

**CANADA INVENTION.**—The present war has searched the wit of man for the discovery of weapons more effectual in the destruction of life and property, and from Lord Dundonald down to the Jack Tar who has lately offered to destroy the Russian fleet in Sebastopol, the trade of the "inventor" was never more rife. A Canadian youth named Joseph Duval, a mechanic residing in the parish of Montmagny, has come to town for the purpose of submitting for the approval of the Executive and the military authorities a musket designed and constructed by him, on the principle of Sharpe's American revolvers. This arm appears highly effective; it projects a ball with precision to a distance of 300 yards, and the application of Sharpe's well known improvement to the pistol to musket practice certainly appears most ingenious.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

**UPPER CANADIAN REFINEMENT.**—LONDON CITY COUNCIL.—A recent scene in the City Council is thus described by the "Free Press":—

Ald. Moffat referring to a subject under discussion, alluded to the influence which Ald. Barker had over Mr. Peters, upon which he jumped Ald. Barker, and, striking his fist on the table, said "you're a liar, and a d—d liar." Cries of order—chair.

Ald. Barker—"I've denied it before, and do so again; you're a mean liar, and d—d lying scoundrel."

Here the Mayor left the chair, but the worthy Alderman continued to pour a perfect volley of abuse vociferated at the top of his voice, and forced his way over to the spot, where Alderman Moffat stood when, from the exhaustion, he became quiet for a few moments, the chair was resumed. Alderman Barker then rose and tendered his apology to the Council. Hereupon Councillor Glass moved that the apology be accepted, but coupled this with the remark that it must be understood that Alderman Barker would not again transgress in the way he had done.

Ald. Barker—"I shan't do anything of the kind.—Go to h—l with your resolution. When a man tells a lie of me I'll tell him so, and I say that Moffat is a mean lying vagabond."

The Mayor again left the chair, and the Council broke up, Alderman Barker continuing his abuse of Alderman Moffat and Glass, and the last words we caught were to the latter, calling him a d—d puppy.—*ib.*

#### FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

[FROM ENGLISH PAPERS BY THE ATLANTIC]

#### THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

**DANTZIC, Aug. 17.**—The Vulture, (6,) Captain Glasse, arrived in the roads at about five o'clock, yesterday afternoon. She brings the weekly mails from Narzen, to which place the allied squadron returned on the 13th instant. Before entering into the details of the bombardment of Sweaborg it may be advisable to give your reader a brief description of the place itself, in order to render the following explanations fully intelligible. Sweaborg, according to recent authorities is a very important Russian fortress, in the Gulf of Finland, three miles south-east of Helsingfors.

The fortifications extend over six islands, or rather rocks, called Lango, Lilla Savarto, West Savarto, East Savarto, Targo, and Gustafsvard; the last five are connected by bridges, and occupy a space of about 1200 to 1650 yards. Yargo is the capital, the strongest fortress, and also the central one. The works are of granite and as massive as the foundations on which they stand, being, for the most part, constructed out of the solid rock.—Sweaborg is said to mount 110 cannon; has casemates for from 6000 to 7000 small arms; and barracks for a garrison of 12,000 men. On the 7th of August at 7.30 A. M., signal was made, from the flagship, "Outward and leeward most ships to weigh."

The fleet consisting of nine British line-of-battle ships, thirteen steam frigates and sloops, sixteen mortar vessels, and an equal number of gunboats, sailed from Narzen, and, after a pleasant run of five hours, anchored at a distance of about 500 yards from the fortress of Sweaborg. In the course of the same evening, the French joined, and immediately commenced throwing up a mortar battery on the Island of Lango, situated some two thousand yards to the north of the cluster of five islands which form the principal part of the fortress of Sweaborg. During the 8th, both fleets were busily employed preparing for action; the mortar vessels were towed into position, about 8700 yards from the fortress, with 400 fathoms each of cable to "haul and veer" on, as circumstances might require. This arrangement proved of the greatest advantage. The line-of-battle ships remained in the same order they had first anchored in.

