

from Bangor, and other vessels, were in the vicinity, and with the Canada, immediately sent boats to her assistance—but notwithstanding, several lives were lost.

The Canada was backed, after striking the Ocean and anchored near Long Island Head.

The Forest City, after rendering what assistance she could, returned to the city with about twenty-five passengers, the dead bodies of a man, a woman, and child, who apparently died in the water, and several wounded persons. Among the last named were Hiram L. Wing, of Bath, the Express messenger for Carpenter & Co., who was badly burnt or scalded. Charles Pope, a coloured man, who had his leg broken, and his wife, who is badly burnt in the breast. The wounded were taken to the Massachusetts Hospital. At the time of the collision many were seen to jump overboard and it is not yet known what number were lost.

Capt. Berry, of the boat Quarantine, brought to the city thirty-five or forty male passengers, who were picked up by the boats of the Canada. One of the men had his arm broken. Eight or ten ladies and a little boy, about four years old, were then on board the Canada.

The engine of the Ocean appeared to have remained in good order, as she was run on shore on Deer Island about a quarter of a mile south of the Hospital. She continued burning for several hours, and at last accounts the fire had reached the water's edge, making the destruction of the vessel complete.

The number of persons saved is 84—known to be drowned four, or some suppose five, which must make nearly the whole number on board.

Two of the bodies have been identified. The name of the man is Jabez Robinson. The child was an orphan, Clara O. Smiley, in charge of her aunt, Mrs. Hackett.

The Ocean was a side wheel steamer, with wide guards, and was in every respect a well-appointed and substantial sea-going steamer. She was about 600 or 700 tons burthen, about six years old, and was owned by Rufus K. Page of Hallowell, and Capt. Nathaniel Kimball of this city, and the owners of the old John Marshall, and cost about \$75,000. We do not learn that she was insured.

The collision is partly attributable to the fact that the four Eastern steamers—Ocean, Boston, Forrest City and Eastern State, were all in close proximity between Deer Island and Long Island, on their way out, and were there unexpectedly met by the Canada, which in vain endeavored to avoid a contact.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

(From the Times, 10 Nov)

The events of the great siege on which the attention of Europe is now concentrated have become known to the public at such irregular intervals and by such disjointed communications that we shall, perhaps, be doing our readers a service by laying before them a connected exposition of the operations successively conducted both by the Russians and the allies. Such a view, we think, will if comprehensively taken, place the nature of the contest as well as the prospects of our arms in a clearer light than before, and partially explain the circumstances which, somewhat against, recent expectations, have tended to retard our success. The Russians retreated from the banks of the Alma in terrible discomfiture, but they at once conceived the idea of operating upon a double system, and instead of retiring in a body upon Sebastopol, retained a position in the open country, while adopting all practicable expedients for the immediate defence of the town. Before we had established ourselves on the heights of Balaklava they had closed the entrance of the harbour by sinking six large vessels of war at its mouth; they had strengthened their batteries and their garrison by the guns and sailors of the fleet; and we have Prince Menschikoff's word for the fact, that within eight days of his defeat in the field he had been joined by reinforcements from other parts of the Crimea.—Whether, in the first moments of panic, things were really so that we could have carried Sebastopol without the delay of a regular siege, it would now be useless to consider, but the place has proved so strong, and extraordinary means of defence were resorted to so very quickly after the battle, that we can hardly think the attempt would have been successful. It is certain, at any rate, that such hopes were out of the question after the lapse of a day or two, and no chance then remained except in operations scientifically conducted.—For these operations we carefully prepared ourselves through a period of three weeks—from the 27th of September to the 17th of October—and as the allies, like the Russians, were enabled to draw upon the resources of their fleet, it was thought the

weight of their cannonade would be irresistible.—The number and calibre of our battering pieces exceeded all calculation based on former examples; our position on the heights seemed to place the town at our mercy; and when we had secured our camp against assault from the relieving army, it appeared as if our attack must prove almost immediately destructive. As things, however, proceeded, we encountered obstacles of various kinds; and though they were surmounted, it was not without a considerable reduction from the advantages anticipated. The ground was so rocky that we could hardly construct our batteries, and sandbags, gabions, and fascines had to be brought up from a distance to supply the place of earth upon the spot. The same distance—no less than eight miles—had to be traversed by all our guns and ammunition; while so energetic during all this interval had been the labours of the Russians themselves, and so rapidly were they improving their defences, that the delay seemed to tell rather in their favour than our own. Accordingly, on the 17th it was determined to commence the attack; and here the advantage gained by the enemy soon became manifest. At the very outset it proved that, instead of being able to crush the besieged by an overwhelming superiority of fire, we had in fact, got but 117 guns to answer 130 of theirs. This, in itself was enough to encourage them, and when the fleets failed to produce any material impression upon the sea forts, and the explosion of the French Magazines had suspended for a time the operation of their batteries, it is no wonder if the Russians took courage. The result, indeed, of the first day's combat—of that attack which was to seal their doom—had proved rather favourable to them than otherwise, inasmuch that when the second morning of the siege opened, the superiority of their fire was decided, and the allies, so far from acquiring the ascendancy, were obviously fighting at a disadvantage.

