

The following is the Address presented by the Grand Jury, to which we alluded last week. As the Judge's reply was delivered extempore, we are unable to give it; which we regret, as we understand that it gave much satisfaction to all that were present.

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE RITCHIE.

May it please your Honor,
We, the Grand Jury of the County of Carleton, take this opportunity of addressing your Honor on your first visit amongst us in your judicial capacity; and beg leave most respectfully to congratulate you on your elevation to the important position which you now so worthily fill as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in this Province; and we feel assured, from the lucid manner in which you pointed out our duties in your opening charge, as also the able manner in which the business of the country has been conducted by you, that the high estimation in which the Bench of this Province has been so long and deservedly held, will be fully sustained by you. And we beg leave also to state the gratification we feel in the principle of native talent being appointed and elevated to the highest offices of our country—a principle which we firmly believe calculated to encourage sincere loyalty to our fatherland, and also to add a stimulus to the exertion and emulation of the rising generation.

We unite our sympathy with you and Her Majesty's Government, and are deeply moved in the contemplation of the momentous character of the present crisis in the national history. Not in vain we trust, have so much blood and treasure been expended in the terrible contest still in progress—of which no human sagacity can anticipate the issue.

We would also unite with you in our thanks to the Lord of Hosts for a bountiful harvest.

Accept our best wishes for yourself and family.

We have the honor to be
Your obedient servants,
WM. LINDSAY, Foreman.
Grand Jury Room, 27th Sept., 1855.

Persons entitled to Jurors fees are requested to call on the Secretary Treasurer.

English papers confirm the pleasing intelligence that we had the satisfaction of presenting to our readers last week. Sebastopol has fallen. It has succumbed to the united prowess of France and England's sons. The south side of the harbour is evacuated by the enemy, and the town is a mass of smouldering ruins. The bombardment was truly terrific. It commenced on the morning of the 5th September, and continued until the 8th.

At noon of the same day the long delayed and anxiously expected assault upon the Malakoff, the key of the position, was ordered. Attacks were simultaneously made upon other parts of the works, but were repulsed with severe losses. Six different times were the French repulsed at the Malakoff, but not disheartened, they mounted the trenches the seventh time, and retained possession of that formidable tower as a trophy of their victory, and then was the fate of Sebastopol sealed. The Russians finding their fancied impregnable position destroyed, abandoned the southern side, and transported the remnant of their army to the north, after having sprung the mines in every direction, by which the town was set on fire in several places and utterly destroyed. Their ships in the harbour were burned or scuttled, and an immense quantity of provisions and military stores were consumed. Great exultation prevailed in France and England at the intelligence of the mighty deed. The northern forts cannot sustain a lengthened siege, they must either surrender or be conquered by the slow process of starvation or the rapid one of the sword. The public, greedy of victory as it is—will be content to await the next evolutions of the mighty game, certain as all are, that the Generals and soldiers of France and England are more than equal to their task, and that the work so gloriously begun will be still more gloriously completed.

The London News, from which the above is condensed, gives a truly graphic description of the assault.

The leading London Journals are discussing the probable results of the victory. The Times says the Russians are in a trap, that to advance is impossible, for the whole coast is guarded by the enemy, and no Russian vessel floats on those waters; that no consideration whatever should prevent the allied generals from giving the most vigorous and immediate effect to the great advantage they have won.

The Morning Herald insists upon taking the Crimea from Russia, which would at once secure the freedom of the Black Sea, and the independence and integrity of Turkey.

The Daily News asserts that the blow which has

just been struck by the allied armies is sufficient to ensure our ultimate triumph, if it is promptly and vigorously followed up.

Various estimates have been formed as to the loss of life, one account puts the French loss at 15,000, the Russian loss at 15,000, and the English at 2,000. Another puts the French and English loss at 10,000, and a third forms a lower estimate. The next intelligence will likely give a minute detail.

English News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

By Telegraph from St. John.

SANDY HOOK, October 3.—The U. S. Steamship 'Pacific' arrived off here about 12 o'clock last night. She brings one week's later advices from Liverpool.

5 P. M., September 22nd.—Pacific arrived out at Liverpool on the 16th September, after a passage of 9 days and 24 hours. Despatches from General Simpson have been received from the Seat of War by the Government, describing the assault and capture of the Malakoff. He says, "on the morning of the 8th Generals Bosquet, McMahon and Dellenes De La Motterough, entered and carried the Malakoff with most impetuous valor. The British column stormed the Redan but after a bloody contest they could not hold it. A second assault could not be organized until the following morning, when the Redan was found to be evacuated. The loss of life has been fearful, particularly among the officers.

