

SOUTHERN MAIL.

From English Papers to the 20th September.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

CAPTURE OF KINBURN.—St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—The fortress of Kinburn kept up a very heavy fire up to the 17th. At noon on that day the fire ceased, and at 3 p.m. the allies entered the place.

Up to the 17th there was nothing new in the Crimea.

ADMIRAL BRUAT'S SQUADRON.—Official Despatches.—Yesterday's *Moniteur* publishes the following communication from Marshal Pelissier to Admiral Bruat, addressing his congratulations, in an order of the day, to the landing corps of seamen detached for the Siege of Sebastopol. Admiral Lyons has also transmitted to Admiral Bruat the expression of the sentiments entertained by the Lords of the Admiralty, of the harmony which has not ceased to prevail between the allied admirals since the commencement of their operations. The following are copies of the said documents:—

General Orders.—Soldiers!—The brave seamen of Admiral Bruat's squadron, who landed to share our dangers and labours, are going to leave us. The Russian seamen of the Black Sea, who have not dared to contend with them on their own element, have come to know them before the Walls of Sebastopol. As for you, you know very well, during the whole period of this long and difficult siege, they, with their comrades of the land army, have given proofs of their courage, constancy and resolution, in the service of their numerous and powerful batteries. It is with pleasure and confidence we receive them among us. It is with regret that we see the moment of separation arrive. A reciprocal union and esteem, formed on the field of battle, binds us closely to those brave seamen, to their valiant officers, and to their worthy chief Rear Admiral Regnault de Genouilly.—We shall meet them hereafter, let us hope; and then as now, the fleet and the army—the seamen and the soldier—will have only one thought—the glory of their country; only one sentiment—devotion to the Emperor.

The Marshal Commanding in Chief,

PELISSIER.

General Head Quarters, at Sebastopol, Oct. 4.

On board the Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, October 6.

My dear Colleague,—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have charged me to express to you the great satisfaction with which they have seen the complete concord that has not ceased to exist between us. It is to this happy good understanding, and to the cordial cooperation of the officers and crews of the two fleets, that their lordships attribute the success which has constantly attended our naval operations in the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff.—Their lordships charge me to transmit their thanks to your excellency, and also to the officers and crews placed under your orders. I have never had, my dear colleague, a more agreeable duty to perform, nor one harmonising more with my own sentiments or with those of the officers and crews of the fleet with which I have the honor to command.

LYONS.

By the following order of the day Admiral Bruat has made known to the squadron these flattering testimonials to our navy:—

The Admiral commanding-in-Chief has to make known to all the ships of the Mediterranean squadron the general order, in which the Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief of the Army of the East, addresses to the landing corps of seamen, the precious testimonial of his high esteem and confidence.

The squadron must joyfully see those valiant brothers-in-arms, who have shared with heroic constancy the labours and dangers of an army of which France is proud, returning to their midst. She will thank them for having upheld so high, during the trials of this long siege, the flag of the navy, and will receive with a feeling of pride the tribute of glory which they bring. These, indeed, are the noble traditions which make the strength of a corp—and these are the examples which ought to inspire a generous rivalry. The admiral addresses his congratulations to the officers, seamen, and marines of the Landing Corps. He testifies to their brave chief, Rear-Admiral Regnault de Genouilly, his entire satisfaction with the energetic ardour which he has infused into all, this noble devotion, and he eagerly embraces this opportunity of addressing to him this fresh assurance of affectionate esteem.

BRUAT.

DESTRUCTION OF TWO RUSSIAN TOWNS.—The *Moniteur* contains a report from Admiral Bruat, of October 2nd, showing that an expedition against Taman and Fanagoria, in the Kertch Straits, had completely succeeded. On the 24th of September Commandant Bonet left Kertch for Taman, with ten gunboats an aviso, and a steamer. On arriving off Fanagoria he threw some shells into the redoubt, and proceeded to disembark about a mile from the fort. During this interval the Russians abandoned the place, and the Allies took possession of it in the presence of a force of cavalry from 600 to 800 strong which retired immediately. A few shells were thrown among them. On the following day our troops were employed in destroying all the houses in Fanagoria that could have been converted into shelter for troops. At Cape St. Paul, 66 cannon and four mortars were found in the fort. At Taman there were 1124-pounders left in the sand. By the 2nd October the destruction of Taman and Fanagoria was complete. The expedition was about to return to Kertch.

General Simpson encloses the following account of the same operations, in a despatch to Lord Panmure:—

Yenikale Sept. 27.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency General