

that, leaving a force as small as can defend the northern fortresses, the main body of the Russian army, retired without molestation from the allied armies, from the Crimea.

We indulge in no distant speculation—we make no unreasonable demand when we ask that the province, which we have conquered at such an expenditure of blood and treasure, shall never be restored to Russia, to be used once more for the purpose of aggression. We do not ask too much for the people whose blood has been shed to win that province when we call upon the Governments of France and England at once to declare that the Crimea is severed finally and irrevocably from the Russian territory. We use our victory at Sebastopol aright if we make our watchword now—**THE CRIMEA NEVER SHALL BE RUSSIAN AGAIN.**

**AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.**—The report that Austria was about, or had undertaken, to range herself on the side of the Western Powers, is contradicted by the official *Prussian Gazette* of the 8th, which says:—

"We can assert positively that no new diplomatic fact has taken place to justify in the least the various reports of an intended, or an already concluded arrangement, between Austria and the Western Powers, by which the former is to assume a decided position against Russia."

The semi-official Vienna papers received yesterday held a bitter, and even a derisive language towards the Allies, the *Austrian Gazette* affirming that "while Russia has a Gortschakoff, an Osten-Sacken, a Totleben," and others who are mentioned, "she may smile at the pretensions of the English and French. The announcement of the *Moniteur* that Sebastopol will soon be taken, may do very well for Frenchmen, but we have heard that a hundred times already." It would be curious to watch the effect of the recent news at Vienna.

## Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents, unless editorially endorsed.

GRAND FALLS, N. B., Oct. 8, '55.

MR. EDITOR:—Amid the general exultations and rejoicings of the inhabitants of this Province, consequent upon the "Fall of Sebastopol" and the achievements of those Gallant Armies in the Crimea, let it not be supposed that we have been negligent in doing honour to so glorious a cause, or unmindful of our duties and privileges as British subjects. By Telegraph we received the glad tidings at the same hour that other places had it. Not having any "Church Bells" or "Cannon" with which we might make a noise, of course we had to do without them—still the excitement seemed to be quite general especially in the vicinity of the Telegraph Office. On the following Monday, a public meeting was convened, and a subscription list started. On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., notwithstanding the rain, a most fantastically dressed troupe, styling themselves "Polymorphians," paraded the streets, eliciting much merriment and loud huzzaing from the crowd of spectators that followed. It being the first appearance of anything in that line, up this way, you may imagine with what wonder many of the French inhabitants gazed on such a grotesque cavalcade—in fact we think, they would have caused some of you (already accustomed to similar "sight-seeings") to smile on the occasion.

The afternoon performances which comprised according to the "Programme,"—"Cricket Match,"—"Foot Ball,"—"Races,"—"Climbing the Greased Pole for the Latest Style Fall Hat," &c., had to be dispensed with. We hope still to have another occasion, and a fine day, for carrying out this part omitted. The Sheriff having very kindly allowed the "Polymorphians" the use of the "Court House," which building they tastefully decorated with British, French, Turkish and Sardinian flags for the day. In the evening a most respectable audience had the satisfaction of witnessing the amusing performances, and listening to the songs of some members of the same "Tribe," who for the first time had attempted singing in concert—and by the way, all were agreeably disappointed, not having of course expected much from among themselves.

After the Concert, a "Torch-Light-Procession" paraded, and this certainly had a most beautiful and fine appearance, especially on account of the night being so very dark.

The day's rejoicing concluded with a display of "Fire Works," which were also grand—then with long, and continuous cheering, for the Queen, Empress, Allies, and all others for whom we ought to cheer—not forgetting the "Polymorphians" and "our noble sears," we quietly disper-

sed. Such Mr. Editor, was the "Public Celebration" of that glorious event, the "Fall of Sebastopol."

"INHABITANT."

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

**SEBASTOPOL.**—Any further intelligence from Sebastopol? This is an enquiry that meets us at every corner. Yes! Sebastopol is safe; and will be held, we believe, as a material guarantee against Russian aggression in the East for years—perhaps for centuries to come. Everything—the immense accumulations of war material collected in that stronghold—the appliances of wealth and skill that have been freely lavished upon this celebrated fortress to render it impregnable showed most palpably that its possessor was preparing for a mighty game, and that the time had nearly arrived when Russia purposed the commencement of an aggressive war upon Turkey. Nicholas evidently meditated a descent upon Constantinople. That Capital once in his hands—the Turkish empire subject to his sway—the ocean swept by his fleet—his countless hordes launched forth to check the progress of civilization, and imagination would fail in forming even an idea of the influence that absolutism would exercise upon the liberties of mankind. Russia exercised a mighty influence upon the nations of Europe, particularly upon the German Courts. Every resource of influence and ingenuity had been industriously used to persuade the world that Sebastopol would not and could not be taken. The deceptive and faithless rulers of Austria and Prussia linked to Russia by many kindred ties, helped to spread abroad the delusive idea. Hence it was that Sweden, Denmark, and other countries, subject in some measure to the iron rule of Russia, became imbued with the erroneous belief; their fears predominated over their sense of duty and interest; and they therefore became passive spectators of the mighty conflict.

