

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

The following intelligence from the seat of war is highly important, as it confirms the capture of the Mamelon and White Towers. A single glance at a correct map of Sebastopol will show the importance of such captures. The Mamelon is in front of the Malakoff Tower. It is without the main line of defence, having been erected by the Russians after the siege had commenced. It commands the Russian works in the vicinity however, and its possession enables the Allies to shell the shipping in the harbour with great facility. We have no information of the location of the White Tower, but think it is quite likely that that designated as the Round Tower may be the one which has been captured. It lies on the north of the city, near Quarantine Fort, in the immediate vicinity of the French works, and its capture must lead to important results in the contemplated assault upon Sebastopol. There is one part of the despatch just received that we can hardly consider as authentic, viz., the firing by the Russians "upon a flag of truce." This is so much opposed to the usages of modern warfare that we cannot help thinking there must be some mistake in the matter. The expedition being fitted out to act against Perekop, if successful, will give the Allies full command of the Crimea, as that, we believe, is the only route by which supplies can reach the garrison of Sebastopol, now that communications by the Azoff are cut off.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA QUEBEC.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

## ARRIVAL OF THE "BAL TIC."

NEW YORK, JUNE 28th.

*Baltic* arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. She brings 200 passengers. Hall & Co., Brokers, London, and Messrs. & Co., Navy Agents, have failed. This arrival has details of the French capture of the Mamelon and White works, after sanguinary fighting in which 5000 were killed and wounded. The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners, and their position enables them to shell the shipping in the harbour of Sebastopol. Simultaneously the British stormed and took the Rifle works in the quarries, but lost 500 killed and wounded. Since then firing has been slack. The fleet has achieved new successes in the Sea of Azoff, and have burnt stores at Taganrog, Marienopol and Genitchi, and a boat expedition is fitting out against Perekop. Nothing from Tchernya or the Baltic. The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

Cracow, June 14th.—The Emperor of Austria arrived here yesterday.

Crimea.—The correspondence is down to the 4th. The weather was excessively hot. All accounts agree that there was a great amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol.

Dantzic, June 15th.—The *Balkan* has arrived with despatches—she left the fleet on the 14th.—The Russians fired on a boat wearing a flag of truce—16 English sailors killed.

On the 6th the *Magicienne* fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse artillery, suffering but little injury.

Breadstuffs influenced by the fine weather, are dull—Wheat 3d to 4d lower, Flour 1s to 2s ditto, Corn 6d to 1s do.—Holders do not evince willingness at these rates.

Money plenty—Bank rate discount reduced to 3 1-2—Consols 91 1-2.

THE HERON FAMILY.—This distinguished and talented family gave their first concert here on Saturday evening last, to the largest and perhaps the most fashionable audience that ever graced the hall of our Institute. The singing of the Misses Fanny and Agnes is pronounced by those who are competent to judge, to at least equal that of Alboni or Sontag; for our own part, never did we hear *Casta Diva* sung with so much sweetness and execution as by Miss Fanny—she seemed to really entrance the entire audience. Miss Agnes sang "My home, my happy home," in a most powerful and artistic style; her voice displays the refined cultivation of the Italian School. Master John was a decided favorite in his delineation of Irish character; and Master Alfred we pronounce the wonder of the 19th century. They performed on Monday and Tuesday evenings to good houses, and left on Wednesday morning for St. John, where they were to perform on Friday evening. We wish them success.—*Com.*

We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Allen will preach in the Orange Hall, at Victoria Corner, Wakefield, on Thursday the 12th of July.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—The Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick commenced its annual sitting at the spacious new hall, Brussels street, on Tuesday last, and continued in session until yesterday. The W. G. M., S. H. Gilbert, Esq., in the Chair. A large number of Delegates from various parts of the Province were in attendance, which gave evidence of the prosperity of the body, and rapid increase of its members, who have extended themselves through every County of the Province. The G. M. was re-elected, with a majority of the old members, to office.—*Chronicle.*

A St. John built clipper ship, *Matias Cassino*, has made the shortest run on record from Valparaiso to Melbourne.

TORONTO, June 5.—*The Seat of Government in Canada.*—A rumor is current in this city that the British government has ordered the continuance of the seat of the Canadian Government at Quebec, notwithstanding the decision of the provincial Parliament to move to Toronto. The alleged reason for this is the possibility of the Cuban difficulties placing Great Britain in a position of antagonism to the United States, in which case the question of defence would require that the Government remain in Quebec. The report is credited in many quarters.

The New Orleans Ethiopian Opera Troupe have been amusing our villagers for a few nights. Absence from home prevented our attendance, and renders us unable to make any remarks.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The R. M. S. Merlin, at Halifax on Saturday night, brought St. John's dates to 13th inst.

