and for destructive purposes can be used at five thousand; consequently, even the defences on the north side of the harbour come under fire. Where they have been thrown in the town, the stately and strong-built houses on which they fall are mere ruins; 240 lb. weight of iron falling upon the roof of a house, from the height of a mile, penetrates to the very foundation, when the explosion of a well-conducted bursting charge of 20 lb of powder settles everything about the structure, from foundation to roof, for ever. Not many shells have yet been thrown among the houses—perhaps not more than twenty—yet, when they have fallen, buildings which throughout the siege have never shown a mark are now mere piles of rubbish. The French for the present, are principally directing their efforts to injuring the Garden Battery and redan; and 495 out of the 500 shells fired each day fall in the centre of these ill-starred defences. Already no less than eleven guns have been silenced in these works, and though generally the cannon is replaced during the night, it still shows that the bombs are telling severely. On the average fifty men will be killed and wounded before a gun is injured by the bursting of bombs. The rest of the French mortars (forty), with about forty heavy guns are kept in reserve until our preparations are completed. When the English commence they will do so with thirty-five mortars and sixty heavy guns, all of which with the exception of two or three of the latter, are in position, and only waiting for stores of ammunition to open fire. When the bombardment is commenced, fifty rounds every twelve hours are to be fired from each piece of ordnance, until all the ammunition is expended. According to this arrangement about 20,000 rounds of shot and shell will be thrown into Sebastopol every twenty-four hours, and the Russians must surely be made of sterner stuff than bronze or granite if they stand fifty or sixty hours of such a cannonade. When the bombardment has done its worst, it is said the Allied forces are to storm.

The *Militarische Zeitung* says that two French divisions, under General Pelissier, are to join Omar Pasha; and that Perekop is to be attacked, and, if possible, taken by the combined forces.—General Marmora's force will land in the bay of Kaffa, under the protection of the guns of a squadron of the Allied fleet, and will threaten the communications by way of the isthmus of Arabad.—This Piedmont detachment will embark for its destination on the 28th of February, and will be reinforced by some Anglo-French troops.

We are indebted to Maclear & Co. Publishers, Toronto, for a neatly printed copy of "ABBOT UNMASKED, OR NAPOLEON BONAAPARTE shown in his true colors, by W. T. HALEY."

Persons who have read Abbot's life of Bonaparte, as published in *Harper's Magazine*, will do well to give Mr. Haley's work a careful perusal, as we can assure them they will have their minds disabused of many erroneous impressions.

A friend has kindly furnished us with a copy of the Third Annual Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools in this Province.