

"The scorings are equal. The Fredericton Club, however, having 6 wickets to put down were considered as having a majority, and here the playing finished.

The St. John Club entertained their brethren from Fredericton, and other friends, with a Supper at the White House last evening, which passed off in excellent style.

LOCAL.

AT Barnaby's river, on the evening of Tuesday last, a young man named Thomas McDonald was stabbed by another named Joseph Meagher. The former lies in a very dangerous state, with but little hopes of his recovery. Meagher is still at large.

A boy about 13 years of age, named Burke, was committed to prison on Thursday, for stealing money from several stores in Chatham.

Yesterday we had a heavy gale from the eastward, and the rain descended in torrents. This morning it is fine.

On the night of Thursday last, a number of youths about town, inspired, no doubt, by the martial news received from the seat of war, and assisted by potations of anti-temperance beverages, wishing to show off their valour, and not meeting with any more formidable opponents, made an onslaught on the sign-boards, steps, &c. of a number of the inhabitants. These they assaulted, and carried off in triumph, depositing them in places where they had no business to be.

It is a pity some of these worthies were not placed in the same situation, and hung in the same positions for a short period, as they suspended the inanimate articles on which they made their attacks.

We have no objection to a piece of fun or the carrying out of a harmless practical joke, but we see no fun or jest in putting a person to much trouble and considerable expense in replacing and repairing the articles which are removed in such a witless foray.

The towns of Newcastle, Chatham, and Douglastown were brilliantly illuminated, and nearly all the houses on both sides of the river last night, in honour of the success of the allies. There was also a bon-fire lit in the rear of Chatham, and during the night a number of rockets were discharged. The night was unfortunately boisterous, but notwithstanding that, the streets were crowded with people, and the greatest enthusiasm existed. Scarcely anything has been thought of or talked about, since the receipt of the despatch, but the great news from Sebastopol. Our office has been besieged ever since, by persons anxious to procure the information.

The Amateur Band turned out and performed national and other airs.

The brig, Halifax, having on board Messrs. Cushing and Perley, the Fishery Commissioners, came into our river on Sunday morning last, and remains at anchor opposite Chatham.

Launched on Thursday, the 27th inst., from the Building Yard of Messrs. W. & R. Johnston, in Chatham, a fine Ship named the ST. CLOUD, measuring 959 tons, Carpenter's Measure, and 882 tons by Merchant's Shipping Act.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

James White, Amherst; R. D. Catts, Esq., Washington; King P. Allen, Buffalo; J. T. Seaman, Boston; John Meagher, M. P. P. Halifax; James Perley, St. John N. B.

On Sunday Morning the 30th at quarter before 11 o'clock, their will be Divine Service in S. Andrews Church at Newcastle, D. V. After the Sermon a Collection will be made towards Providing a decent fence for the church.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. John McCurdy, Mr. ROBERT MARSHALL, Merchant, Chatham, to Miss ANNA MATILDA, daughter of the late George Henderson, Esq., Newcastle. [We tender our thanks to the young couple for a ample cut from the bridal cake.]

In the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Blackville, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. James Hudson, B. A., Mr JOHN McDUGALL, of Dunganvan, to Miss MARGARET CLYDE, of Blackville.

On the 6th instant, in the Salt Spring Settlement, Parish of Upham, County King's, by the Rev. Andrew Donald, Mr JOHN MOODY to Miss CATHARINE CAMPBELL, niece of Mr James Campbell, all of the above named place.

DEATHS.

At Douglastown, on the morning of Sabbath, 16th September, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great resignation, Mr DANIEL MACKENZIE, shoemaker, aged 34 years. [Picture papers please copy.]