A letter dated Kings' Cove, June 3, says—"The fishery in this and the neighboring harbors at this season far exceeds anything of the kind for thirty years past. The great misfortune was that but few were in order to catch it. Some boats in Bonavista on last Friday brought in 26 quintals; some boats here and in Keels have now from 50 to 70 quintals. Herrings were so plenty that they took them with cast nets. This is good news."

We learn from the *St. John Chronicle* that the crew of the "Neptune"—Sand Cove men—will compete for the prize at the Boston Regatta on the 4th July.

At the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America, held on the 5th inst., it was stated that the net profits in 1854 were £99,691 17s 2d. A dividend as usual at the rate of 6 per cent. was declared, and likewise a bonus of 30s per share—making nine per cent. for the year. It was agreed that the sum of £2000 should be presented to the widow of Mr. Atwood, the late Secretary.—*London paper, June 6.*

FATAL EXPLOSION.—On Monday morning last the steamer *Ben Beveridge* left the wharf at six o'clock, as usual, bound up river, and had only proceeded nearly opposite Government House (about half a mile), when a terrible explosion took place, knocking the boat to pieces, and scattering her engine, boiler, crew and passengers over the "broad expanse of the river in different directions. The boat sunk in shallow water, and by some is supposed to be a perfect wreck. As she is not yet raised, we can express no opinion on that point.—Of one thing, however, there can be no doubt,—the freeman (George Craigan) was killed, as he has not been seen or heard of since. The captain, pilot and steward were pitched to a great distance, and were seriously hurt, although, we believe, none of them fatally. A passenger (supposed to be a Frenchman) is said to be missing, but of that we have no certainty. Various reports have been current about the engineer, and from all we can learn, we believe that he swam ashore, ran to Spring Hill, got aboard the *J. D. Pierce*, and the moment he reached Woodstock he "pointed boots" for Houlton, and that an officer's posse has gone in pursuit of him. That one man is lost there can be no doubt—that others are badly if not mortally wounded is no less true; but that a fiend could exist in the human shape capable of blowing up a boat's crew and passengers, himself among the number, we cannot bring ourselves to believe, and as Morse, the engineer, will in all probability be brought back here to be tried for his conduct, we here bespeak for him a calm and unbiassed hearing, and a verdict from the jury in accordance with the evidence,—and we have the greatest pleasure in saying that we know this appeal to our countrymen will not be made in vain.—*Head Quarters.*

Flour is offered in the New York market for delivery in July and August, at less than \$9 a barrel without a purchaser.

## English and Foreign.

## PROSPECTS OF THE BESIEGERS—SPARING THE TOWN OF SEBASTOPOL.

[From the London Chronicle, May 12.]

The gigantic defeat of Inkerman, preceded by the failure of General Liprandi at Balaklava, doubtless impressed upon the Russian commanders the hopelessness of any general attack on the allied positions, and has led to the adoption of partial sorties, in which the assailant possesses a decided advantage. This new system of offence has been scarcely less unsuccessful than the more important operations, in which the superiority of the allied troops, both in steadiness and activity, over their antagonists, was so clearly defined.—Notwithstanding repeated failure, the garrison of Sebastopol has never ceased directing nocturnal assaults on the advanced trenches of the Allies, and the perseverance displayed by the Russian troops in thus encountering almost certain destruction, with scanty hopes of obtaining even a trivial success, deserves especial mention.

A telegraphic despatch, received by the Minister of War from Lord Raglan, published in our second edition of yesterday, announces two further attempts made by the enemy, on the morning of the 10th, to carry the British right advanced trench. The sorties were made in great force, and by the gallantry of the enemy, says the despatch, were serious, and, from the nature of the engagement, could not have been otherwise. The advantage possessed by the assailing body in a sortie is counterbalanced by the terrible fate that awaits it in the event of a repulse and a retreat.

The Russian commanders are enabled to concentrate their assailing columns in the rear of their advanced entrenchments, and then direct them silently on a feeble point of the allied lines. Perhaps the covering party to whom the defence of the work is entrusted have been wanting in vigilance, and are suddenly assailed by a vastly superior force. Herein consists the advantage of the enemy. Should, however, the sentinels have given timely warning of the advance of the foe, and have thus enabled the guardians of the trenches to prepare for his reception, then the result of the sortie assumes a very different feature. A momentary check sustained by the enemy's columns throws them into confusion. The arrival of reserves strengthens the force in the entrenchments, and the disorder spreading in the ranks of the assailants degenerates into a hasty retreat, in which the carnage inflicted by the victors on the flying mass is naturally immense. The same signal failure awaited the last two efforts made by the garrison of Sebastopol to destroy the daily contracting lines of the allies as has been experienced by the enemy in every similar undertaking, and it may be doubted if even the great devotion displayed by the Russian soldiers and enterprise of their officers will not be disheartened by such constant success, accompanied by such slaughter.