Sebastopol ceased to be the stronghold of Russia alone. "It had become," says the *London Times*, the stronghold of absolutism throughout the world; and when the united ensigns of France, England and Sardinia were planted above those blackened ruins, they waved over the shattered bulwarks of a political system which has menaced the independence of Europe and crushed the liberties of nations."

But Sebastopol has fallen. The charm has been dispelled; and nations that were apparently afraid to express the least sympathy for France and England in their mighty struggle for the independence of the world, have been among the first to offer their congratulations upon the glorious achievement at Sebastopol. A new era is about to commence. A fresh impetus will be given to the war; and nations that have as yet stood aloof, will, we believe, be found marshalling their hosts in the cause of freedom at the opening of another campaign.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

By Telegraph from St. John.

Saint John, October 10th, 1855.

Canada arrived at Halifax October 9th, at 7 20 P. M.

### LATEST FROM CRIMEA, VIA HAMBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24th.—Prince Gortschakoff reports, 23rd inst., that the Allies had landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and that they have now 30,000 men on the Russian flank. Yesterday the Allies attacked our infantry, who retreated to the heights over Busto.

September 28th.—Prince Gortschakoff reports, under date 26th, that on the previous day 33,000 of the enemy had debouched from Eupatoria, and occupied the neighbouring villages on the left flank. Cossacks had taken 25 prisoners foraging at Kerch.

CRIMEA.—SEBASTOPOL, September 16th.—Russians are fortifying the north part and constructing new batteries. The French are advancing cavalry and columns of infantry towards Baksha Serai, by the Bardar road. Sebastopol is to be razed, and the Basin filled up. A fearful tempest had occurred at Sebastopol.

September 17th.—Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol that the Allies have attempted nothing yet on the north side. The enemy is concentrating his forces between Balaslava and the Tchernaya, and constantly reconnoitres on left wing from the Bardar valley.

The Allies are actively preparing for a campaign.

400 deserters, mostly Poles, have arrived at the Allied Camp. They relate that the demoralization of the Russian army was complete, and that such was the confusion from the moment of the attack, that the soldiers remained 24 hours without provisions. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18,000. The correspondent of the *Paris Patrie*, under date of 26th September, says:—"Ever since their retreat the Russians have continued to fire shells at us, and it would be a mistake to suppose that our armies in Sebastopol are beyond the range of the enemy's batteries on the north shore. The balls from Fort Catharine reach beyond Streletska, but they can very easily throw their projectiles into the town. As to the batteries of the other Forts, some of the guns are so powerful that they can carry shot right over the town, and do execution in the advanced siege works. The engineers in Sebastopol are every where at work.—Fort Nicholas was left almost intact. It was indeed fortified, and its cannon already replies to the enemy."

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Nicolai on the 20th. It was said that the Czar himself would shortly visit Nicolai to superintend the winter Crimean campaign.

Letter from Berlin, dated 23rd September, says various circumstances indicate that Russians intend evacuating northern forts, but that great preparations making by Russians for winter campaign. Russian treasury had received large sums of money through Berlin.

English war material constantly passing through Prussia for the use of the army.

Under date of 17th September.—Turkish troops had been sent from Constantinople to Eupatoria. The Anglo Turkish contingent ordered to go to Trebizond, and be placed under Omar Pacha.

WAR IN ASIA.—Despatches received from Vienna state that Kars is greatly straitened for provisions. The garrison are eating horse flesh.—Advices from Trebizond state that Russians had abandoned Erzeroum, and are at Malagulmia.

BALTIC.—Dantzic, September 28th.—All the high pressure blockade ships have left for England. *Times* correspondent of 27th September says Baltic fleet would winter at Kiel.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens state that the fall of Sebastopol had created the greatest consternation. The Ministers waited on the French and English Ambassadors to offer the warmest congratulations.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government has caused the publication of the following announcement in its acknowledged official organ:—"The Austrian correspondence—"The state of things may give occasion to a diplomatic contest and a sanguinary strife between Prussia and the Western Powers, but it will in no way affect the mediatory position of Austria."

MARKETS.—The demand for money in England continues very active. Another advance upon rate of discount has been resolved upon by the Bank of England; it is now 5 per cent, and in active demand at that.

English securities have been prejudiced by this advance, and by stringent state of money market.

Consols closed to day active, 88 7/8; money 88 1-2. Exchequer Bills 4s. discount to par.

Flour per Bbl.—Canada Superfine and Western Canal, 39s. to 42s. Ditto No. 2, 37s. to 39s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 40. to 42s. Genesee and Ohio Superfine, 42s. to 44s.