Our correspondence has shown that throughout the whole of the 18th, and even the following day the Russians went to work like men who believed themselves winning. All this while, too, they had provided incessant occupation for the troops left in our camp. In order to distract our attention and call as many men as possible away from the trenches, the field army of the Russians moved right upon our position at Balaklava, and, though they did not at that time venture upon any decisive action, they succeeded, as was yesterday described in a letter from Balaklava, in keeping us constantly on the alert. It was evident that all these measures were well within and without the walls, and that he had derived some confidence from the first day's encounter. Gradually however, and by a succession of incidents, this confidence was dispelled.

The French by the most resolute and dexterous exertions, had rendered their batteries effective again by the morning of the 19th, and recommenced operations with a vigor which soon promised to compensate the lost time. So severe did their fire prove that on the night of the 20th the Russians attempted a sortie against their lines, but as General Canrobert's despatch shows, were effectually repulsed. Our own fire, too, which had never been subdued, became more deadly as our works advanced and the range of every gun was ascertained. The town was soon in flames; the defences, though repaired with astonishing quickness, crumbled under the incessant storm of shot from the trenches, and the losses of the garrison under the cannonade were enormous. Even the first day's attack though in some respects favorable to the Russians, had cost them, by their own confession, 500 men, and as the siege proceeded it was said that the accumulation of unburied dead encumbered their very streets. It was at this period that they renewed with greater resolution, and probably, indeed, with some desperation, the attempts which they had previously made on the allied camps.

On the 25th they suddenly threw themselves on our position at Balaklava with 30,000 men, and on the day following they ventured upon another attack with 8,000. But, though the former of these experiments was at first attended with a momentary success, neither of them yielded any material result, and the prospects of the besieged have become more and more gloomy as the operations of the allies have advanced. From this retrospect of events it will appear that the allies, overlooking the magnitude of the resources at the command of the enemy, and miscalculating the difficulties contingent upon their own operations found themselves at the commencement of the siege placed in a position considerably less favorable than their countrymen at home had been induced to anticipate, but that they have recovered their advantage as the attack proceeded, and though still compelled to advance by regular approaches a-

gainst a well sustained resistance have eventually established their superiority in all points alike.—They have repulsed the successive assaults of the relieving army, they have steadily pushed forward their trenches in the walls of the town, they have inflicted on the besieged losses incomparably greater than they suffered themselves, and the last accounts state that, while the fire of the Russians was becoming slack and wild, the cannonade on the part of the besiegers was more lively than on the first day of the attack.

All this represents the progress of a slow and methodical, but well conducted and successful siege, which has been consummated, we trust, before the present moment, either by a capitulation or by a final and fortunate assault.

New Advertisements.

To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County, greeting:

WHEREAS MARY SHAW, Administratrix of the estate and effects of Thomas Shaw, late of the Parish of Simonds, in the said County, farmer, deceased, hath filed her account of the Administration of said estate, and hath prayed that a citation may issue to the Creditors, Heirs, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to attend the passing and allowance of said account. You are therefore required to cite the said Creditors, Heirs, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office within and for the said County, on Saturday the thirtieth day of December now next, at two of the o'clock in the afternoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the said account.—Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this Twenty-ninth day of November, 1854. A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, LEWIS P. FISHER, Registrar of Probates. Surrogate &c., County of Carleton.

Official Notice Under Patent Law.

NOTICE is hereby given that HENRY MORTIMER TIBBITS, Administrator of the Goods Chattels and Credits of Benjamin Franklin Tibbits, late of Canning, Queen's County, deceased, has petitioned the Lieut. Governor in Council for an extension to him as Administrator aforesaid, of the term of the Patent granted to the said B. F. Tibbits, under the name or style of "Tibbits Steam-Sawing Apparatus," and that the same will be taken into consideration on THURSDAY the 1st day of February next, at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton. Secretary's Office, 24th Nov 1854. S. L. TILLEY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following valuable property, viz:—A SAW MILL, A GRIST MILL with two runs of Stones, and a GRAIN CLEANSER. This property is situated near the St. Andrews Road passing through the Howard Settlement, in Dumfries, and about two miles from the River St. John.