The steamers Magieionna, Vulture, and Euryalus, took up a position in the rear of the mortar vessels, for the purpose of being ready to give them and the gunboats any assistance they might re-

quire. The Lightning and Locust were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to tow out any gun or mortar vessels that might be injured, or otherwise rendered incapable of remaining any longer under fire; in fact, every possible arrangement having been made, which prudence and foresight could suggest, the signal from the flagship at 7.15 on the morning of the 9th. "Gun and mortar vessel open fire with shell," was made.—At 7.30 A. M., the first mortar was fired, and taken up along the whole line, the gunboats running in to within three thousand yards, and getting their range.

The enemy returned our fire very briskly with red-hot shot and shell, but although their range was good, the damage inflicted was comparatively trifling, owing, principally, to the excellent handling of the gun and mortar vessels, the former being continually on the move, and the latter hauling or veering on their 400 fathom cable, as soon as they found the Russian shot falling close to be pleasant. At 10.20 the first Russian magazine exploded and a fire broke out in the arsenal. About noon a second magazine exploded; and 12.10 a most terrific explosion took place, followed by a succession of minor ones. The force of this was so immense that a battery of guns en barbette was literally blown to pieces, by it. At 12.40 magazines exploded; at this time the dockyards, arsenals, barracks, all the government buildings, storehouses, &c., were burning furiously. The sight was most grandly imposing.

The yards and poops of the line-of-battle ships were crowded with the excited "tars," who were cheered vociferously after every explosion, as only British sailors know how to cheer. To add to this frightful din, the liners Cornwallis and Hastings, and steam frigate Amphion, opened their broadsides at the same moment; and, as if to crown the whole, the Arrogant, Cossack and Cruiser, chimed in this bloody chorus, by commencing a heavy fire, with good effect, on a large body of troops which they chanced to espy on a small island to the eastward of the fortress.

The cannonade continued, with little abatement up to eight o'clock, p. m., when the gun-boat recall was hoisted. Several mortar vessels were also found to be injured from the quick and incessant firing, and had to be brought out to undergo repairs; those however, which were not damaged, still kept up their fire, in conjunction with the French mortar battery, until 10.30, p. m., at which hour the rocket boats from the fleet went in and kept up their part of the performance until daylight. The scene during the night was grand beyond description; the whole of Sweaborg appeared one mass of flame, the rockets and shells adding not a little to the awful splendor of the fiery landscape.

**DEFENCE OF SEBASTOPOL.**—We learn from Vienna that in the military circles of that capital, where the published correspondence from the French and English camps is compared with ample private information of Russian origin, opinion is decidedly favourable to the prospect of the Allies on the next assault. The *Military Gazette*, which at times has gone great lengths in hoping and predicting for Russia, now gives its voice in favour of the besiegers. "The French engineers," it says, "have now got so near to the East Fort and the Karabelnaja fortifications that the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault. It could, of course, be possible to hold the second line, even when the Allies had taken the Malakoff tower; but General Osten-Sacken well knows the danger which at this moment threatens the Marine suburb and the Admiralty buildings, and has even issued orders preparatory to the eventual evacuation of this part of the town, and a retreat to Fort Nicholas. General Chroleff directs the defence of the Karabelnaja, and has his head-quarters in Fort Paul. It is inferred from his latest measures, that, while prepared for the worst, he is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost."

**AUSTRIA.**—An extraordinary degree of activity is said to have been observable recently in the communications between Austria and the Western Powers. Couriers have arrived with despatches from Baron de Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris. Count Aloys Caroly, first Secretary of embassy at London, arrived at Vienna on the 7th. Various rumours have been in circulation relative to negotiations said to be pending, but nothing positive is known.