Suddenly, at his residence, Dalhousie, on the 25th inst., J. S. WATERHOUSE, Esq., Surgeon, in the 37th year of his age. Dr. Waterhouse was a native of Sheffield, Yorkshire. He came to Dalhousie a little more than seven years ago, since during which time he practised throughout a wide extent of country, the arduous duties of his profession, with untiring zeal, and with a success best attested by the

general grief manifested for his death by a grateful community. In him Restigouche has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the suffering poor, a generous benefactor, while in the circle of his intimate friends, where his genuine goodness of heart and other amiable qualities were highly appreciated, his untimely removal, in the prime of life, and in the midst of an honorable and useful career, has left a blank not soon to be filled up.

In Sacramento, Cal. Aug 4, of brain fever, Mr JAMES GRAHAM, merchant, of Nevada, formerly of Providence, RI, in the 40th year of his age. Mr G. was a native of Chatham.

At Napan, on Friday morning, 14th instant, ELSIE, Wife of Mr James Gillis, in the 38th year of her age, leaving seven small children, a husband, and numerous relatives to mourn their loss.

At Douglastown, on Sunday, the 9th instant, ALEX. BROWN, aged 58 years leaving a large family, and a numerous circle of friends to mourn their loss. He was a native of Aberdeen Scotland.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

St. John, September 27.

The America left Liverpool at half-past 12 on Saturday, the 15th instant, with 186 passengers. She arrived at half-past 6 this morning. On Saturday the 8th, being 12 months landed in the Crimea, and 316 days since opening the siege. The siege batteries were final and victorious. An assault was made on the Malakoff, preceded by a terrific bombardment. A despatch from Gortschikoff, permitted to transpire at Vienna and Berlin, saying, our works suffered, prepared the public for the result. Precisely at noon on the 8th, the whole disposable force of the besieging armies moved forward in a fourfold attack—the extreme right of the French attack was directed against the little Redan, which they carried, but had to abandon it from the fierce charging of the Russians. The second and principal assault of the French was against the Malakoff. After six repulses they carried it by storm, and decided the fate of the day. A third attack made by British against the great Redan, completely failed, although they succeeded in gaining a temporary position of salient angle of the work, they were speedily driven back, and British loss is numbered at 2,000 killed and wounded. The fourth portion in assault was made by the French under Desalles against Central battery, but also failed. The other events of the siege are embraced in the following official despatches:—

Capture of the Malakoff.—Gen Simpson telegraphs, Crimea, Sep. 8, 11 p. m. Allied forces attacked the defences of Sebastopol this day at 12 o'clock. Assault on the Malakoff has been successful. The work is in possession of the French. The attack of the English against the Redan did not succeed. Gen Pelissier telegraphs, Varna, Sep. 9. The assault upon the Malakoff was made at noon on Saturday. Its redoubts, and the Redan on the side of Careening Bay, were occupied by our brave soldiers with admirable enthusiasm, and the cry of Vive le Empereur. We occupy ourselves with endeavouring to secure our position, and succeeded in this object at the Malakoff. The Redan on the side of Careening Bay could not be maintained in face of powerful artillery, which overwhelmed the first occupants of that work which, however, our firm settlement in the Malakoff, will speedily cause to succumb, together with the Great Redan, which our brave allies seized, attacking it with their habitual vigor. But here, with our troops at the Redan, on the side of the Careening Bay, our allies were compelled to cede the work against the powerful artillery and reserves of the enemy. A sight of our eagles floating, our Malakoff General Desalles made two attacks on central bastion. These, however, did not succeed, our troops retired to the trenches.—Our losses are serious, and cannot yet be precisely indicated. They are amply compensated by the capture of Malakoff, the consequences of which will be immense. 650 soldiers and 27 officers, were taken prisoners on the Malakoff.

Evacuation of Southern Side.—General Simpson telegraphs—Crimea, Sept. 9.—Sebastopol is in possession of Allies. The enemy during last night and this morning evacuated the south side, exploding their magazines, and setting fire to the whole of the town. All the men-of-war were burnt during the night with the exception of three steamers, which are plying about the harbour, and the bridge communication with the north side is destroyed. Our casualties were great during the night. The Russians have sunk all the remainder of their line of battle ships in Sebastopol harbour.

