

attack by a deep ravine, were assailed by masses of the enemy.

As our allies were hardly pressed, orders were given to advance the troops in a portion of the trenches, consisting of a part of the Light Division to their support. On the left attack the Russians advanced with impetuosity through a weak part of the defence, turned the third parallel, and took it in reverse. They killed and wounded some of our men, and had advanced to the second parallel when our covering party and the men in the batteries came down upon them and drove them over the works after a sharp conflict.

On the right the attack was more serious and sudden. Our men had been ordered out to the support of the French from one part of their lines, and while they were away, the Russians came up to the flank of the works, and took them in reverse, so that they had to fight their way back to get to their position. The gallant old 7th Fusiliers had to run the gauntlet of a large body of the enemy, whom they drove back *a la fourchette*. One brave young fellow, the Hon. Cavendish Browne, of the 7th, was killed. Two or three musket balls passed through his body. The 34th Regiment had an enormous force to contend against, and as their brave Colonel Kelly was leading them on, he was shot down and carried off by the enemy.

In the midst of the fight Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, displayed that cool courage and presence of mind which never forsake him. With a little switch in his hand, he encouraged the men to defend the trenches, and, standing up on the top of the parapet, all unarmed as he was, he hurled down stones upon the Russians. He was struck by a ball, which passed through the lower part of his arm, and at the same time he received a bullet through the shoulder. We are all rejoiced that he is not dangerously wounded, and that the army will not long be deprived of his services. After an hour's fight the enemy were driven back.

March 18th.—A large force of men entered Sebastopol to-day from the north side. It is computed to number about 15,000 men. This force may probably be a relief to the garrison from the army of the Belbek, and may be only a change of men but it is more likely that it is a reinforcement from the north.

By the preparations the Russians are making, they evidently believe we never can take the south of Sebastopol till we have invested the whole place round by the Belbek. Every day adds fresh obstacles to the extension of our lines in that direction. Innumerable batteries, earthworks, redoubts and trenches are run up, from the ravines of Inkerman to the sea side south of the Belbek. Were we strong enough to extend our lines of investment thus far, we could only hope to do so after murderous conflicts with these batteries and defences, and we must always be on the watch against the operations of the army in our rear, and of the large force which lies between Sebastopol and Eupatoria, in case we ever should be enabled to make lines of circumvallation round both sides of the place.

About the same time that the Russians received the reinforcement to the army north and north-east of the town a portion of the army of Inkerman, numbering 15,000 men according to the best calculations, marched down, towards Mackenzie's Farm, road, and is reported to have crossed the Tchernaya and to have gone towards Baidar.

During the course of to-day our batteries pitched shot and shell into Mamelon, which the Russians are fortifying rapidly, and they also threw some excellently aimed missiles into the new redoubt which the Russians threw up on the ground where the French were so severely handled some nights ago. This redoubt has been armed. It is square and mounts 16 guns on the three faces visible to us. The fire at Inkerman, of the forts across the Tchernaya, and of the works of Malakhoff cover his redoubt, and converge on the approaches in front of it.

March 19th.—I have just been informed that orders were issued to the surgeons of the Light Division of the Third Division to have huts and hospital accommodation provided for a large number of wounded men by Wednesday night. It is stated that an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor Napoleon has arrived at Constantinople.

The ground in front of the French parallels was strewn with slain. Canrobert estimates the loss of the Russians at 1,000 or 1,200 *hors du combat*.—The loss of the French is given at 15 officers killed and wounded and carried off, and between 300 and 400 men; and that of the English 7 officers, and about 100 men.

March 23d, P. M.—The enemy have either become desperate or have been inspired and encouraged by their recent encounters with the French on our right. Their guns are nearly silent day and night, but they have not retired.—

Every embrasure is armed; the muzzle of the gun is visible under the screen of cloth which is hung across from gabion to gabion. Their sorties are made night after night, in greater force and with more confidence on each occasion. Last night, indeed, they received a severe shock, but it was not till they had got up to our second parallel on the left, or Green-hill attack, had got into our mortar battery on the right attack, and had inflicted a severe loss on our allies on the right towards Inkerman.

The rifle pits which have been so hardly contested are in front of the Mamelon. Three of them are still occupied by the Russians, and three of them now belong to the French; but the latter were obliged to abandon them for a time last night, during the first rush of the enemy. The enemy have already opened guns from the Mamelon, which they direct against the French approaches towards the pits, and we may expect that the work east of it will soon be armed also. Its fire will enfilade a portion of our lines, and the Mamelon will be able to direct from one flank an awkward fire on the flank of our right attack.—The Russian engineers have displayed consummate ability in their works, and it is well for us their artillerymen are not as expert as those who place them in the batteries. Conscious of the strength they have gained by the possession of those positions, and of the advantage they have secured in defending the town, the Russians appear determined to make the most of their new attack.

