

We are requested to state that the Rev. Thomas George Johnston, Minister of the Free Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, has accepted a call from the Presbyterian Congregations of Richmond and Greenfield;—And also that the Presbytery of York will meet in the new Presbyterian Church, at the Scotch Corner, Richmond, on Thursday the Twenty-fifth inst, at 11 o'clock A. M. to induct the Rev. Mr. Johnston to the Pastoral charge of the aforesaid congregations, when a Collection will be taken up for Church purposes. All friends are respectfully requested to attend.

REMARKABLE YIELD.—A CURIOSITY.—Mr. William Scott, Jacksonstown, left a sample of "Bald Barley" at this Office that in point of yield, we think has never been surpassed. It is a peculiarity of this grain to grow in bunches, something like the Egyptian wheat; and the bunch, obligingly handed to us by Mr. Scott, contains 54 fall grown ears, the growth of one kernel. The produce of one kernel was carefully counted, and the extraordinary number of 1795 grains was the result.

Mr. Scott raised four Bushels and a half from three quarts of seed. Our Farmers would find it their interest, we should think, to turn their attention a little to the growth of Barley. It is generally a sure crop, and makes a very wholesome bread.

A Meeting of the Municipal Council will be held on Tuesday the 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.—See Notice.

The Executive Government was to meet at Fredericton on Wednesday last. It is quite likely that vacant seats at the Council Board have been filled.

Our Correspondent at Grand Falls will accept our thanks for his graphic description of the celebration at that place of the fall of Sebastopol. We shall be glad to hear from him occasionally, as will best suit his convenience.

THE SCRUTINY.—Mr. Cudlip has abandoned the scrutiny on the votes of Mr. Armstrong, there not being sufficient time for completing it before return of writ, reserving to himself the right of bringing it before the Legislature.—*Chronicle*.

The Hon. Joseph Howe returned by the Mail Steamer America last week.

It is stated in some of the Halifax papers that during his visit to England he succeeded in obtaining from the Imperial Government a right of way through her Majesty's dockyard in Halifax for the Railroad. This probably required more time and correspondence than obtaining money to build the line.—*Cour.*

The Miramichi Gleaner of the 29th ult., states that the brigantine Halifax, having on board Messrs Cushman and Perley, Fishery commissioners, came into the river at that place on Sunday morning preceding, and remained at anchor opposite Chatham on Saturday.

The Commissioners have since arrived in this city. Gen. Cushman and his secretary, Mr. Cairns, who took up their residence at Stubbs' Hotel, proceeded to the United States on Monday morning by steamer Admiral.—*lb.*

The *Chronicle* says:—We have received information from a highly respectable and reliable source, that Nova Scotia Debentures, to a considerable amount, have lately been sold in London at 5 per cent. premium, or £105 for £100 Bonds.—This is a capital beginning, and we will not be surprised to hear, ere long, that our Debentures are as much sought after as those of Canada, and that they command as high a price.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, whose diplomatic career has hitherto been so smooth and formal, appears in a new light—being charged with having broken the laws of this country in the matter of enlistments for the Crimea. Charles Herz and Edward H. Perkins being on their trial in Philadelphia charged with enlisting soldiers for that purpose. Max Strobel swore to the handwriting of Mr. Howe, General Agent for the British Government in the United States, and to that of Mr. Crampton, in notes to the aforesaid Charles Herz—one of which says:—"with reference to our late conversation, I am enabled to give some definite information on the subject to which it alluded." Another letter was produced being from Mr. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary at Nova Scotia, to Herz, which mentions moneys due claimed by the latter for services rendered. Additional kindred testimony was offered—the most important being that of Mr. Bucknell who carried sealed parcels from Mr. Howe to Mr. Herz and Mr. Crampton.

The Cabinet has sat up the business, and The

Washington Star has an article said to be semi-official, likening the affair to that of Citizen Genet, which resulted in the Citizen's being deprived of his office by his Government at the requirement of this country.—It does not seem to us, however, that a case is made out which can justify any action against Mr. Crampton.—*New York Tribune*.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—Difficulties had occurred at Rogue River, between the Indians and the United States troops who accompanied General Palmer, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon. Three whites and two Indians were killed. Great excitement prevailed, and troops had been ordered from Fort Oxford.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SMUGGLING.—The revenue officers at Boston having had their suspicions excited in regard to a lady passenger in the steamer America, which arrived there on Friday from Liverpool, they proceeded to examine her person for the smuggled articles. It is unpleasant to relate that their suspicions were well founded, for upon examination, the folds of her skirt were found to contain a large amount of expensive laces and other articles, all of which were forfeited.