ALSO, A Lot of Land, containing 300 acres, 60 of which are cleared and under cultivation. This Farm lies two miles below Eel River and fronts on the River St. John, on which there are a neat Dwelling house and two Barns. The above will be disposed of on the most favourable terms. DAVID DOW, AMOS L. DOW. Dumfries, Nov. 28, '54.

Carleton County Agricultural Soc'y.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday the 12th December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, pursuant to the act of Incorporation. By Order, H. E. DIBBLEE, Secretary. Dec 1, '54.

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

ATTENTION! Olmstead & Carle, DAGUERRIANS.

HAVING opened rooms in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, would announce to the public that they are prepared to take DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, of a very superior description, in LOCKETS, FRAMES and CASES, of every description and style. Persons desirous of obtaining a true and life-like Picture will do well to call soon, as Messrs. O. and C. will remain but two weeks only. Remember this may be your last opportunity, so secure the Likeness before the Original fades. Taken at reduced prices. Woodstock, 8th Dec. 1854. NEW BRUNSWICK, CARLETON, ss.

"Compasses."

JUST RECEIVED.—A large supply of Compasses, English, French, and American, from 1s. 3d. to 5s. J. W. TOLFORD & CO.

Toys for the Million!!

JUST RECEIVED from Bremen six cases fine and well assorted Toys which will be sold lower than any ever brought to this market. J. W. TOLFORD & CO.

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 1s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Morrison's and Parr's Pills—genuine—Strychnine—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 Smellng 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 Hasting's 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.

NOTICE.

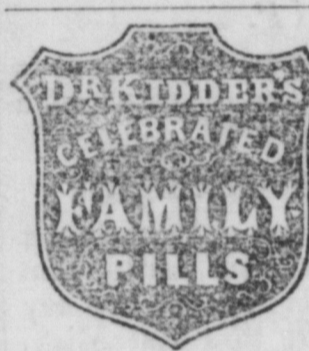
M. R. A. A. BYNON, having assigned all his debts due on the Temperance Advocate or otherwise, to the Rev. Thos. Todd. Be it known that, the subscriber is duly appointed to collect and give receipts for all said debts. GEO. A. HARTLEY. Woodstock, Nov. 16, '54. 3w

NOTICE.

HAVING RESIGNED THE DRY-GOODS and Clothing Business heretofore carried on by me, to WILLIAM SKILLEN, I therefore request all parties indebted to me, to make payment to him at their earliest convenience, he being duly authorized to receive the same. Woodstock, Nov. 4, '54. A. SKILLEN.

FANCY GOODS!

THE largest Stock ever imported—comprising all articles in the Line—for sale by Nov 4 J. W. TOLFORD & CO.



FOR THE CURE OF Liver Compts Jaundice Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin, Eruptive, Typhoid, and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all the Diseases arising from an Impure state of the Blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice, for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit. They possess the power of stimulating the depressive organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Price 25 cents per box. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & CO., No. 25 Hanover street, Boston. Agent for Woodstock and vicinity W. L. Ferguson, who will supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

This article has been thoroughly introduced, and is now universally used throughout the entire Union; British Provinces, Canada, Bermuda, and West India Islands; and its power and influence is fast becoming felt wherever civilization has obtained a foothold. Its mild and soothing influence upon diseased parts—effectually curing in all cases—virtues so diametrically opposed to all other medicines of the kind used—has obtained for it its world wide reputation. A brief summary of its power is given in the following beautiful

ACROSTIC.

Mustang liniment! The mass hails with joy Earth's healing treasure, whose virtues destroy Xerasia, that foe to lauriant hair; Itch, that the finger nails hopelessly tear; Cancers, whose gnawings so fearfully tell, Acute Rheumatism and Chronic as well; Neuralgia, Toothache, that agony swell! Mustang—thy progress is upward and on! Ulcers yield to thee like a dew to the sun. Scrofulous sores that the doctors perplex; Tumors of all kinds that bother and vex; Aches, Cuts, and Bruises, and vile running sores,—Nuisances—keeping us locked within do; Gout, palsied limbs and a host of such ills. Lame stricken cripples are raised on their legs, In joy, quaffing pleasure's bright cup to the dregs, Nature's great remedy—on with thy work! Inflammations expelling wherever they lurk, Men, women, and cattle, like evils must bear, Each one in like manner this blessing can share Next thing we say—though the truth may sound strange That if we don't cure—we give back the change.

TO FARMERS & LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND all who have the care of Horses or other animals, this LINIMENT is of immense benefit. All the Express Companies of New York City are using it, and have unanimously certified in its favor. Proof documents at our office.

To Country Merchants.

Every store should be supplied with this valuable LINIMENT, as it is a good profit, and sells rapidly. Sold in Woodstock by W. L. FERGUSON.