

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE STEAMER UNION.

A despatch from Balaklava of the 7th November, received at Vienna, states that reinforcements for the allies were arriving at the rate of 1000 men daily, and they were overjoyed at the arrival of these anxiously expected detachments. Both the allied armies had completed their third parallels, which were connected by means of a trench. The allies were obliged to form countermines. The minor town was strongly barricaded.

The Russian news states that the allies having received considerable reinforcements on the 6th, 7th and 8th, made a demonstration against the left flank of the Russians; the latter retired from the plateau to the right bank of the Tchernaya.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following despatch from Gen. Canrobert:—
Head Quarters, before Sebastopol, November 2, 1854.—Monsieur le Marechal—Since the 23rd of October, the date of the last report, the attacks have gone on slowly and steadily against the place, with the pickaxe and blasting, and to-day we are within 140 metres of the projecting front of the Mast Bastion. I am establishing a third parallel, or place d'armes, at this distance, as extended as the width of our counterfort, on which we advance, will permit.

We were able to terminate our new batteries on the night between the 31st of October and 1st of November. They opened their fire this morning, and our fire during the day was so favourable that it dominated that of the place which grew very slack before the afternoon.

The enemy was, however, enabled by sheer numbers and exertion, to repair during the night the damage done. They brought all the cannon they could muster to bear upon us, and this morning before daybreak our works of approach and our batteries were assailed by the most violent artillery fire perhaps ever heard. Happily, badly directed during the night, it only caused us a very insignificant loss, and, there is no material damage.

Between the outer enceinte (the fire of which we have succeeded in dominating, without, however, silencing it,) and the town, properly called, there is a space of ground occupied by barracks and insulated dwellings; the enemy has there erected a new means of defence, and a more obstinate defence cannot be imagined.

The weather is cold but fine. The health of the army is satisfactory although the siege operations have exceedingly fatigued the troops employed.

I am, &c., General Commander-in-chief of the Eastern Army.

CANROBERT.

To H. E. the Marshal Minister of War.

It is announced that Prince Menschikoff had caused the whole of his infantry to enter Sebastopol, and that he was making every preparation for an attack on the Anglo-French lines. The Prince expresses his intention, unless some untoward circumstances occurred to prevent it, that the attack will be on the 11th or 12th; and he indulges in his despatch in the most sanguine expectations as to its issue. The object of the Russian General appears to be principally to cut off from our communication with the Cape of Chersonese, with the view to the complete annihilation of the allies—a result which Prince Menschikoff, or Prince Paskiewitch for him anticipates, or affects to anticipate with confidence.

The Russian General dwells with much pleasure on the tempestuous state of the Black Sea, the roaring of whose waves, he says, he can hear from his quarters, and glooms over the idea that some awful disaster will have befallen our vessels. It is said too, in the same despatch, that a considerable number of Turks had deserted to the Russian camp, and this unusual abandonment of their standard was accounted for the privations they have laboured under for some time, no less than by the sarcasms and harsh treatment to which they have been exposed since their pusillanimous conduct at Balaklava.

To the stories these deserters may have told the Russian General, and the exaggerated account of the position and prospects of the allies, attributed the confidence the Russians appear to have in the success of this last and desperate attempt against the allies.

The St. Petersburg Journal states that the shells of the besiegers had caused several fires in Sebastopol, but that they had been put out by the Russians before they could extend far that the garrison mounted fresh cannon at every point, in some degree sheltered from the fire of the besiegers, but that the franc-tireurs were very successful in picking off the gunners of the Russian Batteries.

A letter states that a considerable number of Tartars, who are reckoned at nearly 30,000 have made their submission to the allies.—they requested that they might be allowed to

settle down as colonists in Turkey and a promise has been made to them that they should be transported to the province of Broussa, or to the neighbourhood of Sinope, for they would not listen to any proposal to remove them to Dobrudzha. They state that the Russians endeavoured, first by intimidation, and afterward by force, to get them to emigrate to Kazan. Since the commencement of the siege, nearly 4,000 Tartars, with 250 cars, have been employed at the entrenchments of the allies, for wages of one franc a day.

The desperate attack made by the Russians on the position of the Allies on the 5th of Nov. is called "The Battle of Inkermann." The Journal de Constantinople gives the following account of the engagement:—

Early on the morning of the 5th, a Russian army, of 40,000 strong, of whom 30,000 men consisted of reinforcements which arrived on the preceding evening, under the command of Gen. Dannenberg, and the Grand Dukes Michael and Alexander, profiting by an intense fog, marched upon Inkermann to the extreme limit of the English army, and attacked them vigorously.

General Cathcart assembled about 8,000 men, whom he opposed to the Russians, and for more than two hours this handful of brave soldiers had been struggling with the most heroic intrepidity against an army so superior in number, when the French troops arrived in all haste, and joining themselves to the English with an admirable spirit of fraternization, opposed to the enemy a body of about 3,000 men, who charged the Russian masses one against five, and repulsed them with the most irresistible impetuosity.

