

difficulty of the enemy in feeding his troops has been enormously increased, for the route by which his supplies now come is at least three times longer and five times more perilous than previously, because in fine weather the steppes cannot supply water for the draught cattle which bring the food, and in wet weather it is still worse, for the roads, as regards heavily laden wagons, are impassable. It is probably the knowledge of this desperate condition of things which has induced the allied commanders to delay the bombardment, for in such a state of affairs every day that elapses produces destruction more deadly than projectiles. Nevertheless when Sebastopol falls,—an event of which we may be informed any hour—we must respect both the bravery and skill of the Russians in defending it. However contemptuously we may treat the civilization of the enemy, or rather sneer at his want of civilization, we should be doing injustice to ourselves to deny him the merit of extreme hardihood, admirable courage, and unflinching ingenuity.

The Free Church Presbyterians of Richmond, have erected a very neat and commodious House of Worship at the Scotch Corner, which was opened on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Charles G. Glass. We did hope that some of our friends in that section would have furnished us with a sketch of the proceedings; but, as it is, we can only give such information as we have been able to collect. The House is completed, with the exception of Pews, which we understand will be erected at an early day. The edifice is certainly very creditable to the enterprise of the people who worship there; and much credit is due, we think, to the energy and perseverance of Messrs. Savage and Forrest who were mainly instrumental in the erection and completion of a building very much wanted in that part of the country. The site is a very desirable one, and is, we understand, together with a suitable piece of land for a burying ground, a donation from Charles Connell, Esq. A meeting of the proprietors was held on the 10th, when arrangements were made to complete the interior of the building, and a resolution passed to give a CALL to the Rev. Thomas George Johnston. We are happy to find that such a commendable choice has been made, as we are satisfied that Mr. Johnston is a young man of more than ordinary talent, and is much esteemed for his correct and pious demeanor.

The Wesleyans in Middle Simonds have recently erected a new Chapel; and on last Tuesday afternoon, a TEA MEETING was held for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the building. It was not in our power to be present on the occasion; but we learn that the "social gathering" passed off in such a manner as to afford satisfaction to all present. A large number attended, and shewed their interest in the advancement of facilities for sacred worship. After Tea, appropriate speeches were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Allen and Trewin. Much interest and zest were added to the occasion by the attendance of some of the members of the "Woodstock Quartette Club," who sang some pieces, we are informed, with bappy effect. The Wesleyans in Simonds have done themselves infinite credit by the energetic yet quiet manner in which they have provided themselves with a suitable place for Divine Worship.

The Cuban Junta of New York have issued a circular, attributing the failure of their last filibustering expedition to the treacherous desertion of General Quitman.

The *Miramichi Gleaner* speaks in high terms of the crops in general in that section of the country.

The Sheriff's Calendar in Gloucester was accompanied by a pair of white gloves to the Judge (Wilmot), there being no criminal case for trial.

The Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, the Bishop of Toronto, the Bishop of Arichat, the Bishop of New Brunswick, and two other clergymen, chaplains to the Archbishop and Bishop of Arichat, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, and were received with much enthusiasm by the Roman Catholics of that place.

Another serious railroad accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy railroad, N. J., on the 8th inst., and was attended with loss of life.

[By Telegraph to the Sentinel.]

St. JOHN, Sept. 21st.

The following persons were nominated this day as candidates for the vacant seats of the representation of the County of St. John:—

John F. Godard—nominated by Chas. Ketchum, seconded by R. S. Deveber; William Scoullar—by James Olive and Barnes Travis; Allan M'Lean—by Daniel Leavitt and John M. Walker; R. Sands Armstrong—by L. H. Deveber and John S. Parker; John W. Cudlip—by Robert Reid and Robert Jardine.

Only one criminal case at the recent sitting of the supreme Court in Restigouche.

[From late English Papers.]

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

Camp of the Allied Armies on the Tchernaya, Aug 16.—The long-threatened attack of the Russians on the Tchernaya line has at last taken place, and ended in the complete defeat of the enemy. The first news of an actual attack was brought about daybreak by some French Chasseurs, who, formed part of a patrol, fell into an ambush of the Russians, and narrowly escaped, while their comrades were taken prisoners. Soon afterwards the outposts which were across the Tchernaya, were driven in, and about daybreak the cannonade began. For the better understanding of the movements I must give you some description of the locality.

