

prevailed in the community, and that distress is heard of among that class of operatives who reaped nearly all the advantages—in enhanced wages from the brief period of prosperity in trade which the Province enjoyed.

**IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.**—Instructions were received by the Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at this port, by last Mail, from the Honorable Commissioners of Customs, London, acquainting him that Her Majesty's Government had directed that the services of the Imperial Customs Officers in New Brunswick should cease and determine on the 5th January next, after which period the duties performed by them are to be performed by the provincial Customs Officers, without any expense to the British Government. The Imperial Officers have also been directed, in the mean time, to instruct the Provincial Officers as to the nature of their duties and the manner of completing the accounts of Trade required by the Imperial Government.

We have much pleasure in stating that our popular Controller, Mr. Grant, has been placed on the retired list by the Lords of the Treasury, on full pay, after having completed fifty years in the service. For the last quarter of a century Mr. Grant has been stationed in this country, first as warehouse-keeper at this port, afterwards as Collector at St. Andrews, and finally as Controller at this port; in addition to which he was frequently employed to act as Surveyor General at other ports, on special service. Mr. G. has retired to his residence at St. Andrews, where we wish him long life and happiness, in which we feel confident we are joined by every member of the mercantile community who may have had occasion to do business with him.

Messrs. William Ellman and William Smith, the other Imperial Officers stationed at this port, have been placed on the compensation list of the Department, with retiring allowances for life, in proportion to their length of service.—*Courier.*

As the old year that is now about to close has left its trace on the page of history, written in the blood of the slain and the tears of survivors, so the new one, whose advent we are about to hail, is suggestive to us of duties incurred, which it concerns every British born subject to see fulfilled.—While the hearts of the whole British people are teeming with solicitude for the sufferers of Alma and Inkerman, and every one, from the peer to the artisan, is denying himself some wanted indulgence for their comfort and the alleviation of their trial—noble Dukes sacrificing the pride of their hearts, the deer out of their forests by hundreds—aristocratic Lords assuming the office and drudgery of ship-brokers, without the emoluments—Ladies of rank selling their jewels to provide comforts for the wounded soldiers, and sporting Squires foregoing their annual festal enjoyment for a like patriotic end—nay, to come nearer home when our brethren in Canada have voted the munificent sum of £20,000 in aid of the living sufferers, and the survivors of the dead, does it become a section of the British Colonial Empire, so important as New Brunswick is, to do nothing?

Grumblers and disaffected fault-finders fail not to remind us when they think our influence is overlooked, or our interests as a Province sacrificed to our bolder grown sister Canada; but let them see to it that such slighting, if it do exist, is not a natural effect arising from our own niggardliness and want of public spirit. If we want to be treated with respect and consideration by the Mother Country, we must show her filial affection, and an interest in her troubles in this her hour of need; and when Canada in addition to £20,000, volunteers to send in spring a Regiment of her men to aid in the war, why should not New Brunswick, along with a suitable money contribution, send also one of her princely ships, to give the Canadian Cavalry a free passage? Would not such be a grateful tribute from Britain's greatest Shipbuilding Colony? And might we not expect it to come back to us in an increased influence in the councils of the Empire at large, and a more extended fame to our mercantile marine? Whatever is done in this spirit, should be done by the voice of the people, through their representatives and in the mean time, the press being the organ through which that voice can best be raised, we submit these limits for general consideration.—*Id.*

Lockhart, son-in-law of the late Sir Walter Scott, is dead. So, also, Knight Hunt, editor of the Daily News.

**THE WAR.**

The *N. Y. Courier* has a long leader, giving a history of the war, which concludes in the following hopeful strain—

"We conclude our remarks for to-day, therefore

with the assurance to our readers, that in our judgment, Sebastopol will fall before the 1st of January. All the Crimea will follow—and as a consequence, Austria and Prussia, we hope and believe, will unite with the Allies in dictating a Peace to the Despot of the North. He cannot do battle against all Europe; and even if he should attempt it, his own people would not sustain him. Yield, therefore, he must and will; but even then, there will arise grave questions for settlement, the present alliance between France and England, may prove to be a rope of sand not worth the paper upon which it is inscribed.

The following is from the Daily News correspondent at the Crimea:—"Long before this letter reaches you will know much more than we do of what here is generally spoken of as a 'row of the Duke of Cambridge.' His Royal Highness is now on board ship, bound for Constantinople, and as some say, for England. It is asserted that he quarrelled with the Commander-in-Chief in consequence of the battle of the 5th.

