

At this moment (three p. m.) the Russians are pressing us very hard, returning three shots for our two. Colonel Hood, of the Guards, was killed in the trenches to-day. Ruthven, of the Albion, is better. Lieutenant Chase, of the Albion, is killed. Another lieutenant and 100 men were killed and wounded in our fleet yesterday while attacking Fort Constantine.

The attack by the fleet is to be renewed to-morrow.

Of the siege train there are two killed, 15 severely wounded, and eight slightly wounded. This was up to yesterday.

Our loss up to-day is 96.

The redan and flagstaff fort are as trouble some as ever.

Lord J. Murry and Ellison, with 150 men of the 88th, 130 artillerymen and six surgeons arrived last night per Tonnage.

The sickness has much abated.

The redan fort flagstaff fort, and Round Tower works are firing very warmly just now.

We can scarcely get up ammunition to our guns.

Constantinople, October 24.—The dismantled and battered Albion arrived yesterday in Bujukdere Bay, towed by the Orinoco. She was towed down to Constantinople this morning to be docked. As she past, with her main and mizen masts shot away, and her sides showing the marks of the fray, a band on board played enlivening airs—a strange contrast to the scene which had been witnessed on board a week before. She had several large holes near the waterline, which have been temporarily boarded up and painted; and the round marks of the shot are to be seen on every part of her hull. Her vast bulk, equal to that of a first rate vessel, with her battered aspect and the interest attaching to the fight attracted great crowds during her passage down the Bosphorus. The spectators eyed her silently, with various ideas and sympathies—the English, with pride, mingled with sorrow, the Turks with apathy which might veil any feeling, other parts of the population with something like gratification. The Arethusa is not so much injured as some of the other vessels, but she was found to be in a rotten state, and the shot which struck her knocked out whole pieces of her hull, although this would have done little damage to a sound ship.

The French loss it is difficult to ascertain with exactness. It is, however, certainly greater than was supposed at first, being now stated at 60 killed and 250 wounded. The total loss of the allied fleets on the 17th was therefore more than 600 men. No French vessel, however, was so much injured as the Albion, although the Ville de Paris had her upper deck very much shattered by the shells of the enemy. Lieutenant Lloyd is still alive at the naval hospital at Therapia, although his wound is most severe and his escape from instant death wonderful. A shell struck him under the arm and tore away part of his side; the hurt, however, is not mortal, and he has the advantage of at least sufficient medical attendance. About 84 wounded have been landed at Therapia; two had died up to the night of the 22nd; since then there has been also one or two deaths.—Many of the men who were slightly hurt have remained on board. The Orinoco, which towed down the Albion, will probably return with Turkish troops. However, the supply of these is nearly exhausted, and the arrival of French reinforcements from Marseilles would be received with satisfaction.

SUBSEQUENT SIEGE OPERATIONS.

On the 22nd the French opened another battery on the extreme right of the Russians it was supposed that when this new work produced its effect the place would be stormed simultaneously from the British and French positions. The British troops had conducted the siege with a coolness and courage which was the admiration of beholders. The loss has been as yet very slight—not more than 200 killed and wounded since the beginning of the cannonade. The chief difficulty was the transport of ammunition at such a distance. In some places we had been pressed very hard by the Russian fire, but in the end the enemy had always received the worst of the conflict.

The force of the Russians in the field is certainly less than 30,000 men. It has made no fresh attack, since the 17th.—No news of reinforcements has arrived although it is believed that a large number of Russians is already south of Perekop.

The Viper arrived this morning. A fire broke out in the town at 3 a. m. of the 23rd and was burning 18 hours after. Whether this be intentional or accidental cannot be stated. There is no doubt that the town has suffered greatly, and would have been destroyed but that it is, to a great extent built of stone. The prisoners, and even the deserters say that the Russian generals are determined to leave the place a ruin, the women and children may probably have been sent over to the northern side. It is to be hoped that they may be placed in safety before the final assault, for such is the obstinacy of the defence that the rage of the soldiers is being roused, and assuredly the Zouaves and other

African regiments will display no small ferocity when the place is sacked.

There does not seem any intetion of sending in the ships a second time to attack the forts. If the vessels had been all screw-ships the effect might have been very different; but it was necessary to lash a steamer alongside of each sailing vessel in order to carry her in; and the efficiency of both was correspondingly diminished.

Communications between the northern and southern shore of the bay are still open, but it remains to be seen whether the Russians will be able, on the fall of Sebastopol proper, to cross the water with their remaining vessels, and defend themselves in their new position. If they can succeed in this their fire may render the place untenable; and at all events Fort Constantine and its outworks would have to be attempted by a second series of siege operations.

