

Vega and Gen. Minon, in consequence of which the former had resigned his functions, and was succeeded by General Jarero, with a new council in place of the previous one.

By the evening of the 2nd, however, according to a postscript to the article, it was arranged that Gen. Vega was to remain in power until the nomination of the temporary President.

In Yucatan a number of towns, including Merida, Campeche, Sisal, &c., had pronounced in favour of the plan Ayalta.

José L. de Santa Ana, son of the Ex-President, has addressed a letter from the fortress of San Juan de Ulna, denying accusations which have been made against him by the press.

A great excitement was caused in the city and surrounding country by a report having become current that the revolutionary generals intended to accept the protectorate of the United States. The papers are filled with the matter, and we see letters published from Alvarez, Comonfort, and Vidaurri, denying all knowledge of any such protectorate.—Our Minister, Mr. Gadsden, also publishes a communication denying it.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

To day we have it in our power to furnish our readers with interesting intelligence from the seat of war. Nothing of moment had transpired at Sebastopol. It is not there we fancy that the next struggle will take place. The strategic movements of the opposing armies would seem to indicate that a conflict is near at hand. The Allies it appears from a Russian despatch had marched 10,000 strong from Eupatoria towards Toulat. This movement no doubt has for its object to cut off the communication by the way of Perekop, and has had the effect of causing the Russians to retire upon their positions—positions that we surmise must be in the neighborhood of Mackenzie's farm. Our readers by referring to the *Sentinel* of the 27th ultimo, will perceive that the Russians had taken great pains to fortify every available point in that vicinity; and it is probable that upon these works they have retired. It is true that it is late in the season, yet there can be no doubt that the Allies will, if possible make an attempt, at least, to compel the Russians either to retreat or to concentrate their forces in the immediate neighborhood of the northern forts of Sebastopol, where the difficulty of procuring supplies with an army in their front and another in their rear must be sufficiently obvious. The French and Sardinians have advanced from the Tchernaya and Baidar, and Russian sagacity detecting the object of the combined movements of the Allies may possibly hazard a general engagement, rather than run the risk of being hemmed in for the winter, with their communications cut off by sea and land. Looking at the matter in this point of view induces the idea that we shall soon hear of a sanguinary engagement having taken place, although we are free to confess that we believe the Russians will hesitate, and that nothing short of absolute necessity will induce them to risk an action in the open field.

We have no idea that an attempt will be made from the south side of Sebastopol to carry the Russian works on the north. Military critics have pronounced this impossible. The Russian fire will doubtless be returned, and perhaps occasional bombardments of the northern forts will take place, yet the following statement, which is said to be a correct analysis of the defences of the now renowned fortress in the Euxine shows pretty clearly that the northern side of the harbour presents nearly, if not altogether as many facilities for defence as did the south when first besieged by the Allies.

In the loss of Sebastopol, Russia has lost in a more vulnerable point than in the destruction of her armies. The labors and expenditures of half a century upon the spacious docks and gigantic fortifications of Sebastopol are destroyed—the key of the Buxin, of Constantinople and the East has fallen into the hands of her enemies—her Black Sea squadron is annihilated, and her road to the Golden Horn, as traversed and laid down by Catherine and Potemkin, has ceased to be by way of the isthmus of Perekop and the ruins of Inkerman.

The regular fortifications on the South side of Sebastopol harbor, built for its defence against a naval attack, are as follows, beginning on the sea side.—

Quarantine Battery	51 guns.
Fort Alexander	64 "
Fort	50 "
Fort St. Nicholas	102 "
Fort Paul	80 "
Battery	29 "
Total	367 "

These have been comparatively useless in the late siege, any naval attack having been cut off by the sinking of those eight men of war across the mouth of the harbor, between forts Alexander and Constantia. The Allies have been occupied for the

past year with the loopholed wall and the impromptu defences thrown up around the land side or the rear of the city—including the Garden battery, the Cemetery works, the round South fort, or Central battery, the Great Redan, the Mamelon, the Malakoff, rifle pits, the White Works, the Little Redan and other works, comprising altogether, perhaps, not less than five hundred pieces of artillery, brought up from the arsenal, sea-side forts, and the ships sunk across the mouth of the harbor. All these works (not previously captured) and the fortifications above named fell into possession of the Allies, with the abandonment by the Russians of the town and the South side of the harbor.