**THE OPERATIONS ON THE TCHERNAYA.**—The London Morning Post states that the movement of the Russians was in consequence of orders transmitted from St. Petersburg to the Russian Generals, to attack our lines before the end of August.

The reasons which induced the Emperor Alexander to give such orders and fix a date for their execution were the urgent representation of his

commanders, who sent despatch after despatch to their government, informing it of the dearth of the means of transport and of provisions, which was making itself severely felt, and threatened to prove fatal to the very existence of his armies if the month of September should find them in their then position.

In vain the Russian generals feigned attacks when we made reconnaissances. The allied generals were too cautious and too wise, and the consequence was that the Russians had no course left them but either to retreat into the interior of the country where their wants could be supplied, abandoning Sebastopol to its fate as far as the army of relief was concerned, or to make one more desperate effort to drive the invaders into the sea, and thus to save the stronghold of the Czar, and thus retrieve the honor of his arms.

The last intelligence from General Pelissier leaves the Russians in full retreat, upon Mackenzie's Farm. Beaten, harrassed, and short of provisions, the Russian army, for the time, has no existence. It must pursue its retreat for safety's sake, and instead of relieving its comrades, must itself seek relief.

The allied commanders have seized upon the moment when their own soldiers are burning with victorious enthusiasm, and when deep dismay must exist among the ranks of the defenders of Sebastopol, to re-open our fire, at a moment, too, when our approaches are so close to the enemy that hand grenades have become the favourite weapon of offence, and it needs but a short time to blow his ditch and rampart into one mass of ruins, a short rush to place our gallant soldiers in possession of the long desired Malakoff.

At the moment we write, the bombardment is proceeding from the mouth of such an armament as Sebastopol has not till this moment felt the weight of, and it is not improbable that by the time these lines meet the public eye, the assault will be made, and a new and hard won glory added to the united flags.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

St. John, Sept. 11th, 1855.

The *Africa* arrived at Halifax this morning.—*Arago* brought out intelligence of Russian Ambuscade carried by the French before Sebastopol; and of action between 12 Russian gun-boats from Riga with the British steam-frigate *Hawke*, and Corvette *Desperate*,—result indiseive.

**CRIMEA.**—Simpson and Pelessier both supply reports. They say that the Russian attack was a deliberate effort to raise the siege of Sebastopol. Had the Russians succeeded they intended to attack the Allies from four points—the main attack on Balaclava, another on the British Camp, and another simultaneously on the extreme right and left of the French lines.

General Simpson estimates the Russian force at 55,000 Infantry, 6,000 Cavalry and 160 guns.—The French had only 12,000 men and 4 batteries engaged, Sardinians 4,500 men, and 24 guns; the English only one battery. The Russians crossed over on floats and drove in the allied outposts.

Gen. Simpson says that the Russians advanced three times with determined bravery—thrice they carried the heights, but were thrice driven back by the French batteries. The Zouaves charged with the bayonet; and the British batteries made great havoc as the Russians retreated to the river. The Turks were not engaged. The Russian report admits great losses and 3 Generals killed—the loss attributed to too great impetuosity of right columns attack.

Russian troops engaged had just arrived in the Crimea. Gortsakoff commanded in person from the heights. Condition of the Russian dead showed that they had been subjected to great hardships. In Paris it was thought that Pelessier had not made the most of his victory.

The bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 17th against the Malakoff and adjacent works, which continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was as much as was anticipated. The Russian fire which commenced briskly, became by evening feeble. Captains Oldfield and Hammet killed. British loss from the 13th to 16th, 163. Letters say that no decisive operation will be undertaken until the allies have crossed the Tchernaya—the reinforcements are collecting for the purpose.

Russians daily expecting the arrival of General Penitine and 9,000 Cavalry, 6,000 Infantry, and 160 guns.

Omar Pasha takes command in Asia. Troops will be conveyed to Trebizond by English steamers.

The Russians have re-established communications between Genitchi and Arabatt.

