

one of them. In ordinary years the Crimea does not produce corn enough for the nourishment of its own scanty population, and last year the harvest was below the average; this year the cultivation of the soil has been neglected.

The result is, that the armies must all be fed by provisions brought from other countries; that is an operation for which we are now prepared, and which the Russians have hitherto been carrying on by the Sea of Azoff on a gigantic scale. But, although we have not yet invested Sebastopol in the proper sense of that term, we shall soon have invested the Crimea, and, when the supplies are cut off, the greater the force of the enemy may be in that country the less able will he be to maintain it there.

Another circumstance which causes us the most sincere satisfaction is, that the rapidity with which this squadron has swept the Sea of Azoff, is the first exploit in the present war which the navy have been enabled to perform on their own element. England has not undervalued the admirable devotion, perseverance, and courage shown by her seamen in this campaign, under many strange and unusual circumstances—their attention to the wounded, their gallant behaviour at the siege, their attitude at Eupatoria and boldness with which they have navigated the Euxine, throughout the Winter. But they have had to do with an enemy who sunk his ships and who continues to fight behind walls, and no real opportunity had been afforded to the fleet for an achievement worthy of its power.

The occupation of the Sea of Azoff is an unparalleled display of the means of destruction possessed by such a squadron. Under the orders of Sir Edmund Lyons and Admiral Bruat, who were the chief projectors of the expedition, they entered the Straits of Yenikale and landed an army in a position which paralyzed the forces of the enemy. The vessels of small draught then instantly proceeded to enter the Sea of Azoff, into which no foreign vessel-of-war, and probably no trading vessel above the size of a corn brig, had penetrated—a sea resembling a shallow lagoon, the blackish waters of which are lost in the surrounding marshes. Across this sullen basin, which the ancients call a marsh, and which the most recent travellers who have visited it compare to a reservoir of peat-soup, our steamers ploughed their way.

In twenty four hours Berdjansk was visited, at a distance of more than 100 miles from the Straits and on the following day Vabat was shelled.—We had foreseen, and had mentioned some days ago, upon the first arrival of this news, that Genitchi would be one of the first points to attack, because it commands the Strait between the main land and the tongue of Arabat, and also the communication between the Putrid Sea and the Sea of Azoff. It is therefore a point of the greatest consequence for transport both by land and water, and we are not surprised to find that the Russians had accumulated there very large quantities of stores for the army.

The Genitchi across which there is a ferry, is said to be not more than sixty fathoms wide; but it is deep, and it serves to carry off the waters of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea itself, or Sirwash (as it is properly,) scarcely anything is known, and it is wholly unmarked by soundings in any charts that we possess. It appears, however, to present considerable analogy to the lagunes which encircle Venice, and though it may be inaccessible to steamers of war, we do not despair of ships' boats performing a service in these waters which might be of the most essential importance to the campaign. The Russians have within the last ten years, as we took occasion to state some months ago, constructed a road on piles across the Sirwash, at one of its narrowest points which connects the Crimea with the mainland by a wooden bridge about 200 fathoms in length.

This military roadway between the Isthmus of Perekop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of these two natural communications, and nothing would be more fatal to the Russians than the destruction of the wooden bridge which completes this line of communication. The distance from Genitchi to the bridge cannot be more than twenty or twenty-five miles; we are of course ignorant of the depth of water there may be in the lagunes, but if it be sufficient to float the ships' boats, and we hold the entrance to this inland water, there is no reason why the destruction of this road should not be attempted.

In any case, however, the success we have already obtained augurs most favorable for the next operations of the combined forces. After some farther experience, means have been found to turn against the enemy the resources of the pecu-

liar country in which we are carrying on war, and to apply with irresistible superiority the maritime strength of the Allies. Our squadron in the Sea of Azoff is performing the work of another army, and of an army which has not only outflanked the Russians, but cut off their principal base of operations, for, as we have more than once observed to the opponents of the Crimean expedition, there is no other spot in Europe which presents such strategical advantages to the operations of a maritime Power supporting an army of invasion with a powerful fleet. We await with deepest interest the arrival of the dispatches, which will give us the details of these fortunate and glorious exploits and in the meantime we shall learn by telegraph the effect produced both at St. Petersburg and at the Russian headquarters in the Crimea by reverses for which our antagonists appear to have been altogether unprepared.

Communications.

(To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.)