[From late English Papers.]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—The following is the London "Times" Paris Correspondence's letter, dated 20th sept, 6 P. M. :—

Accounts from the Crimea on the 14th have been received by way of Varna. On the 11th some small detachment of French troops entered Sebastopol. They found the streets full of ruins, and barricades erected in different parts. On the 12th the rest of the troops began to enter. Barricades and entrenchments extended almost up to the Cathedral and the great square, but became less numerous beyond the latter point. In the night of the 11th several small vessels of the allied fleet attempted to enter the port by the side of the old Quarantine Fort, and the obstacles at the entrance of the port were about to be removed to admit of the entrance of the large vessels. General Bosquet, whose wound is not serious, was the first to congratulate General Pelissier on being named a Marshal of France. It was rumored in the camp that the Russians would not defend the northern forts.

A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, dated this day, mentions the arrival of the English steamer Telegraph, which left the Crimea on the evening of the 10th. She brings the despatches of General Simpson relative to the attack on the 8th, but the reports of General Pelissier were not ready at the moment the Telegraph left.

A French letter from Constantinople of the 11th states that the news of the taking of the Malakoff, which reached at two o'clock p. m., produced in that capital an immense sensation. It was, however, considered too good to be true, and many hesitated to believe it. The Greeks openly manifested their incredulity. Despatches from head-quarters received the same day per the Amsterdam confirmed all that had been announced by the electric telegraph. The letter goes on to say:—

"The Malakoff Tower, attacked with unexampled impetuosity to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur,' was carried after a murderous struggle on both sides. The formidable position was occupied without delay, and batteries were established on it with remarkable celerity. The Little Redan of Careening Bay was also taken, but as the Russian batteries poured down tremendous fire on those who were the first to occupy it, our men were obliged to abandon it to return to it afterwards.—The few details I have picked up, I send you in haste, as the Indus weighs anchor in two hours.—On the night of the 7th all the necessary arrangements were taken by General Pelissier with admirable precision. On the 8th at midday, our assaulting columns issued from their posts, and marched on against the enemy to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur,' with an impetuosity beyond all description, and in spite of a terrible fire in front, and a flanking fire from the Little Redan, the ditch was soon passed, and after an hour of a murderous struggle the French flag floated on the tower, and was hailed with one electric shout of triumph by the whole army. Batteries were instantly placed in position, and we are established in the Malakoff in a solid manner as if we had held the place for a long time past. Our battery poured down on the Russian fleet a perfect storm of shells; three ships were set on fire in spite of the precautions of the Russians, and the following morning, those that had not been destroyed by our shot, were sunk by the Russians. The south part of the city was on fire, and the Russians passed into the north forts.

"Our losses are severe. Several Generals have been killed; four are wounded. I have only been able to ascertain one name among the latter—that of General Bosquet. We have, moreover, 4,000 men hors de combat. I cannot vouch for the exactness of this last number, the first estimate is too often erroneous. The attack on the Redan by the English was made with the utmost vigour. They were repulsed three times, but each time those gallant troops returned to the charge and remained masters of their position. The little Redan of Careening Bay was also occupied, but the Russian fire, which inflicted enormous injury on the first occupants, did not allow us to maintain it. A telegraphic despatch, received yesterday at the French embassy, announces that the city is occupied by the allied troops. I am in hourly expectation of letters from the Crimea, which, I trust will give me more complete details than those I now send you.

A postscript to the foregoing says:—

"A letter written on board the Indus, at 7 p. m., contains the following:—General Rivet is killed as also Colonel Chussaigne, General Pelissier's Chief of the Staff. The English have suffered severely. When the Russians saw that we were masters of the Malakoff Tower they blew up the Redan. All was mined; but they had no time to blow up the Malakoff. I learn from an eye-witness that the Russians blew up the Central Bastion as they were retiring, the Quarantine was also on fire. We now occupy the entire of the south part of the city. The Russians set fire to the small ships and sank the larger ones. It appears that for those who were on board the fleet that the sight they beheld was impossible to give an idea of. The French dashed into the city undismayed and undeterred by the flames."

Another letter from the Crimea, of the 4th, gives an idea of the discouragement of the Russians before the attack on Sebastopol:—

"A very short while ago a corps of 1,000 men were required for a sortie against the French, who were occupied in certain works particularly obnoxious to the Russians. These latter had been boasting that they could furnish not only 1,000 but 10,000 volunteers at any moment. Only 150, neither more nor less, presented themselves; the sortie was abandoned, and the French went on with their work quietly."

THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The Post Ampt. Gazette contains the following particulars relative to the taking of Sebastopol:—"The Malakoff was taken at the first rush, and without any very considerable loss; but the unsuccessful attack on the Redan and Central Fort cost more men, as it was the maintenance of those two important works which allowed the Russians to retire into the principal forts on the north side.—These forts, constructed in the style of casemates, are all armed with three rows of cannon, Fort Nicholas alone having 100 guns. The materials used in building these forts do not consist of granite, as appears to be generally believed, but of good calcareous stone. The guns of the fort are 63 pounders. Forts Alexander, Nicholas, and Paul, mounted together 560 guns; they command the port, the town, the faubourg, and the guns have been arranged in such a manner that the fire of 150 can be concentrated on a single point. The news of the victory of the Allies was known at Constantinople on the 9th, by the telegraph from Varna.—The greatest joy prevailed in the capital, and the French, English, and Sardinian ambassadors were congratulated by the Ministers of the Sultan."