General Pelissier telegraphs—Branchion Redoubt, 9th, 3 a. m. Karabelnaia, and south side of Sebastopol no longer exist. The enemy perceiving our soldiers' occupation of the Malakoff, decided upon evacuating the place after having destroyed and blown up by mines nearly all the defences. Having passed the night in the midst of the troops, I can assure you that every thing in the Karabel-

naia is blown up, and from what I can see, the same must be the case in front of our left line of attack. This immense success does the greatest honor to our troops. Our losses during the day, after so many obstinate combats, must be considerable. To-morrow I shall be able to form an estimate of the results of this great day's work. A great portion of the honors of which are due to Generals Bosquet and MacMahon. Every thing is quiet in the Tchernaya, and we are very vigilant there.

Further from General Pelissier.—September 9, The Enemy has sunk his steam vessels. The work of destruction continues and the fire of our mortars. Mines are successively sprung at different points. It is my duty to defer entering the place, which has the appearance of a great furnace. Prince Gortschikoff being closely pressed by our fire, has demanded an armistice to carry off his wounded. The bridge near fort St. Paul has been destroyed by the enemy, and I am engaged in ascertaining the amount of our loss. Every thing is going on well. We are watching the movements of the enemy on the Tchernaya.

From Admiral Brouat.—Crimea, [Sept. 9.—Assault on Malakoff tower was made yesterday at noon, and later in the Great Redan, and Central Bastion. Gale from the north kept ships at anchor. The mortar boats to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Streletzka Bay. They fired 600 shells against the Bastion and fort Alexander. Six English mortar boats also at anchor in Streletzka Bay, fired about same number of shells.—Last night silent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose that the Russians were evacuating the town. To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk. The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the North side. After eight o'clock the bridge was destroyed. Only a few steamers remain in the port, anchored near fort Catherine. I approached this morning the Quarantine batteries, on board the Brandon, and ascertained myself that they are evacuated. They have just blown up. Our soldiers have left their trenches and spreading themselves in groups over the fortifications of the tower, which seems totally destroyed.

Sardinian Account.—General Marmora writes that the Russians have withdrawn from the town, after having set it on fire, blowing up all public buildings and works of defence and sunk their last ship.

Sardinians lost forty men in the trenches.

Russian accounts from St. Petersburg, gives the following from Gortschikoff, dated Sebastopol, September, 9 at noon. The enemy receiving reinforcements incessantly. The bombardment continues very violent. Ten o'clock p. m., the garrison of Sebastopol, after sustaining an infernal fire, were repulsed to-day, although six assaults were made, they could not drive the enemy from the bastion Korniloff. Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are crossing over to the north part of Sebastopol. The enemy has found nothing in the southern part but the bloody ruins which his attack has made. The passing of the garrison from the southern to the northern side, has been achieved with extraordinary success, and our only loss, on that occasion, is about 100 men killed. We left in the southern part only 500 men grievously wounded.

Subsequent intelligence, proceeding from Pelissier. Crimea, September 11, P. M.—I inspected to-day Sebastopol and its lines of defence. The mind can't form an exact picture of our victory, the full extent of which can only be understood on inspection of the place. The multiplicity of the works of defence and the material, and the means applied thereto, exceed by far anything hitherto seen in the history of war. The capture of the Malakoff, which compels the enemy to fly before our eagles already three times victorious, has placed in the hands of the Allies an amount of material, and immense establishments, the importance of which it is not possible to state exactly. To-morrow the Allied troops will occupy Karabelnaia, and the town, and under their protection an Anglo-French commission, will be occupied in making out a return of the material abandoned to us by the enemy. The exultation of our soldiers is very great.

Sept. 12, 11, p. m.—Enemy have destroyed the remainder of his fleet, nothing now remains afloat in the harbour.

Anticipated Battle.—Allies are hastening preparations in case of Gortschakoff's attempting to reach Perekop or to unite with Liprandi.