With the exception of the arrival in the Crimea of 4,000 Sardinian troops, forming the advanced guard of the Sardinian Contingent, under the command of General De la Marmora, no intelligence of great interest has been received from the seat of war. The batteries on both sides were nearly silent. The ammunition of the French and the greater part of that possessed by the British had been exhausted, and the second bombardment of Sebastopol had virtually terminated. Fresh batteries were however, being constructed in advance of the former lines, and immense supplies of shot, shell, and gunpowder were being conveyed to the front, in anticipation of a renewal of the allied fire. Our engineers have learned by experience that the great distance which separates the principal British works from the Russian defences renders any decisive result being anticipated from the fire of our batteries, armed as they have been, utterly hopeless. Ship guns of a heavier metal have therefore been landed from the fleet, and will replace the inferior armament hitherto mounted on the British batteries. In another fortnight we may expect the recommencement of the cannonade, but past disappointment and the facilities possessed by the enemy forbid even the most sanguine mind to entertain very great hopes of the third bombardment of Sebastopol being more successful than the two that preceded it. Sebastopol, we have repeatedly maintained, is not fated to fall by cannon or mortars. Those engines of destruction have failed ingloriously. The Minie and the bayonet will be more successful.

A subject connected with the late bombardment has attracted universal surprise, not less in this country than in the ranks of the British army in the Crimea. We allude to the instructions said to have been issued by Lord Raglan to the effect that

the town of Sebastopol itself was to be spared, and that on no account was the fire of the British batteries to be directed on the batteries and other prominent buildings of the place.

A gunner of the naval brigade, if we remember right, was subjected to punishment for having allowed his zeal in one case to conquer his obedience. At the same time that we are made acquainted with the unaccountable order, another piece of intelligence of so contrary a nature reaches us that we have completely failed to reconcile the two accounts. Every night, we are told, one or two steamers of the allied fleet silently approach, under cover of the darkness, to within range of the town. Then suddenly a tremendous broadside issues from the ports of the steamer, which shifts its position, in order to escape the reply of the granite batteries, and then repeats the operation. If, therefore, it is considered advisable to risk the existence of our steam squadron in inflicting damage on the town and entailing destruction or annoyance on the garrison, we opine that the same desirable result might be greatly facilitated by the co-operation of the land batteries, and also that the measures adopted of sparing the town has been dictated either by a short-sighted policy, or by a mistaken and misplaced sentiment of humanity.

The public buildings, the barracks, and even the private houses of Sebastopol, afford a refuge to the garrison of the place, besides furnishing a convenient depot for provisions and ammunition. It is, therefore, evident that in sparing the town we are entailing serious disadvantages on ourselves, and are committing a suicidal blunder.—It can scarcely be motives of humanity that have prompted the command issued by Lord Raglan; for the inhabitants proper of the town have long since deserted their threatened homes, and the greater the harm and loss that can be inflicted on the armed forces of the enemy, the nearer do we approach the termination of the war. If the order on which we comment has been dictated by military policy, we nevertheless question the judgment of the measure. Our batteries command the greater part of the town of Sebastopol and the entire faubourg. To reduce the whole to ruins would be the labor of a day or a night. It may be argued that by destroying the town we afford means of defence to the enemy, who might take advantage of the ruins to protect their defence in case of an assault. These ruins, this broken ground, would, however, equally afford protection to our troops in the event of the latter operation being undertaken, whilst the present barricaded streets and loop-holed houses would oppose, and probably with success, the advance of the allies. We fear that Lord Raglan has been animated by the same short-sighted policy which spared Olessa, and transformed that town into an important military position, occupied by the enemy. The instructions issued to the batteries, according to the letter of our own Sebastopol correspondent, have proved unpalatable to the troops, and especially to the naval brigade, and they will scarcely be appreciated in this country.

## VIENNA CONFERENCES.

The first diplomatic performance of Count Walewski, the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, consists of a reply to the above circular of Count Nesselrode, and has been published in the *Moniteur*. It is very outspoken in its language, and appears to disprove the rumours that have been circulated, of the anxiety of the French Government to patch up differences with Russia.—Count Walewski calls to mind that on the 7th January, Prince Gortschakoff, after a reference to St. Petersburg, "accepted without any reserve the different bases known under the name of the four guarantees. This fact is attested in the most peremptory manner by the unanimous testimony of all the plenipotentiaries present at the Conference—nay, more; a despatch of Count Buol, communicated simultaneously at Paris and London, sets forth that the negotiations, the limits of which were thus defined, were only opened at the request of Russia." Count Walewski's Note assumes that the appeal made by that Court to public opinion implies the termination of the Conference. The negotiations, Count Walewski declares, were only opened at the request of Russia, who was aware that one of the indispensable conditions of peace consisted in the cessation of her preponderance in the Euxine. She cannot, therefore, justly complain of having been taken by surprise. After feebly replying to Count Nesselrode's attempt to mystify the first point, Count Walewski contents himself with observing as to the second guarantee, that "should the navigation of the Danube, hampered as it has been for the last twenty-five years, recover its liberty, a war has been requisite to induce Russia not to leave