Pelissier's despatches had not arrived. The retreat of the Russians to Perekop was contradicted. It was expected that they would be unable to hold the North of Sebastopol for want of provisions.—Nothing of a decisive character was known with regard to the next movement of the Allies. 4,000 cannon, 50,000 balls, and immense stores of gunpowder were taken by the Allies at Sebastopol.—The Czar in an Address to his army, says, "I rely confidently on your courage to repel all future attacks;" and in a letter to the King of Prussia he says that he will accept no conditions derogatory to Russia. The Czar in company with the three Grand Dukes has signified his intention of proceeding to the Crimea. The Turks still hold Kars, having repulsed the Russians on the 7th of August with considerable loss. The Russians retreated to Erzeroum.

No later intelligence from the Baltic had been received.

The Emperor of Austria had congratulated Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon on the victories of the Allies. There was more talk about Austrian negotiations; and the latest news that Austria was willing to undertake the work of mediation at Vienna. It was reported that Prussia had undertaken the task of mediation between Denmark and the United States, about the Sound dues.

At Paris there was considerable excitement in regard to the high prices of bread. The Exhibition will continue until the 25th November. The Empress was progressing favourably.

The Inauguration of Don Pedro, King of Portugal, was celebrated on the 16th, with great enthusiasm. The King of Naples had sent apologies for recent insults.

Menzzine's revolutionary manifesto had been published.

Money in good demand.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.—The Monitor of September 6, publishes the following;—

The additional details collected at Helsingfors confirm the statements already made respecting the losses of the enemy, which have been very considerable; and, moreover, they make known to us the damage caused by our projectiles.

Thus it was not, as supposed, only to withdraw the Russian three-decker anchored between Gustavswaard and Bakholmen that the enemy took away that vessel from the passage in which it had been placed. Hit, and perforated by the shells, that vessel sinking, and the Russians were obliged to tow her into shallow water; she is still there, lying over on one side and full of water, which explains the inclined position in which she was seen from the sea. Considerable storehouses of corn and flour destined for the troops were consumed by the flames.

The following correspondence between Pelissier and Gortschakoff, is published in the Paris Monitor.

Head quarters before Sebastopol. Aug. 16.—Monsieur le General-en-Chief,—I hasten to forward to your Excellency a pocket-book containing money and a letter which, on examination, were found to belong to General Read, commander of a corps of the Russian army. I have reason to believe that the body of that general officer remains on the field of battle, and orders have been given to make a strict search for it. I have, &c.,

PELISSIER.

Sebastopol, Aug. 7th (19th).—Monsieur le Commandant-en-Chief,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's communication of the 19th August, with the pocket-book containing money and a letter belonging to General Read.

I publicly acknowledge an act of so much courtesy, and the generous solicitude which induced your Excellency to order a search for the body of that general officer.

Accept my thanks and the renewed expression of my high consideration.

MICHEL GORTSCHAKOFF.

The leading London journals acknowledge that the army must winter again in the Crimea. The same journal recommends, it is presumed as the best means of sustaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, that the Danubian Principalities should in future be governed by a protector, appointed by France & England, in some measure subject to the Sultan. Acting thus as a balance of military power, it is said that such a ruler would neutralize the war in the East in some sort, after the fashion of Belgium nearer home. It was feared, although this was looked on as a happy political speculation, that Austria would not relinquish her hold on the provinces easily.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Nasmyth's wrought iron monster gun had proved a complete failure. The experiment of wrought iron ordinance is therefore abandoned.

The London Time has an editorial, evidently put forth as a feeler, suggesting that an English and French fleet should be sent to Naples, although, says the Times, neither England nor France would accept a rod of King's Bomba's beautiful territory.