The Mamelon is exposed to the fire of the guns in the right of our right attack and to the fire of the second French redoubt over Inkerman, and every two or three minutes a shot or a shell is thrown into the work but the enemy maintain their ground, though the deserters inform us that they lose 100 men every 24 hours within the parapets of the Mamelon. The practice of our artillerymen is splendid. Scarcely a shot fails in striking the top of the parapet just at the right place, and a black pillar of loose earth snoots up into the air from the work after every discharge from our guns; but the Russians held it till, and they are determined to keep their hold as long as they can. The defence of the place is conducted on a new principle, and we shall be severely tried with our present number, in doing the work cut out for us.

Two Greek or Albanian chiefs, in full costume, who seem to have led on the Russians last night, were among the killed. The town was set on fire about 1 a. m., this morning, in two places towards the west; a part of it—at least one large house—was burning till 12 o'clock to-day.

THE SULTAN.—The severe etiquette of the Sultans, which has already received some rude shocks since the commencement of the present war, is destined, it seems, to experience one still more startling. Abdul-Madjid (says a letter published in Gazette du Midi) has made up his mind to offer his arm to the Empress of the French when she arrives before the palace of Balta Eiman! to present her to the first Sultaness (there are seven who bear this title, and who take rank according to the order of the birth of their children) whose face will be unveiled! Four young ladies, chosen from the best Armenian families, and speaking the French and Turkish languages, will also be placed at the disposition of the Empress as interpreters and ladies of honor. Magnificent presents, among them a side-saddle adorned with precious stones, will also be offered by the Sultan to the acceptance of her Imperial Majesty.

On the 22nd ult., 170 cases of cholera were reported at St. Petersburg.

Accounts from Genoa, of the 27th ult., state that Carrara has been declared in a state of siege, owing to the frequent occurrence of assassinations.

The following entry appeared in one of the recent returns made by the Vienna police agents to their superiors:—"Lord John Russell has walked arm-in-arm on the glacis with Prince Gortschakoff."

Sir Joseph Paxton is preparing for a grand horticultural fete, to take place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June next, and to be upon a scale of unparalleled magnificence. Prizes will be given in the usual way for specimens of flowers & fruits.

During the last few days workmen have been engaged in removing the stained glass from nine of the lower compartments of the large window at the bottom of Westminster Hall, for the purpose of being transmitted to Paris as a specimen of Birmingham art in the manufacture of stained glass, at the forthcoming Exhibition.

The last accounts received from Finland are to the 16th. The young heir presumptive to the throne of Russia, the Grand Duke Nicholas, has been named Chancellor of the University of Helsingfors. At Abo, Helsingfors, and all the towns

on the coast, from Wiborg to Tornea, measures have been taken to render the navigation in their neighborhood impossible to the allied fleets. The inhabitants have also formed themselves into rifle corps, armed with double-barreled weapons.

Advices from Berlin of the 3rd state that the widowed Empress of Russia is expected to arrive there before long, probably to take up her residence near her royal brother, and to strengthen the connexion between the two northern courts. Prince Charles of Prussia has just left St. Petersburg, and gone to Moscow.

Our last accounts from St. Petersburg announce the departure for Cronstadt of the Grand Duke Constantine, who, after visiting that fortress, will proceed to inspect all the strong places situated along the coast of the Gulf of Finland. The two Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael were making preparations to return to the Crimea.

From Odessa, Warsaw, and Vienna, the advices all speak of the immense efforts which Russia is making to oppose an overwhelming force to the armies of the allies in the Crimea. The evidence abundantly shows that the Russians are augmenting their armies by new arrivals, to which the reinforcements of the allies bear but a feeble proportion. The best troops, and some of the best generals of Russia, are at this moment in the Crimea.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1855.

We are enabled to furnish our readers this week with a fuller detail of English Intelligence, received by the arrivals of the *Nashville* at New York and *Africa* at Halifax. The news, it is true, is indefinite, but it possesses some degree of interest. Skirmishes and sorties were still the order of the day before Sebastopol. Our columns contain a graphic description of the desperate attack made by the Russians on the night of the 22d of March, in which they were repulsed with a serious loss. Both sides claim the victory, but the amount of killed and wounded, coupled with the fact that the Russians were unable to occupy any of the besiegers' works, even for a short time, affords sufficient proof that they can lay no just claim to the advantages being in their favour. The Russians were receiving large reinforcements, and both parties were said to be active in preparations for the grand operations of the campaign. Nineteen steam-ships had sailed from Spithead, and eleven more were soon to follow. The London Illustrated News gives a splendid view of the departure of this fleet for the scene of their summer operations. Nothing of importance had been received from Vienna. The Russian ultimatum was expected on the 9th of April, when the great question that occupies the attention of the civilized world—peace or war—will be decided. It was rumoured that the allies had resolved to present an ultimatum to Prussia, which should force her either to declare for or against Russia forthwith. The latest rumors from Berlin are, that the Russian party in Prussia is predominant, and that Prussia will be likely to throw herself into the arms of Russia if the negotiations at Vienna result unfavorably. This is a step that we believe would be pleasing to France in the event of a continuance of the war. Another rumor had reached London that the King of Prussia had written a letter to the Emperor Alexander, urging him to consent to a peace by all means; that in the event of a continuation of hostilities, the German States would espouse the cause of the Western Powers; and that Prussia under such circumstances could not afford him much assistance.