On the North side of the harbor, to which the Russian garrison had retreated and which yet remained intact at the last advices, there are:

Fort Constantine	104 guns.
Telegraph battery	17 "
Double range casement batteries	120 "
Other batteries	60 "
Double battery	34 "
Extreme Eastern battery	23 "
Total	253 "

In addition to these, there is the Wasp fort, various earthworks and the great Star fort capable itself of holding a garrison of ten thousand men, with an amount of artillery equal to two hundred additional guns, which would give an aggregate to the regular forts, batteries and earthworks on the North side of upwards of 500 guns. These have yet to be taken but as they occupy a line of cliffs commanding the town, they cannot be taken by bombardment from the opposite side. The Russians (unless they shall have deemed it expedient to leave the Crimea) must be met on those heights before Sebastopol is completely in the occupation of the enemy. We must have the issue on the North side, before we can make up our summary of the losses of the Russians or the gains of the Allies.

By TELEGRAPH VIA QUEBEC LINE.

Reported for the *Sentinel*.

QUEBEC, Nov. 3, 1855.

The steamer *Baltic* from Liverpool October 20th, arrived at New York at 9 o'clock this morning.—The allies have organized a concentrated advance upon Eupatoria, Baidar, Kertch and Kinburn, in order to surround and cut off the Russian forces—Kinburn, an important position at the mouth of the Dnieper was captured by an allied expedition—Laman and Phangori in the Straits of Kertch were destroyed. The advanced posts of the allies are now within five leagues of Batkeltirai, and the Russians were retreating, General Leprandi intending to defend the line of Belbec, where a battle was anticipated.

The North of Sebastopol has been surrounded by the Russians with new fortifications, and placed in a state to support a siege. The Russians on the 20th September made an attack on Kars and were repulsed with immense slaughter, 4,000 it is said including several officers of rank were killed.

Bank of England has increased the rate of Discount to 6 per cent for 60 days paper, and 7 per cent longer. Bank of France also raised from 5 to 6 per cent. Consols closed at 85 7-8 to 87.

American Stocks quoted nominal. There was great alarm in Commercial circles, a panic was anticipated. Delisle & Co's., Estates to be wound up under inspection. The adjudication of Bankruptcy in Oliver's case was granted for the fourth time, and the Estate was to be wound up under assignees.

By TELEGRAPH FROM QUEBEC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The *Argo* arrived this p. m. She brings 300 passengers. The *America* arrived out on the 22nd ult. The capture of Kinburn is confirmed. A steam squadron lies in the mouth of the Dnieper commanding the entrance to Nicolaeff and Kherson.

The Bourse at Madrid was deserted from the panic caused by the Cholera.

The Russians blew up the fortifications at Ashakoff on the morning of the 18th. 50,000 allied troops have landed in the peninsula on the same morning as the taking of Kinburn—destination unknown. Sir William Molesworth died on the 22nd inst. Another Bread demonstration was held in Hyde Park, on Sunday. Nothing of importance had occurred in the Crimea.

LIVERPOOL, 23rd.—Breadstuffs quiet, excepting Corn which is 1s. dearer, prices unchanged. Provisions quiet, prices unchanged. Cotton—drooping, prices counted at a decline, sales for two days, 10,000 bales. Money stringent. Consols closed at 87 1-2.

By TELEGRAPH VIA HALIFAX.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 7th 1855.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax last night. The Russians on the 18th blew up their batteries on Oetchakoff, a point opposite Kinburn. Kinburn and Oetchakoff commanded the entrance to the Dnieper. By their capture the allies are in full command of the mouth of the great line of river communication in the rear of the Russian forces in the Crimea.