The Monet brigade arrived soon afterward and its arrival completed the route of the Russians, who retired in disorder about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

During this engagement 8,000 men of the garrison of Sebastopol made a sortie, and attacked some companies who supported the French lines, which were not more than 100 metres from the place.

General de Lourmel went immediately with a few battalions to the assistance of those companies, who sustained the attack with intrepidity, repulsed the Russians, and forcing them to take flight, pursued them to within twenty paces of the Quarantine Battery.—At that point a serious wound forced him to stop, and the Russians were enabled to take refuge in the place.

Thus a young officer in the English fleet writes to the London Times under date of Oct 28th:

We received the news a short while since from the reports of a French officer who was taken prisoner, but managed to escape that, in addition to our killing the Russians, they are killing themselves. He says, "When I came to the market-place (or what used to be the market-place), I saw a pair of gallows erected, and 300 Poles and Russians led out to be hung. This they do if any refuses to work the guns, or if they utter a word in objection. The others officers keep to their guns with the point of the bayonet." A few days ago a Russian officer of the rank of captain deserted, and he said that the Poles would come on our side against the Russians as soon as we stormed the place. I suppose you heard that a blue-jacket of the two Royal Artillerymen, and one Royal Marine Artilleryman deserted and joined the Russians. The captain on hearing this, had the magazine shifted immediately, and it was lucky he did, for on the next day the shot and shell came pitching on the place where the magazine had been like so many hail-stones. I am happy to say that the fellow was a Yankee. By this time he has got his deserts, I think, for two days ago he ventured out at the head of a party of Russians as leader, and when these were driven back he was taken by us. When captured he was in Russian uniform, cross-belted and all. The 45th Regiment and 20,000 French are coming out here. 2000 French troops are already at Constantinople. They say they are waiting for them to come up before they storm the place.

CANADA.

Our late Canadian Exchanges contain appalling accounts of Railway disasters and fires. In addition to those already noticed, we regret to learn that Kingston has suffered most severely by a fire which destroyed over 200 buildings on the 11th ult. St. Paul's Church was among the number.

A warm discussion has lately taken place in Canadian Assembly respecting the Seat of Government. Alternate Parliaments between Quebec and Toronto will probably be agreed upon, though at a meeting of the citizens of Montreal it was agreed to offer the seat of Government to Quebec for 4 years longer upon condition that the Quebec interest would vote for the permanent seat of Government at Montreal.

The rumours that Lord Elgin was to receive one of the vacant "Garters" from Her Majesty has turned out to be unfounded.

Measures have been adopted in Canada to have the productions and manufactures of that Province duly represented at the forthcoming Exhibition at Paris, in 1855.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Hon. Jos. Howe introduced three resolutions on the Railway.—The first empowered the Government to proceed with the lines east and west—the second to make it optional with Commissioners to give the work by contract; the third to authorise the expenditure next year the moneys not expended.

The expenditure so far was about £54,000—leaving a balance of 4 or 5,000 due Messrs Baring—and other sums to pay contractors—the whole expenditure would be less than £100,000, and the total cost to the Province of the work so far, would be an interest of £600 a year.

From the point now under contract, there were three routes, the peculiar features of which he explained, but the shortest way by a live en-route to Windsor by Lakeland—making Windsor only 43 miles from the capital; and the cost of which, in the whole, would be £25,000—or from £9,000 to £16,000 less than either of two other longer lines. He wished the instructions of the House how to proceed.

FIRE.—Alarm this morning at two o'clock A small schooner on fire at John H. McNab's Wharf, and about half consumed. The engines were promptly on the spot, and prevented further conflagration. Name of vessel, the William, of Prospect, this County—White owner. One man was found burnt to death in the cabin, name not known.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

From papers received by this Mail, we copy the annexed paragraphs.

To the Halifax Sun, we are indebted for the following items of news received by the steamer Pacific, at New York.

In addition to news published as received by telegram to the Sun, from Boston, under date 13th inst., we learn that Louis Napoleon announces that powerful provisions will be made for the Allies in Bessarabia.

The Russian losses in battle of the 5th, confirmed—viz., 15,000 killed and wounded.

The *Moniteur* affirms that the Russian army on that occasion numbered 70,000 men.

The Russians are fortifying the Dnieper line, near Mohiloff.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers is to command the French troops about to proceed to Bessarabia.

Lord Palmerston has still remained in Paris.

The Hurricane of the 14th did not extend beyond the Black Sea, and (as stated in our Telegram from Boston) Ships of the line and Transports felt it severely.

"Report" was, that two Transports were lost—this wants confirmation.

Several vessels of the British and French Fleets suffered much, and were in great jeopardy. Two of the latter is said to have been lost.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Papers, says, that 32 Transports foundered; but this, for the obvious reason, that no such number of Transports could by any possibility have been in the Black Sea, at the date of the Hurricane, is clearly a fabrication.

The Allied forces to be employed in Bessarabia is set down at 40,000 French, 35,000 Turks, and 10,000 British contingents.