The following, taken from the *Invalide Russe*, are the exact words of Prince Gortschakoff's despatch, announcing the evacuation of Sebastopol:—

"8th September, noon.—The enemy receives nearly every day new reinforcements. The bombardment continues with unexampled violence. Our loss has been 2,500 men in twenty four hours.

"Ten o'clock.—The troops of your Imperial Majesty have defended Sebastopol to the last extremity, but it was impossible to hold it longer on account of the infernal fire which deluged the town. The troops passed over to the north side, after repelling six out of seven assaults made by the enemy. It was only at the Kornloff that we found it impossible to expel them. The enemy will find in Sebastopol nothing but blood-stained ruins.

POSITION OF THE ARMIES.—Very few seem to have anything like a full idea of the vast fortresses which fell before the allied arms last Saturday.—We think it well, in as brief a way as possible, to indicate the stupendous nature of the victory, and the present position of the armies by a word or two on the place itself. The great harbour of Sebastopol is an inlet of the sea, running four miles and a half right into the land. Let the reader suppose himself on the deck of a steamer approaching the

entrance of this inlet, and on either hand he has the stronghold of Russia in the Euxine before him. From point to point the narrowest part of the entrance is half a mile wide. Here in the deepest part of the channel, the line of battle ships were sunk at the commencement of the siege. About a mile from this barrier, on the right hand, an inlet branches off from the great harbour, and runs a mile and three quarters southwards. This is about a quarter of a mile broad and forms the inner harbour. The great body of the town lies on the west side of this second inlet, and covers about a square mile of ground. Along the southwest side of this runs a line of fortifications defending it from a land attack, while enormous batteries on the south protect it from the sea. The French formed their parallels and erected batteries against this portion of the place, but since the true key was discovered to lie elsewhere, comparative quiet has reigned in those. Passing the mouth of the inner harbour, and commencing at Fort Paul there is a mile and a quarter to an inlet of about half a mile long called Careening Bay. This forms one side of a triangle, which is a mile and a half on the west and a mile and three quarters on the south-east. It was along this south-east line of land fortifications—the great struggle of the siege was ultimately maintained. Nearly in the centre of it rises the Malakoff hill, high above all that surrounds, and commanding every point within range from its elevation. The greatest object of the garrison was to hold this hill, and the object of the allies was to take it. Between it and the harbour, lay the principal military stores and barracks—the great arsenal of Russia's great Black Sea armament. When the Malakoff hill and its batteries were in possession of the French all this was at their mercy, and consequently the garrison at once fled. As it was of no use to battle for the other part of the town, they left that also, and although burning and blowing into the air all they possibly could destroy, they have abandoned a greater collection of military material than was ever perhaps gathered on one spot before.

We now turn the eye to four and a half miles of the shore on the left side of the harbour. Here there is no town. The ground rises abruptly to a great height along the whole distance. On the water's edge there are a number of batteries, rendering it dangerous for ships to enter, but utterly useless for firing on the south part of the town now in possession of the allies. Along the heights every possible effort has been made to erect earthworks, but then these are a mile at least from any point upon which they might fire with effect.—Behind these again is the Star Fort, on the highest point of the north side of the harbour, but its nearest guns are at least a mile and a half distant from the centre of the town. From these earthworks and from this fort the allied forces might be annoyed, were they to take up their abode in the place, but no serious hindrance can there be offered to its entire destruction, or to the removal of all it contains.

It is often said that though we took the south side of the town we could not hold it. This like many more opinions, formed without even measuring a map to see the distance from one point to another, has fallen to the ground. A small garrison will be sufficient to keep what has been taken as it is impossible for the Russians to come back across the harbour while the French hold even an important part of the town. The army of the Czar now occupies a position in the open field commencing probably a mile or so west of the Star Fort, and stretching round for twelve or fourteen miles to the east at Mackenzie's farm. Cut off from their immense stores of ammunition, and shut out from all shelter, the question now comes to be, even if let alone, can they keep their ground? We believe they cannot, even for a month, and that they will speedily evacuate the Crimea, and leave the allies undisturbed. Want of transport if we mistake not will keep these from following them far, and so we trust the campaign will mercifully close.—*Christian News*.

AN AMERICAN AT ST. PETERSBURG.—By the last steamer an American at St. Petersburg writes to a distinguished engineer of New York, the Sun of that City, and says, in reference to an American invention of formidable power, which is being constructed at Cronstadt for coast defence:—"I consider the fate of any hostile vessel that after this season shall come inside of twenty miles on the Russian coast, settled past redemption. If the war holds out two years more, England will have to look out for the East India Colonies, and may thank her stars if in the mean time, she does not wake up a swarm of hostile privateers under Russian colours." The "American at St. Petersburg" seems to be getting ahead with the war at a very fast rate. Where are the privateers to come from, certainly not from the United States, and there is no other nation not involved in the war which can furnish them.