News from Sebastopol not important, principally relating to the manoeuvres of the two armies. The substance appears to be that the allies are moving

forward systematically, and that the Russians are retiring in good order, back upon their positions.

The French and Sardinians have advanced from the Tchernaya and Baidar lines; and correspondents say are within nine miles of Bakshirai. The Russians have 13 Infantry divisions opposite to the allied lines.

October 12th.—English correspondence supposes that the Russians from the north side of Sebastopol were falling back by detachments on Perekop.—There was however no diminution of fire from the Forts and Batteries on the north side of the harbor.

The English and French were engaged in clearing the ruins of the city.

A Russian despatch dated Berlin 22nd says.—Allies forty thousand strong, marched from Eupatoria towards Toulat. Nothing has occurred between Kinburn and Nicolaeff.

English letters say that gun-boats had reconnoitered near Nicolaeff. The whole of the Russian Militia have been ordered to march to re-inforce the army of the South.

Two liners, sixteen frigates, and some gun-boats have entered the Dnieper.

General Todleben is entrusted to fortify Nicolaeff.

Osman Pacha, taken at Sinope is exchanged.

Miss Nightingale has returned to Sebastopol.—General Wyndham has command of a division.

The *Moniteur* publishes lists of stores found in Sebastopol, viz: 1,000,000 shot and cartridge, and 500,000 lbs. gunpowder.

The effective land strength in the Crimea of the Allies including sick, is 210,000 men.

St. Petersburg letters of the 15th, say that the Allied successes caused despondency, yet everything indicates the intention of Russia to continue the war. Preparations were making for the 14th levy and enrollment of the local militia. Prayers were offered for the Emperor's safe return from the Crimea.

ASIA.—When the Russians in Asia heard of the fall of Sebastopol they made an attack on Kars (September 20th.) The Russian loss is reported at 2,000. Two Turkish redoubts were lost and taken four times. The Russians have fortified all passes leading to Tiflis. Omar Pacha is at Boucher Kale.

BRITAIN.—Parliament met pro forma on the 24th, and was prorogued until December 11th. Lord Palmerston wishes the Earl of Shaftesbury to accept the vacancy of Colonial Secretary, but his colleagues oppose him. The name of Lord John Russell is also mentioned.

The City of London presented an address to the Queen on the glorious successes. The Queen made a suitable reply, promising a vigorous continuance of the war. The London papers comment strongly on Admiral Sterling's dilatory movements in the Pacific, by which he permitted the Russian fleet to escape. Sir Charles Napier is canvassing Southwark for Parliament, with a good chance of success.

The King of Belgium offers his mediation in the war.

Cholera.—the deaths at Madrid are 100 daily.—Much distress is felt in Tuscany, Italy. Russia has come to an amicable understanding with the Pope respecting the nomination of Catholic Bishops in Poland.

The Bank of England has not further raised rate of interest. Freights quiet.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.—We intimated some time ago that as soon as practicable we should endeavour to make such improvements in the appearance of the *Sentinel* as we were confident would be pleasing to our readers generally; and this week's impression, we hope will convince them that the improvements thus commenced, when completed, will afford ample proof that we intended to redeem our promise. While we frankly admit that the quality of our paper was not what was desired—neither what was ordered, we cannot but express our gratification at the increased patronage we have received during the last eight or ten months. The *Sentinel* occupies a good position at present, having a circulation beyond our expectations, yet we cannot but believe that if our several Agents, and our various friends in their different localities made a little exertion we should before the close of the second volume, nearly double the list with which we commenced its publication. The *Sentinel* affords a good advertising medium; St. John and Fredericton merchants will find it to their advantage to occupy our columns even more liberally than they do, for we can assure them that the *Sentinel* finds its way from Cagetown to the St. Francis and to almost every settlement between these widely separated points, as well as to every County in the province.