The weather is still gloriously fine, and well fitted for siege operation. The wind for the last few days has been from the south and the heat consequently oppressive; but still the season is most favourable, and for another fortnight we may expect a continuance of the present propitious weather. Afterwards the army must make up its mind for hail, wind, and rain, with all the inconveniences of a November climate. Let us hope that before the middle of next month they may be safely housed in Sebastopol.

GLASGOW HOUSE, CHEAP STORE!

New Goods! New Goods!!

The Subscribers thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business, and soliciting a continuance, beg to inform, that they have received

"A TREMENDOUS"

STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which they will sell low, as their invariable Motto is "quick sale and little profit."

The stock comprises blue, black and grey mixt Wintney's; beaver, pilot and broad Cloths, in all shades; Do-skins; Satinets and Tweeds.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS & KERSEYS,
Grey, white and striped Shirtings and Sheetings
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DRESS GOODS,

Rich Mohair, Crape, Sebastopol and Wool Robe Dresses, Silks, Satins and Velvets, plain and figured Orleans, Coburgs and Lama Cloths, Gala Plaids, Wool Cloaking and Tweeds, Silk Checks and Poplins, Homespun and Printed Cottons.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

In great variety.

Long and square wool Shaws; ready-made Cloaks Eugenin and Polka Jackets, Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Muslins, Laces, Edgings, Black Lace Veils, Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, Coronets and Head Dresses, Collars, Under Sleeves and Habit Shirts, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Misses' Cloth, Prunella, Felt and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, Gimps, Fringes and Trimmings.

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A large and select stock of Over Coats, Frocks, Sack and Hunting do., Reefing Jackets, Pants, Vests, Under Shirts and Drawers, Mufflers, Braces, Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Boys' and Mens' Winter Boots, Gents. Plaid Wool Shawls.

LEOPARD SLEIGHING ROBES,

Horse Rugs, Rail Road Wrappers, Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, (with numerous other Goods usually kept in Fancy and Dry Goods Stores.)

Cotton Warp, **HARDWARE,** Tea, Soap, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Raisins, Ginger, Peppes and Salaratus.

T. WALSH & Co.

Chatham, 14th November 1854.
N. B., Cloathing made to order, and a good fit warranted.

Highest price for Socks, Mitts and Homespun Cloth.

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WORTH OF DRY GOODS,

TO BE SOLD AT THE

BRITISH HOUSE,

Chatham, commencing on **MONDAY, 13th NOVEMBER,** at 9 o'clock, morning.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures.

KELLY & GALLAGHER.

Chatham, November 10, 1854.

FURS! FURS!!

Just received by the subscribers, a large assortment of FURS, consisting of Ladies' Riding Boas, Coats, Muffs and Gauntlets, in Grey Squirrel, Fitch Siberian, Stone Marten and British Sable, Gents. Fur Caps, in British Sable, Astracan, Plucked Otter and Seal Skin, Gents. Fur Coats and Gloves, Lusted, blue, black Caps and Cuffs &c. Also, a few fair Ladies Fox and Snow Boots, and a few pairs Ladies and Gentlemen's Felt Over Boots, very comfortable things for cold Weather.

Ladies' Polka Jackets, Cloth Mantles and Dresses, suitable for the season, Gentlemen's Top Coats and Reefing Jackets, &c. &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash, by

FORBES & Co.

Chatham, 8th November, 1854.

GEESE.

The Subscriber has had in his possession for some days past, a FLOCK OF GEESE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

ANDREW CURRIE.

Moortfield November 17, 1854.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854

TERMS.—New subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the only authorised Agent for this paper, in the Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Office is—

BOSTON.—Scollay's Building.
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This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

THE tone of a very large portion of the American Press, in reference to the war now going on between the Allies and Russians is, strange to say, decidedly in favor of the latter, and any intelligence favorable to the Czar and adverse to English or French, is readily seized on, and magnified in a most astonishing manner. But this feeling is not only confined to the Press, but the Government seem to have an inkling to create dissatisfaction, and to raise up causes of dispute. Has Russian gold anything to do with this? It looks very much like it.

On this subject, the London Correspondent of the Boston Traveller thus writes to that journal:

"I ought to inform you of a strange and important whisper, respecting the President of the United States and Mr Soule, which is heard in notable places. It amounts to this, that besides Mr Soule's personal, and so far, nationally irresponsible endeavors to embroil Continental affairs, there is a distinct agency at work to create a coolness between the United States and England so as to form a diversion in favor of Russia. It is not believed that the object goes the length of war, but that it contemplates the production of that sort of angry relations, which should have the desired effects of strengthening the Czar, and occupying the government of Great Britain with extraneous and possibly hostile questions. This 'notion' is of two or three weeks standing; and the idea of making the refusal of a free passage through France, to the a-d-vant libeller in the Yellow Dwarf (which led to his flight from Paris to America) almost a casus belli against that country, is by many suspected to be simply a part of the same systematic political views. The scheme is, at any rate, suspected, and already creates that vague uneasiness which is quoad ministering to the spirit of its conception. At such a time as this, it is greatly to be desired that there should be no political discussions of any kind, between America and France, or America and England."