The Duke resented the manner in which the Guards were cut up, and it is asserted he said some very smart words to Lord Raglan about the manner in which the Guards and the second division were left exposed to the assault of the Russian army. What Lord Raglan replied is not known; but the end of it was, (thus it is whispered in the camp) that the Duke went off in high dudgeon, intending to proceed to England and tell them all 'about Lord Raglan and the army.' As for the position which the Russians attacked, the Commander-in-Chief has already confessed his fault, and made 'amend honorable in the face of the whole army. On the very next morning after the battle in obedience to orders received from head-quarters the engineers commenced fortifying the position, and this afternoon the redoubt thrown up by them were mounted with two 68-pounders, two 22-pounders, and four 8-inch long guns. No apology in general order could be more satisfactory, and let me add, more honorable to Lord Raglan, than this ready and practical acknowledgment of one of the most fatal errors which it is the power of a commander-in-chief to commit.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Black Sea fleet, dated Off Katcha, Nov. 18.

"The Russians are determined that we shall not sail into Sebastopol without impediment—yesterday they sank another line-of-battle ship at the entrance of the harbour; this makes seven of their larger ships sunk, so now only eight liners remain afloat, and from them they have removed the guns and ammunition. The decks are thickly covered with damp straw and green hides, to protect them against conflagration from our shells. One steamer was burned by a shell from Captain Morrison's battery, which frightened them so much that ever since all the steamers are constantly employed towing the sailing ships about the harbour, and shifting their position, so as to elude the eternal fire kept up on them.

"A sortie made by the enemy on the French lines last Sunday night was repulsed with terrific loss to them, only one Frenchman being slightly wounded. They had been informed of the premeditated attack, and were quite prepared, so the Russians fell into a trap and got served out as usual. I refrain from entering into any long account of the various skirmishes, sorties, and fightings, with other fine names, which have taken place lately, because they are all so ably detailed in the public papers, which must reach you earlier than even my written accounts, and, moreover, I don't like to describe to you the honors of war. The Russians got soundly thrashed at every engagement; they cannot have lost less than 30,000 men, killed and wounded, since we began with them at Alma.—Our forces could walk into Sebastopol any hour, but we must wait reinforcements, as Liprandi's army in the rear might force our position on the heights should our forces storm the city. We want more men—10,000 English are enough in a fair field for 40,000 Russians any day. Our army have lost a great number of officers—more in proportion than ever before. They are wrong in making targets of themselves by wearing conspicuous uniforms. The Russians have special riflemen to pick them off at their leisure, whilst they from the highest to the lowest, are for ever wrapped up in the eternal grey coats, and at a few paces one is quite undistinguishable from the other.

Lord Elgin and suite arrived at Boston on Saturday last from Quebec on their way to New York to take passage for England by the steamer Pacific, of the Collins line, on Wednesday the 27th.

Sir Edmund Head was sworn in Governor Gen-

eral at Quebec on the 19th inst. Lord Elgin left on the 22d. He delivered a farewell address, and was escorted out of the city by a guard of honor.—Sir Edmund Head held his first levee at Government House on Friday.

**English News.**

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL.

From St. John.

JANUARY 1st.—The *Atlantic* arrived yesterday, with dates to the 6th. The news from the Seat of War is unimportant—No movement of consequence having taken place.

The Allies are unable to work their heavy Battery guns, the trenches being filled with water.

A report from Sebastopol states that 5,000 Russians had retreated from their Second Line of Defence.

Parliament was opened on the 12th by the Queen in Person. The Queen's Speech relates principally to the War.

The conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Austria, France and England is announced and large reinforcements of Troops are called for that the war may be prosecuted with vigor.

The conclusion of a treaty with the United States settling numerous questions is also alluded to.

Breadstuffs quiet—with some advance in Wheat and Flour.

Consols 99.

**ARRIVAL OF THE 'ASIA.'**

By Telegraph—Reported for the Sentinel.

Halifax, January 3.—Asia arrived this morning, Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult. Glasgow from Clyde sailed the 19th inst.—Red Jacket was to sail on the 23d for Australia—City of Manchester sailed 20th for Philadelphia.

THE WAR.—Diplomacy.—Vienna semi-official despatch states that Prussia does not adhere to the Triple Treaty, but will renew negotiations on her own account with France and England. In confirmation thereof, Baron Von Usedom has already arrived in London, charged with a special mission from Prussia.

LATEST.—Marseilles.—The *Indus* has arrived from Constantinople with dates of the 10th. The *Indus* brings accounts from Balaclava to the 8th. The *Baldimer* and a second Russian steamer arrived on the 6th on the French flank, outside the Quarantine Fort, and opened their fire. The *Valorous*, the *Terrible* and a French steamer compelled them to put back under the Batteries. The French repelled the repeated sallies of the Russians.

The 9th and 90th Regiments and a part of the 34th had arrived since the 4th. Gen Pennefeather was ill at Balaclava—Lord Cardigan had left for England.

The following despatch from Admiral Hamelin appeared in yesterday's *Monitor*.

Kamish Bay, December 12th.—A severe cannonade going on,—two sorties of the Russians had been vigorously repelled. The enemy was received by a well sustained fire of musketry. They were driven back at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate struggle.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—A letter from Jazy of the 9th in the *Augsburg Gazette* says, that great activity has been perceptible among the Austrian troops of occupation. Some regiments having advanced to the fortified points of the Sereth and extended their advanced posts as far as the Pruth.

The following important statements are from Lord John Russel's speech delivered last night.

"My belief is that, although not contained in the literal terms of the Treaty, Austria will find that as we do not propose to diminish the territory of Russia as was proposed, but leave her a great and powerful State, and only demand securities which are, as necessary for Austria as they are for England and France. Unless Russia shall consent to such a fair and moderate terms as it will be our duty to propose whenever a minister of the Empire shall declare that he is directed to enter into negotiations. If, I say, these terms are not accepted by the Emperor of Russia, I anticipate that we shall have before the opening of the next campaign, the alliance of Austria with us on the offensive and defensive."

SEBASTOPOL.—We resume a Diary of the siege, November 25th.—London Times says, "although it may be dangerous to communicate facts likely to be of service to the Russians, it is certainly

hazardous to conceal truth from English people; they must know sooner or later that the siege has been for many days practically suspended; that our Batteries are used up and silent; and that our army are much exhausted by the effects of excessive labor and watching, by wet and storm to which they have been so incessantly exposed.—The Russians know this well enough. The relaxation of our fire is self-evident, but our army, tho' weakened by sickness, is still equal to hold its position, and to inflict chastisement on the assailants who venture to attack them. Nothing would so animate men, destitute of all stimulating influences beyond those of undaunted spirits, as a prospect of meeting the Russians outside of their entrenchments, and deciding the campaign by the point of the bayonet. Last night there was a brisk affair between the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the Russian Riflemen in front of the Flag Staff Battery earthworks. The Russians dispelled all absurd reports about their want of powder and ball by a most tremendous cannonade. Assaults and counter assaults continued amid a furious fire which lightened up the sky with sheets of flame, from 9 o'clock at night until 8 in the morning. The French actually penetrated beyond the outer entrenchments, and established themselves for a time within the Russian lines, but as there was no preparation for a general assault they withdrew.

Nov. 26th.—The fight between the French and Russian Riflemen aided by Artillery, was resumed last night. As usual the object of contention is the mud fort, near the Quarantine Battery, which the French persist in holding, although useless.—Preparations for a general bombardment are proceeding from day to day. The great obstacle is the bad state of the roads.

Nov. 28th.—During the day the Russians fire on the British about one gun for 5 minutes. The English look out men cries Tower, Redan, or Garden battery, and the shot is returned, but the fire on the French is more lively, and is kept up with some effect on their earthenworks and parallels. Every night about nine o'clock, the Flagstaff, Quarantine and Wall batteries open furious cannonades which last from 20 to 45 minutes, as hard as men can load the guns, right into the French lines, and there follows instantly a result of which invariably that the Russians push a strong column out of the place and rush towards the first line, drive in the pickets and riflemen, get up to the first parallel, sometimes into it, occasionally beyond it, and close to the second parallel, when they are received as they advance by the French covering parties with a deadly fire.—They halt and fire in return. They are then charged by the French who route and pursue them into the town, but who are obliged to retire by the flank batteries and street guns. In this way the French lose 40 or 50 men, but the loss of the Russians in these sorties must be considerable.

Nov. 29th.—Storms of wind and rain. The Russians have strengthened their defences; they have scarped the ground in front of all their batteries, and have constructed strong abatis in front of their lines; they have thrown up earthenworks and made sunken batteries before all their redoubts and along the scarp of the slopes. During the night a particularly strong sortie was made on the French who hearing the noise, a French Riflemen crept forward and saw a column of Russians 2000 strong forming on the rear of the battery. The French, therefore, 700 strong silently mounted the parapets of their own batteries, and received the Russians with a deadly volley, then leaping down attacked them with the bayonet and compelled them to retreat.

Nov. 30th.—A heavy fire was kept upon the French during the night. The Grand Duke Michael was observed making a reconnaissance at 1,000 yards distance. Flags of truce were exchanged respecting money to prisoners.

December 1st.—More rain—the roads preventing the arrival of supplies. Part of the British foot temporarily on short allowance. The deaths from Fever and Cholera are 60 daily.

Dec. 2nd.—Continued rain. The besiegers began to erect huts for shelter. Deserters say that the condition of the Russians in the field is worse than that of the allies. Much bell-ringing and rejoicing heard in Sebastopol during the night—supposed to be in consequence of the arrival of provisions.

Dec. 5th.—Russians made a sortie against French lines, when 8 divisions of the French line under General Forri repulsed them with much loss.

Dec. 7th.—The Paris *Monitor* says that the Besieger's batteries are re-established and before three days firing will be resumed. The Allies are

Continued on the 222nd page.