We perceive by the *Canadian Independent* published at London, Canada West, that the Rev. Enoch Barker, a native of Sheffield, N. B., was ordained on the 3rd ult., to the Pastoral oversight of the Church and congregation at Kramosa, C. W.

The following is inserted at the request of the Baptist Church of this place.

The following Address was presented to the Rev. THOMAS TOWN, on taking his leave of the Baptist Church in Woodstock, as Pastor.

DEAR BROTHER IN CHRIST:—

We, as a Christian Church, feel it our sincere and heart-felt duty, to present to you our grateful thanks for your assiduous exertions for our welfare and the promotion of Christ's Kingdom.—When we take a retrospect view of the past seven years,—the period of your stay with us,—contrasting the Church as it now is, with what it was when you came amongst us, we are led to say, "And what hath God wrought?" When you were sent by the Missionary Board to Woodstock, you found the Baptist cause hardly existing. Very few members were found to meet for religious devotions; but through your timely exertions the standard of Christ was raised, and the Gospel—the great means of Grace,—was published to the people; from this time we can trace the great work and labor of love in which you were engaged.

The Sabbath School which you established at that time has been marked by divine favour and nurtured by the Holy Spirit. You were Superintendent of it for years, and through your perseverance, efficient Librarians were obtained. The School was large and the feelings of attachment reciprocated, and we rejoice that your labors in this department, were abundantly successful, for some of those youths in their last moments, and when struggling with the King of terrors, rejoiced that their feet were directed to the Sabbath School. It was there they heard the story of Calvary, which affected their hearts, and were taught that they must be born again, before they could see the Kingdom of God. You have presided over an efficient Bible Class, and many other institutions have received your influence,—and, dear brother, with your joys, you have had your trials. The tongue of the malicious slanderer has been engaged against you, seeking to destroy your usefulness as a Minister and as a Citizen, alluding things against you which is entirely untrue, and which we as a Christian Church do not believe, or countenance in any way whatever—therefore delivering you from such slanders altogether. But these are not all the afflictions through which you have had to pass, though in their nature they must have been painful. We can follow you to your own peaceful abode, and there with your beloved and much esteemed partner, witness you in deep sorrow of soul, as you weep o'er your loved one's departed; but in the hour of sorrow when gloomy scenes were passing, you did not weep alone, the Church could sympathize with you, and help to bear the stroke. We rejoiced to see with what Christian firmness you gave up your sweet children to Him who gave them, and now while the clouds of the rising hill contain their little forms, their spirits are dwelling in the arms of the Saviour—

"Those loving youths, how sweet they were,
Called by early doom;
Just came to show how sweet a flower,
In Paradise might bloom."

As a Christian Pastor, we need hardly mention how faithfully you carried out the duties of your office. The community at large have witnessed your unceasing energies for the welfare of Zion.—We, the members of your flock were in your heart to live and die; in our greatest earthly sorrows you have been our bosom friend; we have seen you at the bed-side of a dying brother or sister, when the last lingering moments of life were about closing—when the visage of death was o'er mantling the scene, and the enraptured soul was about taking its flight; there have you been to encourage it through the valley and shadow of death.

We can remember you too with the dying sinner, when launching into eternity without a hope in the Redeemer,—without one cheering ray of grace to alleviate his troubled soul; then have you pointed him to the uplifted Cross as the only means of escape,—as the only means of pardon.

When we remember your instructive and impressive sermons, your earnest and appropriate prayers on our behalf, we can say in the depths of heart-felt sorrow: when shall we as a Church, find a Pastor to fill your place?

Again, when the greater number of us think of your anxieties in the season of our distress, under a sense of our exposure to ruin, and your joy when we uttered the first notes of redemption, and you having led us forward into the Baptismal waters; and introduced us into the Church, and there administered to us the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in remembrance of our Saviour's death and triumph,—with these reminiscences, how painful to think that the last tie is broken, that the last sermon is preached as our Pastor.

It is our prayer to God, that you may return to us again, but if you are directed otherwise by divine wisdom, our earnest wish is that your labour may be attended with that abundant success which