Sir,—A neighbour of mine just told me of a piece of the greatest rascality that has come under my notice for some time back. I shall not mention names at present, but may have occasion before long to give you the particulars in full. A man living in the Parish of Woodstock, by his brutal and tyrannical conduct towards his wife, compelled her, in self defence, to abjure the "bed and board" of her leige lord, and to take her children with her, who are thus entirely dependent upon her for support. It appears that the husband purchased a piece of land some time ago, on which he built a neat little cottage. A deed was given at the time the purchase was made, but was not recorded. The husband having made up his mind to leave the place, offered his property for sale; but finding that he could not give a satisfactory title without the signature of his wife, and anxious to defraud her and his helpless children from receiving any benefit from it, he requested the original owner to take back the old deed and give him a new one, offering him a bonus for so doing. I am waiting and watching with some anxiety to see what will be done. The former owner is one who professed to be ready to meet his Saviour in the month of May last; and I shall watch him closely to test his sincerity or his hypocrisy, in protecting the rights of the innocent, or by lending himself to defraud the innocent and unoffending children.

The intended purchaser knows all the circumstances of the transaction, and that he cannot get such a title as he ought to have by honest or fair means. He occupies a respectable position; and I hope he will not bring any disgrace on his church by leading himself to injure the much abused wife and her helpless little family. Let those gentlemen beware, for an eye is upon them, who will not be backward to proclaim their ingenuity in seeking to evade not only the law of justice, but the law of their own conscience.

Yours, &c,

R.

Woodstock, 5th July, 1855.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

To-day we have to record the first reverse that the English and French have experienced before the walls of Sebastopol. Some are disposed to regard this repulse as indicative of a final defeat. We have no such idea. The English funds and markets do not appear to be affected by such intelligence. No one need for a moment entertain the idea that Sebastopol can be taken by assault without a serious sacrifice of life. Any person conversant with the history of the Peninsular War must be aware that on no other terms can such a fortified city be carried by assault. Wellington was obliged, if we remember correctly, to raise the siege of Badajos, and to retreat before superior forces. But he returned again, besieged and took the city, but with a serious loss of life. It is quite likely that the springing of a mine, in the neighbourhood of the Malakhoff will show the Allied commanders the very great probability that the entire city is mined, and that the Russians have determined to lay it in ruins rather than have it fall into the hands of their enemies.

A consideration of this may induce other measures that may be less hazardous. We expect to hear by the next arrival that more strenuous efforts have been commenced to cut off all communication with the interior of the country. Perekop once in the hands of the Allies; the destruction of the wooden bridge across a narrow strait of the Putrid Sea; the full occupation of the Tcherneya; a concentration of troops on the northern side of

the city, and it must eventually submit. A close, rigid investment although slower in its results, may be attended with equal success, and with less loss of life.

The intelligence which we communicate to-day while it brings sorrow and grief to many a household, may yet unite the English people more determinedly to humble the haughty foe who has set them at defiance.

We shall wait with some anxiety for the arrival of the next steamer, as we believe that subsequent intelligence will show that the loss has not been so great as represented.

English News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM ST. JOHN.

(Reported for the Sentinel.)

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

The America arrived at Halifax, June 4th, at 1.10 P. M.

SEBASTOPOL.—Raglan's despatch and the newspapers' correspondents are to hand, describing the gallant capture of the Mamelon Tower and the Quarries.

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES.—Terrible Slaughter.—The besiegers have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The English loss is set down at 4,000.

Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakhoff Towers on the 19th instant, without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and the English have suffered considerably.

The Monitor announces that the Government has received two despatches from General Pellissier—the first dated the 17th informs of operations concerted between the General and the Allies; and that the Turks and Chassents made a reconnaissance towards Actodar, Bosquet occupying the Tcherneya. The next day at day-light, the French and English were to attack the Malakhoff Tower, the Redan and other batteries. The second despatch dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that although the troops had shown the greatest ardour, and had gained a footing in the Malakhoff, General Pellissier was obliged to order a retreat into the parallel, which was effected with order, and without being molested by the enemy.

Private accounts published in London, say that the loss of British officers killed and wounded amounts to no less than 70. Among the killed are Gen. Sir J. Campbell, Colonel Yea and Stradforth. The slaughter on all sides has been immense; and if information is correct, the loss in killed and wounded of British alone amounts to very little short of 4,000 men. The greater portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine where a powerful and unexpected battery opened on the troops. The Allies also lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine.

An expedition against Perekop has been undertaken. Russian accounts confirm the successes claimed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.

The Austrian commander has proclaimed Martial Law in Moldavia, but the Moldavian authorities refuse to promulgate the order, unless authorized by the Sultan.

Admiral Bayne's squadron of 17 steamers had left Kiel for the Baltic—rest of the fleet lay of Seeker. Infernal machine exploded under English steamers Merline and Firefly off Cronstadt, on the 9th, damaging them but not seriously.