The Tchernaya, coming out at the tower of Karlovka, from the narrow gorge in which it runs, after leaving the valley of Baidar, flows between a succession of hillocks on both sides. These hillocks form the basis of the position of the allied armies. On the extreme right, beginning where the Tchernaya comes out of the gorge down to the little mountain streams which fall into the Tchernaya from the south, are the Turks. They occupy two hillocks, and between them are two roads which lead from Higher Tchorgoun and the tower of Karlovka into the Woronzoff road. The Sardinian position leans to the right on the little mountain streams which limits the Turkish position to the left. They occupy the large solitary standing hillocks which used to be held by the Cossacks, and which extends down to the open ground over which the road from Balaklava to Tchorgoun leads. This hillock has been lately considerably strengthened and provided with batteries, and it has a very commanding position, was of the utmost importance in the defence of the Tchernaya line. In front of this hillock, and divided from it by the aqueduct which begins there is another smaller but equally steep hillock, accessible from the first by a stone bridge, and on hillock, accessible from the first by a stone bridge and on this hillock the Sardinians had a small epaulement guarded by a detachment of infantry. Beyond these hillocks, on the other side of the Tchernaya, they had moreover on the hillock nearest to Mackenzie road their outposts, which could thus watch the movements of the enemy, and give timely alarm in case of an attack. The French occupy the last series of the hillocks to the left of the Sardinians, and guard the road which leads from Balaklava over the Traktir bridge, up to Mackenzie's farm. The hillocks, occupied by them are three in number; the first, to the right, is separated from the others by the great road leading to the bridge; and the last to the left, is protected by the basin which the aqueduct forms here, and is separated by another open ground, similar to that on the right of the French position, from the ridge on which the army of observation was during the winter. In front of the bridge the French had constructed a small epaulement to guard the passage of the river, beyond which they had their outposts. The first movement of the Russians was against the opposite bank. Corresponding to the hillocks on this plateau on the opposite bank these were chosen for the left of the Russian position against the Turks and the Sardinians.—These plateaux were, therefore, the first to be secured, for the guns could command from them not only the hillocks opposite, occupied by the Sardinians and Turks, but likewise the plain which opens towards the French position. A company of infantry of the line, and a company of Bersaglieri formed the Sardinian outposts. These were attacked at dawn by the Russians. As the troops were not yet under arms it was necessary to hold this position for a while, and Gen. De La Marmora sent over Major Govour, of the Etat-Major, with a company of Bersaglieri to reinforce the two companies already there. They crossed the aqueduct and the river and went up the plateau; but when they arrived on the crest of it the two companies had just left the epaulement behind which they had until then defended themselves gallantly against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy but which had become untenable, as it was swept by the guns which the Russians had brought up on the two other plateaux, and besides were exposed in the rear. So the troops retired in good order across the river, and went to reinforce the post which occupied the second hillock, on the banks of the aqueduct.

THE ATTACK.

In the mean time the cannonade on both sides had begun. The Russians left us not long in doubt where they would attack; scarcely had the

cannonade begun when three compact masses of infantry were seen advancing towards the plain opposite to the French position. The points chosen were the bridge and hillock to the right.—The masses, which, in the morning sun looked like glittering waves, protected by the fire of their artillery, moved in excellent order down to the river side, notwithstanding the heavy fire of the artillery which greeted them in front from the French, and in the flank from the Sardinians. At the river, the first column detached itself from the rest, and divided into two columns crossed the river, which is now nearly everywhere easily fordable. Men carrying moveable wooden bridges preceded, but in the first rush the Russians, without waiting for the bridges, went over wherever they could, and dispersing like a swarm of bees, rushed forward in columns, some against the bridges, and others against the hillock on the right. As I said above the continual apprehension of an impending attack had at last benumbed the interest for it, and, notwithstanding the signs which seemed to indicate some movement on the part of the Russians, everybody slept as soundly as possible until awakened by the Russian guns. Before the troops were properly under arms the Russians were at the bridge and at the foot of the hillock. The 20th leger and the 2nd battalion of Zouaves had to stand the first shock, and they certainly stood it gallantly. The rush of the Russians was splendid. Without losing their time with firing, they advanced with an élan scarcely ever seen in Russian troops. Some French soldiers of Camon's Division, who have during the winter guarded the trenches towards the Quarantine, and have had nearly daily skirmishes with the Russians, assured me that they never saw them moving on in such a style. They were new troops, belonging according to the prisoners and, to the 5th Division of the 2nd corps d'armée lately arrived from Poland. But their ardour was soon broken. They could not carry their point; and were, after a short trial, repulsed both on the bridge and the hillock. The aqueduct which supplies the Turks, and which runs close to the foot of the hillock, formed the chief defence of the French. About nine or ten feet wide and several feet deep, it skirts the steep hills so close, that it is nearly in all places supported by a high embankment, offering considerable difficulties for an advancing force, and exposing it as soon as it reaches the top of it, to the musketry fire from the heights. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the Russians crossed it on the right, when taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, which fired with admirable precision, they were swept down wholesale, and rolled down into the aqueduct below.