We look for the arrival of the steamer this week with some degree of anxiety, not that we look for much intelligence from Vienna, but for accounts of some further engagements at Sebastopol.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

The following has been received since the above was in type:—

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Sentinel.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The "Atlantic" has arrived. The Vienna Conference was broken off. Russia rejects the demands of the Allies. The new British Loan was taken up. The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Empress, has been a week in England—immensely glorified! The British Loan of £16,000,000 had been taken by the Rothschilds, in the shape of an annuity terminable in 30 years. Taxes increased. England assents to Louis Napoleon's taking the command of the Allied army in

the Crimea; this is regarded as a doubtful rumor, however. The Vienna Conference has broken off after the 12th session. The indications are strong that Austria will refuse to act against Russia.—Lord John Russell had left Vienna.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—500 guns commenced on the 9th and continued incessantly to the 15th. Assault was not practicable. The intention was to storm if possible.

Wheat and Flour lower and quiet. Corn slightly advanced. Money easier. Consols declined, closing at 89 1-2.

A good deal has been said, lately, of the possibility of a war between the United States and Spain, in reference to affairs in Cuba. The possession of this island has long been a desideratum with the Washington Cabinet; and any pretext, we believe, would be seized upon with avidity, that might lead to such a result, could the President and his flibustering friends assure themselves of being able to retain it—in event of their being able to capture it. A complication of difficulties have arisen between the Governments of Spain and the United States, in relation to Cuba, that the latter has very adroitly endeavored to turn to its own advantage. Matters of small moment have been magnified into grave and serious offences; and every little petty difficulty which any American subject may have had with the Cuban authorities is blazoned forth in thundering tones as a national insult. We instance the following, which we take from an American paper.

"Dr. Peck, of New York, a sojourner in Cuba for the benefit of his health, has been arrested by the authorities of that island and cast into prison, on a charge of being engaged in a flibustering conspiracy. Public meetings have been held to denounce this last outrage of the Spanish rulers in Cuba, and we are told that a war with Spain cannot be far off. It is said that Commodore McCaulay, who has recently sailed towards the coast of Cuba, has private instructions from President Pierce to engage the first Spanish war steamer he falls in with; and that in thirty days or so we may hear the notes of war from the Queen of the Antilles."

The New York Herald has, for some time past, expressed itself in strong language on this subject, and has evidently used its influence to bring about a belligerent state of relation between the two countries. It seems lately to be disappointed, and gives vent to the following desponding language:

"The administration has virtually backed out again at the sticking point of our controversy with Spain. There is no pluck in our man Pierce; in fact Col. Polk was a Napoleon compared to him. Wall street and our foggy commercial journals need entertain no further alarm. The danger is over. The administration has collapsed like a bag of wind. Don't mind the bluster, bravado, and hue and cry of the Cabinet organs. It is a trick. There will be no war with Spain, if Mr. Pierce and Marcy—his good man Friday—can back out or beg off."

It is reported that Napoleon, the Emperor of France, has notified the American Minister at Paris that, in the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, he should certainly assist the latter power. This latter may have some influence upon the American Cabinet, and may cause them to hesitate before they plunge their country into a war that might be rather disastrous.

We forgot to mention that a matrimonial alliance (if we be allowed to use such a figure of speech) had been formed between two of the best papers in the State of Maine, viz:—the *Portland Transcript* and the *Portland Eclectic*. There was such a similarity of appearance—such a oneness in design—such a harmony of sentiment, that it was deemed advisable to blend their interests more fully together. The banners were duly published, and the twain were made one some two or three weeks ago. The union we think was judicious and can hardly fail to be mutually profitable. The *Transcript* comes to us decked out in a new and tasteful dress, and improved both in size and appearance. We do not know of a more desirable family paper—especially of a literary caste.—We have much pleasure in recommending it to the favorable consideration of the public.—Terms \$1.50 per annum.

We are indebted to the *Calais Advertiser* and the *Portland Transcript* for Extras containing Laws passed by the Legislature of the State of Maine in 1855.

THE CONCERT.—We have seldom spent two hours more agreeably than we did at the Concert given by Mr. Purce and his pupils, on Thursday evening last, in aid of the funds of the Institute