ITEMS.—Camp healthy except in Balaklava where Cholera prevails—Sardinians suffering, and General Marmora, the younger is dead.

Halini Pacha remains in office.

A national monument is to be erected to English dead at Scutaria.

FRANCE.—Senate and Legislature are convoked for 2nd July, to negotiate a new loan of 100 or 150 millions of dollars. Napoleon had been ill two days, but had recovered. French funds fell 2 per cent on announcement of his illness.

GERMANY.—An Austrian despatch dated the 12th, proposes to Prussia that Prussia and Austria should come to an understanding as to a common course of conduct to be adopted by the two powers in their communications in the Diet of Frankfurt.

The Austrian army is being disbanded—reduction is great and rapid.

English steamer Astralabe brings news from Constantinople to the 16th June; there had been slight engagements at Eupatoria since the 12th—the Russians attacked unsuccessfully the batteries of the besiegers.

Wheat is declining at Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL BREAD STUFFS.—Flour, no change—a decline in Indian Corn—Money abundant at slightly lower rates—Bullion increased £296,000. Consols closed at 90 1/2.—Freights quiet—little alteration.

The State of Maine contains the proceedings of the 2nd Coroner's Inquest on the body of John Robbins killed at the Portland Riot on the 2nd of June, upto the fifteenth day, and had not then closed their investigations.

We learn from the same source, the State of Maine, that the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, gave an important decision last week, viz:—"That Justices of the Peace, Police and Municipal Judges, have no power to try and pass sentence for the offence of selling liquor, under the second section of that Act, unless provision is made therefor by the Act establishing such Municipal or Police Court; or, in other words, that the crime of selling liquor can only be tried in the Supreme Judicial Court, after an indictment by the Grand Jury."

We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Tweedy will preach in the Wesleyan Chapel, Northampton, on Thursday the 12th instant, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

NARROW ESCAPE.—As Mr. Thomas Everitt, Jacksontown, was driving with his wife on Thursday last, some part of the harness got loose near the Telegraph Office, in this village, when the horse got frightened and ran down the hill with all his speed, notwithstanding all the efforts made to restrain him; and we regret to say that Mrs. E. was thrown out of the waggon, opposite to Mr. Ferguson's Drug Store. A little farther on Mr. E. was also thrown out. The horse turned the corner and ran down the street leading to the Post Office, during which a bolt came out and the wagon separated. It is somewhat remarkable that although Mr. E. was somewhat bruised, and Mrs. E. had her hands considerably scratched and cut, yet neither of them received any serious injury. The horse was not hurt, neither was the wagon injured.

INTERESTING SCENE.—A gentleman who came up in the "Bonnie Doon" on Wednesday last, describes a scene which occurred on board as one of the most interesting he ever witnessed. The "Doon" had nearly 100 passengers, among whom were Ministers, Merchants, Farmers, Lumbermen, Mechanics, &c. A number of Clergymen of the order of the Free Christian Baptists were on their way to Jacksontown, where their Annual Association was to be held, commencing yesterday (Friday.) Mr. Norton, an aged Minister, without any previous intimation, commenced singing a hymn, which arrested the conversation going on in different parts of the Saloon, which as may be naturally supposed, was very much crowded. Another hymn followed—and another, which were listened to with the utmost attention. The quietness and decorum observed by every shade of character formed an agreeable contrast with that which is usually witnessed on board of steamboats. The Minister perceiving that he had secured the attention of the passengers said, "Let us pray;" when all, as if moved by one common impulse, knelt down—thus reverently acknowledging the God of Jacob, and shewing what a happy influence may be exercised by a judicious and faithful Minister of God. The scene was peculiarly imposing in its appearance, and deeply interesting in its character. There were to be seen the red shirt—the white shirt—the homespun—the broadcloth—all commingled in the attitude of prayer, while the fervent and eloquent pleading of the aged Minister, invoking the blessing of Almighty God, could be distinctly heard throughout the entire length of the boat. Such a scene, says our informant, he never before witnessed on board a steamboat; and he has no doubt that impressions were made that day that will not be forgotten very soon.

The Municipal Council of Carleton meets on the Third Tuesday in July—viz: on the 17th inst. Accounts that require to be audited should be left with Mr. Thomas E. Perley, County Auditor, at least 10 days previous to the meeting of the Council.

We are requested to state that Divine service to be performed by the Rev. Mr. Allen, in the Orange Hall, Victoria Corner, on Thursday the 12th inst., will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

We have just heard that the Carleton Boys that went to Boston, by invitation, to compete for the prize, at the Regatta on the 4th July, quite astonished the natives, by the easy manner in which they outrowed their competitors and carrying off the prize.