The first rush did not last more than ten minutes. The Russians fell back, but they had scarcely gone more than a hundred yards when they were met by the second column, which was advancing a pas de charge to support the first, and both united and again they rushed forward. The second attempt was more successful than the first. At the bridge they forded the river, on the right and the left, and forced the defenders to fall back. Scarcely was the bridge free when two guns of the 5th Light Brigade of Artillery crossed it and took up a position on the opposite side in an open space which divides two of the hillocks, and through the road leads to the plain of Balaklava. While those two guns passed the bridge a third crossed the river by a ford, and all three began to sweep the road and the heights. The infantry, in the mean time, without waiting for the portable bridges, which had moreover been thrown away in great part during the advance rushed, breast deep, into the water, climbed up the embankment, and began to scale the heights on both sides.

They succeeded on this point in getting up more than one half the ascent, where the dead and wounded afterwards showed clearly the mark which they reached; but by the time they arrived there the French were fully prepared and met them in a most gallant style. Notwithstanding the exertions and the perseverance of the Russians, they were by degrees forced and driven, after an obstinate resistance, across the bridge, carrying their guns.

ONWARD, AGAIN!

While this attack took place on the bridge the other column again attacked the French right.—This time they came on in such a swarm that they were neither kept back by the aqueduct, nor cowed by the Sardinians' guns which were ploughing long lanes through their scattered lines. On they came, as it seemed, irresistible, and rushed up the steep hill with such fury that the Zouaves, who lined the sides of it, were obliged to fall back for a moment before the multitude. You could plainly see the officers leading the way, and animating their soldiers. I particularly observed one gallant fellow, who, at least twenty yards in ad-

vance of the whole column, was the first across the aqueduct, and I could still see him on the side of the hill. This furious rush brought the advancing column in an incredibly short time to the crest of the hillock, where it stopped to form. But the French had not been idle during the time that the Russians were ascending the hill. The Zouaves had only fallen back from the side of the hillock to the main body, which had been drawn up behind the top. Scarcely did the column of the enemy show its head, when the guns opened on it with grape, and a murderous fire was poured down upon it by the French infantry. This immediately stopped the advance of the column, which began to waver, but the impetus from those behind was so powerful that the head of it, notwithstanding the unexpected reception, was pushed forward a few yards more, when the French, giving one mighty cheer, rushed upon the advancing enemy, who, shaken already, immediately turned round and ran down, if possible faster than they had come up. But the mass was so great that all the hurry could not save them, and more than 200 prisoners were taken on the spot, while the hillside, the banks of the aqueduct, and the aqueduct itself, and the riverside, were filled with dead and wounded. The Sardinian and French artillery poured, moreover, a murderous cross fire into the scattered remains of the column, of which scarcely a shot missed. It was a complete rout. The French rushed down the hillside, and drove them far across the plain. This defeat seems to have so completely cowed them that nothing more was attempted against this side.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The following reference to the Queen's visit to the Canadian Department of the Paris Exhibition is from the London Morning Chronicle:—

"Arrived in the Canadian department, Her Majesty paused for a little while, and seemed much pleased with what she witnessed. Her Majesty, kindly addressed Mr. Logan, one of the Canadian commissioners, assured him that she considered the exhibition admirable. The Queen also praised the admirable arrangement of the trophy.—Mr. Logan respectfully suggested that if Her Majesty would deign to ascend it, she would enjoy a splendid view of the whole Exhibition, but Her Majesty said she had not time. Shortly after the Queen and the other august personages left the exhibition by the door on the Place de la Courcorde, and proceeded to the Tuileries in court carriages. As her Majesty drove off, she was loudly cheered, as well as the Emperor."

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

A great many learned treatises have been written explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system.—Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

New York, October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well.—The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Munroe streets.

P.S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores in the United States and British Provinces.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison are worthless.

W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

Holloway's Pills, a certain Cure for determination of Blood to the Head.—Elias Hope, one of the most celebrated advocates of temperance admits that he suffered more than any one he ever heard of from determination of blood to the head, although he was most abstemious both in eating and drinking, also in taking rest, yet he was so bad at times, that in the midst of his most eloquent discourses, he was compelled to leave off addressing his auditors, and on several occasions has been carried away from the meeting completely senseless. Having seen the good effect of Holloway's Pills, he was induced to give them a trial; and to use his own words, they acted like magic. It is fourteen months ago since he commenced taking this celebrated medicine, which completely cured him in two months, and he has not had any return of this complaint since. These Pills are wonderfully efficacious in all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.