The Allied fleets have retired before Cronstadt. Despatch that gun boats were returning home led to the belief that the Campaign in the Baltic had closed, but the ships returning were those disabled.

The London Times in a severe editorial on non-effectiveness, says:—Nelson and Collingwood must blush in their graves.

**DANTZIC.**—Letters say that the Russians lost 2,000 at Sweaborg.

The Prussian and Germanic Federation in their policy stand precisely as they did 12 months ago.

Austrian papers make complaint that the assistance lent by the Western Powers to the Sultan is fast changing to an occupation of Turkey.

A Berlin letter says that Count Nesselrode has addressed another letter to Russian Ambassadors, in which he says the Czar is willing to make honorable terms of peace.

Le Nord, a Russian Journal says, Omar Pasha freely expressed himself at Constantinople that the Allied Commanders, especially Pelessier, are humbugs, and that he should twice have lost his army had he followed their advice.

**BRITAIN.**—No news from Britain. The Hansa Steamer embarked 5,000 Highlanders from Liverpool for Malta. Great Britain Steamer is embarking Cavalry. A national shilling subscription is proposed for a testimonial to Admiral C. Napier. Fiat of Bankruptcy issued against Edward Oliver. Potatoe harvest in Ireland good. Currant crop of Cephalonia very deficient.

King of Denmark visiting King of Sweden.—Question of Sound dues continues to perplex.

Intelligence from India important. A formidable insurrection had broken out in the centre of Bengal. Insurgents are the Sanbals and other tribes occupying a large Bajklmal hill. They are a bold and hardy race. They number 30 to 40,000, and armed with axes, poisoned arrows, and a few fire arms. The insurrection was so little anticipated, that not 1,000 troops are within 150 miles.

The recent collision of Russians with the Khan of Khiva and repulse of the latter is confirmed.

**PERSIA** quiet.

**SHANGHAI** advises June 29th, quiet.

At Canton rather quiet—Food comparatively plentiful—the communication with the interior partially re-opened; enormous butchery perpetrated at Canton,—10,000 persons executed for having sympathised with rebels—they were beheaded at the rate of 5 or 600 a day for a month.—The insurgents are losing ground in the north.

Money market rather easier but indications were considered tending to more stringency. Numerous arrivals in Britain caused a decline in freights, and vessels could be had on easier terms for any voyage. Flour lower, dull.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL.

St. John Sept. 12th.

**FIRE.**—A fire broke out last night about half-past 9 o'clock, in a building situated up the Alley, in the rear of Aaron Armstrong's store, Dock street, which was totally destroyed. It was the activity of the firemen alone that prevented a most destructive conflagration.

St. John, Sept. 13th.

At six o'clock last evening a very destructive fire broke out in the district known as Vinegar Hill, supposed to have originated in the building occupied by D. Whalen, coachman—13 houses on the south side of Waterloo street—3 on Exmouth street, and 2 on Richmond street were consumed in the short space of three hours.

**Another Despatch.**—At about 2 o'clock this morning another fire broke out in a machine shop in the rear of Dr. Livingstone's house in Germain street, and before it could be subdued the Doctor's house, barn and out-houses, together with horse and cow, were totally destroyed. Mr. Thomas Crozier's house was also very badly injured.

GRAND FALLS, Sept. 13th.

The Sheriff declared Mr. Waters returned with a majority of 41 votes under protest.—Scrutiny demanded on the part of Mr. Cyr.—Adjourned until Monday the 17th inst. Mr. Waters then addressed the assembly. Colonel Coombes also made a few remarks.

**HURRAH.**—The St. John Boys beat the Bostonians on the 13th with ease.

#### Deaths.

In Woodstock on the 30th instant, Nancy, wife of Mr. James Hilly, after a short illness of three days. Her body was interred on Sunday in the Catholic burial ground, followed by a large concourse of friends and relations.

The deceased was much beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.