It is however a question if France and England are not traitors to their high mission, when they acquiesce in the infliction of such intolerable evils as the king inflicts upon the defenceless population of the Two Sicilies. If the Neapolitans should ever be strong enough to take the matter into their own hands, there is no one in Western Europe but would bid them God speed.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN LONDON.—

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT IN THE METROPOLIS.—At eight o'clock, on Monday night, a large crowd assembled in front of the Mansion-house and Royal Exchange, in the expectation that the lord mayor, in his robes, would read an official communication; but as no information had been sent by government to the city, the ceremony did not take place. The bells of many of the churches rang out merry peals, while in most of the thoroughfares groups of people were to be seen reading their papers around the gas lights and the shop windows. The national airs were played at all the barracks. At the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. Buckstone came forward between the acts. The audience rose en masse, and received the news with immense cheering. At the Lyceum Theatre, Professor Anderson announced the news with the same effect. At the Adelphi, Mr. Leigh Murray announced the great news, which created an immense furore of enthusiasm, till the very wall of the building vibrated. The Cremorne Gardens was also a scene of extraordinary excitement, and 21 guns were fired in rapid succession. The Tower guns were also fired. The Morning Post of Wednesday says:—"The first thing done at the opening of the Stock Exchange on Tuesday was to celebrate the capture of Sebastopol by the performance of the two national anthems, 'Partant pour la Syrie,' and 'God Save the Queen,' which was done in full chorus, and in the most efficient manner, there being, as might be supposed, among the members of the house, many gentlemen of superior musical taste, and vocal powers. The Daily News suggests a national thanksgiving for the victory:—"A religious celebration in the earliest part of the day—collections at all the churches for the benefit of the wounded of the families of the fallen—and for the rest a holiday rationally spent in visits to scenes of rural beauty, collections of art—and so forth—would be a graceful recognition on our part of the bounties of Heaven, and would leave all those who thus spent the day wiser and better men."

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF WOMAN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1852.

Mrs. Clute, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and gave it two tea spoonfull, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

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.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—The Emperor had a miraculous escape from destruction on the morning of the day of the Queen's arrival. Sometime before the Royal squadron was sighted, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, galloped up the heights for the purpose of having a better view of the approach of his august visitors. While his horse was standing upon the most elevated ground, within a very short distance of the overhanging cliffs, he permitted the reins to hang loosely upon the animals neck, his hands being occupied holding a double opera glass to his eyes. The Emperor's attention being wholly absorbed with the contemplation of the Victoria and Albert which in the distance he saw approaching. He was aroused to a sense of danger by the sudden movement of his horse, who made a violent leap across a narrow trench, which some laboring men were cutting in the front of where he stood. The har of the Emperor fell off, and throwing the glass to the ground he seized the bridle with both hands by his cool presence of mind and by main strength, he was enabled to arrest the violent career of his horse, and to pull him back almost upon his haunches when within but a few feet of the yawning gulf beneath. What an escape was his? In what a simple way might his life be lost, upon which it is not to much to say the destinies of Europe at present hang. It is fearful to contemplate the consequences of such a calamitous event at such a period.

CRICKET MATCH.—The return match between the Fredericton and St. John Cricket Club came off yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the former gaining the victory, with five wickets to go down. The game was well contested, and the playing on both sides excellent.—Courier.

SPURIOUS COPPER COIN.—We have been shown a sample of a large lot of spurious copper coin, which has recently arrived from Boston. The coin shown us has a ship on the obverse side, and on the reverse the words "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce." Its weight is about one-half that of the Provincial half-penny. Shopkeepers and others should be on their guard. At present we believe, the copper currency is composed only of British and Provincial coin.—Cour.

A GRAND REGATTA.—The Newport Advertiser announces that a boat-race upon a grander scale than any which has ever yet occurred, will take place in the Narragansett Bay next year, in which the whole world will be invited to participate.—Prizes amounting to some five-thousand dollars will be awarded to the winning boats.

THE PROGRESS OF THE HARVEST.—We have still the most magnificent harvest weather which the heart of man could desire. Every day we see more stacks in the farm yards, and less grain in the fields. By Saturday night nearly all the corn grown in this part of the kingdom will be safe, and it will all be secured in excellent condition. The gathering of the second hay crops is also proceeding rapidly, and the yield will be unusually large. A good many potatoes have been got in in this neighbourhood. They are remarkably mealy, and fine in quality, but not so large as they sometimes are. The disease exists, but not to a serious extent.—Turnips and grass are wonderfully fine. Probably never better in the memory of man.—Liverpool Times.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man named Hammond, having a cut on the right cheek as if made by a razor, and the front teeth knocked out, was picked up yesterday on the flats between Reed's Point wharves and the Breakwater.—Cour.