Freights to New York—Dead weight 11s. to 15s. per ton; steerage passengers £3 5s.

Molasses further advanced 1s. and in good demand. Transactions in Beef at steady prices; for Pork advanced prices have been made; very high prices for bacon.

### CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

—The Annual Exhibition of this Society took place in the vicinity of the Court House, on Tuesday last. The display of Cattle, Horses &c., were, we think, rather better than last season, but not equal to such as we have seen in former years.—There was a goodly number of Working Oxen, of a tolerably fair appearance. The Working Horses were pretty good specimens, but not discovering much improvement. A number of Two year old and Three year old Colts were on the field, and in our opinion—we have not heard the opinion of the Judges—superior to anything of the kind exhibited for the last two years. A three year old belonging to Mr. Warren Bull, Northampton, and a two year old belonging to Mr. Gimarian Chapman, Jacksontown, were really fine specimens and attracted very general attention. We saw a few fine looking Milch Cows on the ground.—There was one Fat Cow exhibited—superior, it is said, to anything displayed at the exhibitions of this County for many years. Several fine yearlings were to be seen; and two very fine Bul-

Calves were exhibited that commanded the observation of our Farmers.

There was a substantial Farm Wagon—Two Sleights—one of them made by Gideon Jackson and painted by John Lee, we consider to be an excellent article—A Harrow—Three Ploughs, of a superior description, from the Manufactory of R. A. Hay—Cooper Ware by—Chase, of a very desirable quality, from the fact that every stave is dowelled,—were exhibited without any competition.

Homespun Cloth, Socks, Mittens &c., were as usual of a superior description, but we had to regret the small number of specimens exhibited.—We observed two Counterpanes, very neat patterns, and a Bed quilt very tastefully got up. Furniture, manufactured by Mr. Bourne, Cabinet Maker, made a good appearance, and afforded evidence of good workmanship.

Three sets of single Harness, got up in a style never surpassed,—if equalled—in this County, next met the eye, and certainly reflect much credit on the manufacturers.

Very few specimens of Root Crops were exhibited, but what were to be seen were certainly satisfactory, particularly Beets, Turnips, Onions, Carrots and Cabbage.

We observed two bags of Beans, one of Peas, one of Buckwheat, two of Timothy seed. There was no Corn—no Oats—no Wheat—no Barley, if there were they escaped our notice. The produce department, taken as a whole, was the most meagre—the most inefficient that we ever witnessed in the County of Carleton. We hardly know to account for this unless it be that the period chosen for the exhibition was too early for the Farmers to have any thrashing done. We would urge this subject upon the attention of our Farmers, and request them, as we did last year, not to lose sight of this noble institution; not to get careless about the advancement of Agricultural knowledge, which experience has fully proved, can be more effectually promoted by combined influence than by individual effort.

The Ploughing Match connected with the Society took place the day previous to the Exhibition. We understand that it passed off very creditably, but have not heard who were the successful competitors.

It affords us much pleasure in giving insertion to the following well merited Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Demonstration Committee. In the brief description we gave last week of the proceedings which took place here on the 3rd inst., we omitted making any allusion to the very prominent part which the Ladies of Woodstock took in making preparations for the celebration. Our remarks were very hurriedly made—so much so, that we could write but a few lines at a time, and then hand them to our Compositors, who were calling—in the Printer's Phraseology—for more copy. It will not be wondered therefore that inaccuracies and omissions should occur; and under such circumstances we hope that the Ladies will not deem us guilty of any intentional omission by not acknowledging "the invaluable and indispensable assistance" which they afforded on that occasion. We also omitted to state that when Salutes were fired at the Creek, Upper, and Lower Villages, cheers were uniformly given for our beloved Queen, the Emperor of France, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of Sardinia.

At a Meeting of the Demonstration Committee, held on Friday evening, 5th inst. It was unanimously Resolved,—That the thanks of the Committee are most justly due and are hereby gratefully tendered to the Ladies of Woodstock, for the invaluable and indispensable assistance so promptly and cheerfully afforded by them upon this occasion. And further alike unanimously Resolved,—That to our indefatigable and patriotic townsman, James T. Nash, Esq., are the Committee mainly indebted for the entire success, by which the late demonstration in all its departments, has been so signally distinguished; and that this expression of our feeling, together with the foregoing Resolutions be published in the Newspapers of this Village.

QUARTETTE CLUB.—This Club gave a very pleasing Concert on Wednesday evening. The Hall was crowded with attentive listeners; which must have been gratifying to the young performers. It was not to be expected that they could sing with that perfection which we might naturally look for in old and well practiced performers, yet it must be confessed that many of the pieces were exceedingly well executed. We were pleased to see the interest manifested by a large and respectable audience, and the disposition they evinced to encourage the diffident by their cheering smiles and repeated plaudits. The order and decorum that prevailed throughout the evening, were exceedingly gratifying, and we think well worthy of remark.