A number of Regiments of the embodied English Militia had volunteered for service in the Crimea. It was supposed that Parliament would be called upon for an increase of the army, and that these Regiments would be received as second battalions of as many corps on active service. Sir Collin Campbell's report to Lord Raglan acquits the Turks of cowardice in abandoning their batteries. He says, "The Turkish troops persisted as long as they could and consequently suffered considerable loss in their retreat;" and again, "The Turks in batteries No 1, 2, 3, spiked their guns, retired, and some of them formed on the right, and some on the left, of the 93rd."

The following is said to be perfectly authentic:—"The Allies are only 162 toises (146 English yards) from the walls of Sebastopol. Their artillery has made a tremendous breach, which they are preparing to enter." No date is affixed to this communication.

A Certain Cure for Scorbatic Eruptions, and other Diseases of the Skin.—It is an undisputed fact that Holloway's Ointment is the only one which is in its effect infallible.—Cases that the most eminent medical practitioners have despaired of relieving, immediately yield to its curative powers, and when used in accordance with the printed directions which accompany each pot, with Holloway's Pills, the two combined thoroughly eradicate the most inveterate of these diseases, and leave the sufferer without a blemish.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The Subscribers have just received per *Faides*, from Glasgow, Highland Chief, and Wallace, from Liverpool, a large and well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting of:—

Long and square Paisley, and Wool SHAWLS; Drab and Black Indiana do.; Coburgs, Lustres, Belaines, Cashmeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Prints, Ginghams, Flannels, Blankets, Furs, Stripes, Irish Linens, Linen and Union Towelings, Duck, Omburk, Linen and Worsted Table Cloths, Rolled Linings, Plain and Printed Silicious, Hollands, Canvas Carpeting, Broad Cloths, in black, blue, brown, and drab, Bever and Pilot Cloths, Whitney and Reversible Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Mole-skins, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., in an endless variety suitable for this and the coming season.

ALSO,

A large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over Coats, Dress do., Frock do., Pants, Vests, Shirts, Neckties, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs. Also, a few Seal Skin Coats, of a superior quality, all of which are now open, and ready for inspection. The above mentioned Goods are of a superior quality, and they are determined to sell them lower than any other in the market.

To arrive—300 bundles assorted COTTON WARPS.

BURKE & NOONAN.

Chatham, 3rd November, 1854

£5,000

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.

DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR W. H. STRAW, SURGEON DENTIST,

Tenders his Professional Services, for a few days, to the Inhabitants of Chatham. Those wishing his services are requested to give him an early call.

Rooms at Hea's Hotel.

December 14, 1854.

IN STORE.

8 Hhds. Hennessy's dark BRANDY,

12 do Holland GIN.

50 Barrels Bottled Porter and Ale.

Now Landing from schr. Mary, from Quebec:—

20 barrels No. 1, Superior FLOUR,

32 Tencets Butter.

For Sale cheap for Cash.

BURKE & NOONAN.

Chatham, November 4, 1854.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!!

The Subscribers have on hand a number of very superior Single and Double Sleighs, which they will sell low for Cash.

JOHNSON & MACKIE.

Chatham, November 4, 1854.

Gloucester Agricultural Society.

The Show of Grains, Roots, and Domestic Manufactures, will take place in the Court House, Bathurst, on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1855, on which day will also be held the Annual General Meeting of the Society.

In addition to the list of premiums, a prize of two pounds will be given for the best set of Fanners manufactured in the County.

By Order of the Committee,

WILLIAM NAPIER, Secretary.

Bathurst, 29th November 1854.

FOR SALE.

Lot No. 1, in the Beaulieu Settlement, on the south side of the Pasgarran, containing

100 Acres of Excellent Land,

with a good House and Barn, about 15 acres cleared, and cuts 15 tons Hay. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Gilmore, Rankin & Co., or

ROBERT WILSON, Forryman.

Donglastown, 27th November, 1854.

TOWN LOTS IN RICHIBUCTO.

To be disposed of that pleasantly situated FIELD known as the Layton property, in the upper part of the town of Richibucto, in Lots to suit purchasers.

Should a sufficient number be applied for, a road will be open through the centre, opposite the residence of Dr. McLaren. A plan of the ground can be seen by applying to the subscriber. Terms easy.

JOHN PALLEN.

Richibucto, 10th October, 1854.

A. FRASER,

Lower Water Street, | No. 1, Front Street,
Chatham. | Newcastle.

Has on Sale—Fine Sazer Card Hams, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, Syrups, Pickles and Spices.

Christmas is coming, call and supply yourselves.

14th December, 1854

FOR SALE.

That part of LOT No. 27, on the south side of Napan River, bounded on the upper side by the Farm of Mr. Luke Fitzpatrick, and below by the Farm of Mr. George Jardine, being 25 Rods front, and extending back to the rear line of John O'Donnell's Land on the post road to Richibucto. There is a large clearance on the lot, and the soil is equal to the best in the thriving settlement of Napan.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Matheson, the owner, Bathurst, or to

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, 9th November, 1854.