Losses of Allies.—The London Post says—English loss in assault on Redan was from 500 to 600 killed, and 1,400 wounded, including 141 officers. The Monitor says—that to the morning of the 11th, the French had 4,500 wounded, including 249 officers, had been carried to the ambulances; dead not ascertained, but probably not short of 2,000. The London Times Paris Correspondents writes that five French Generals were killed, besides ten superior officers. He also affirmed that Generals MacMahon and Troches have

died of wounds, and Bosquet killed or wounded.

Pelissier was created Marshal of France. Paris was illuminated. Grand National Te Deum was celebrated by the Emperor in Church of Notre Dame.

Queen Victoria sends an address of thanks to her army and directs Simpson to congratulate Marshal Pelissier on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

Armistice and Capitulation.—Paris Correspondents says—Pelissier telegraphed for instruction in case Gortschikoff should ask to capitulate. The reply reported—Russians must surrender at discretion. Lay down their arms, and give up to Allies all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, with all their munitions of war, and without doing any damage thereto. But Gortschikoff has not asked yet for terms.

Russian statement.—Russian paper and the Brussell's Norde says—the resolution of Prince Gortschikoff displays the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an inextricable position, into which a false point of honor would have thrust her. Sebastopol of the South is replaced by Sebastopol on the North, a formidable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army, henceforward will defend. Impartial history will do justice to Gortschikoff, who by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding useless effusions of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a year's duration; and placed that army in a position to command the situation.

The Russian army concentrated North of Sebastopol will henceforth have that unity of action and movement which until now it has wanted.

France.—An attempt was made on the life of the Emperor. A man named Bellem, fired two pistols at the carriage supposed to contain the Emperor, but it was occupied by some of the Empress's ladies. No markets yet reported.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The attempt on the life of the Emperor was made at the door of the Italian Opera.—The assassin was arrested, but being considered insane, was sent to an asylum.

Russia.—Telegraph from St. Petersburg says—the Czar intends leaving on the 13th for Moscow and Warsaw, attended by Count Nesselrode, who it is thought will arrange an interview with the King of Prussia.

Allies still supposed meditate attack on Revel.

Latest.—By telegraph from London to Liverpool, Associated Press, London, 11. a. m., Paris Correspondence says—it is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Balaklava for the north of Sebastopol; also that Russians are in full retreat towards Perekop.

A despatch from Dantzic of the 14th says—the blockading ships are expected to be ordered home on Monday next.

Britain.—London, Sept. 15, 11, a. m.—Prince Frederick of Prussia is on a visit to the Queen.

The London Times suggests the celebration of a day of National Thanksgiving.

It is rumoured in the clubs to-day that the allies found 1,200 guns within the lines of Sebastopol; also, that the Russians were falling back on Backshai Seraf, but French rumour is, that Gortschikoff will certainly hold the north side till the last extremity; also, that Allied Admirals have sent despatch saying—it is not expedient to enter the harbour of Sebastopol until fort Constantine is silenced. Probably allies will attack Fort Constantine from Fort Alexander and Artillery Bay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The alarm of fire! fire! and the ringing of the bells on Monday night, aroused some of our citizens from their quiet slumbers, and others from the pleasures of the social circle. It occurred in a house adjoining the store of Messrs Esson and Boak, occupied by Mr Kirby. The Engines were promptly on the spot, and the fire extinguished without doing any serious damage.

UNITED STATES.—The Yellow Fever in Virginia.—The epidemic is said to be rapidly abating in violence, in the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and hopes are entertained of its speedy departure. The Savannah Republican notices the fact that when the suffering condition of Norfolk was made known in that city, a number of colored women reported themselves to the Mayor as ready for the work:

"Some of these nurses were slaves, hired of their owners and having no interest in their own labor; and one might reasonably suppose they abandoned their comfortable homes for a laborious and perilous sojourn in a plague-stricken city with reluctance, if not under compulsion. Such was not the fact. They were volunteers in his mission of mercy, entered cheerfully upon it and seemed to feel as deep an interest and solicitude for the suffering whites of Norfolk as did their more enlightened and Christian masters."