There is a question which at present is creating feelings of dissatisfaction among the better class of American citizens—the refusal of the Government to indemnify the British loss at the Greytown outrage.

The following is copied from a late number of the Bermudian, by which it will be seen that the British are collecting a large naval force in the West Indies:

"Apprehensions exist that difficulties of a serious nature are not unlikely to spring up between Great Britain and the United States, in consequence, as report says, of the refusal of the subjects of Her Majesty at Greytown for the wanton destruction of their property by the U. S. Steamer Cyane, Capt. Hollins, in the recent bombardment of that place. We sincerely hope, however, that no interruption of the amicable relations existing between the two nations will take place. But assuming there is foundation for the report that the Administration at Washington decline to recompense the British subjects at Greytown for the destruction of their property by the Cyane, still it does not follow that the American people will sustain the Government in such an impolitic and unjust determination.

"All parties in the United States gave utterance in the strongest terms to their abhorrence of the Greytown outrage: and, therefore, the nation cannot permit its Ruler to repudiate claims which it has, by the plainest implication, admitted to be just. Congress will meet on the 4th of December proximo, and it is to be hoped (if the administration persevere in its refusal to indemnify) that the collected wisdom of the American nation will bring the President and his advisers to their senses on this question.

"But whatever may be the course which the United States shall resolve to pursue in the premises, it will be seen, by the formidable naval force which Great Britain is collecting in the West Indies, that the latter power is preparing herself for any contingency."

THE SEAT OF WAR.

WE have devoted much space to the important and exciting intelligence received by the last British mail, respecting the operations of the Allies in the Crimea. The task of reducing Sebastopol they have discovered is not an easy one, and the enemy opposed to them, have manifested courage and energy worthy of a better cause. We have every confidence in the resolution and bravery of the Allies, that they will eventually accomplish the work they have on hand, if not born down by superior numbers; and that the destruction of the formidable fortresses, before which they have entrenched themselves, is a question of time. If the news by the Baltic be true, the Russians must have received considerable reinforcements, and it will require all the energies of the Allies to maintain their position until assistance be sent them. If they can accomplish this, we shall have no fears for the final completion of the formidable work they have undertaken to accomplish.

The news received by the telegraph on Wednesday, created considerable excitement in the town, and further intelligence is anxiously looked for.

We refer our readers to another column for an interesting account of the attack on Petropoloski, by a French officer who was engaged in the affair.

MR. OLIVER'S AFFAIRS.

THE affairs of this gentleman is to be closed as speedily as possible. Wilmer and Smith's European Times of the 4th ult., thus alludes to the subject:

"Considerable attention continues to be excited by the position of Mr Edward Oliver's affairs, and the influence they are likely to exercise upon their commercial houses in the town. It is understood that all the available vessels belonging to the estate will be offered for sale on the 23rd instant; creditors who wish to become purchasers being permitted to pay one-half of the purchase money on Mr Oliver's own paper, and the remainder at stated intervals. This course, as well as the recent check to the downward tendency of freights, which has added to the value of ships, is expected to materially benefit the estate. During the last day or two rumours of an unfavourable nature have again been floating, and we have heard the names of three houses mentioned as having been forced to suspend payment, but they are generally insignificant."

The paper of the 11th remarks:

"SALE OF MR OLIVER'S SHIPS.—The trustees of Mr Oliver's estate have instructed Messrs. Tonge, Curry & Co., and Messrs. Cunard, Munn & Co., to offer for sale, at the Cotton Sale-rooms, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, thirty-five ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 20,500 tons, at present lying in Liverpool and in other parts of the United Kingdom. The other ships belonging to Mr Oliver, between sixty and seventy in number, which are at present at sea, or in foreign ports, will be offered for sale, from time to time, as they arrive in this country, either by auction, or in such other way as the trustees may think most desirable for the benefit of the estate, and as shipping prospects are at present decidedly improving, there is every reason to hope they will realize good prices."

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

THE Hon. Mr. BROWN, having stated to his friends in Charlotte County, that the office of Surveyor General was at his disposal—they held a meeting, at which it was unanimously resolved, to request Mr. Brown to accept the appointment, and pledged themselves to support him should he be opposed on the hustings.—We should think the Electors of Charlotte have too much good sense to throw any impediments in the way of the present Government.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Halifax papers inform us, that the Revenue of this Province for the present year will exceed by £30,000 that of the previous one, which was in excess of 1852, £15,000. This shows an increase of nearly fifty per cent on the last two years. The Chronicle asserts that £16,000, from the earnings of the labouring classes, have been deposited in the Savings Bank.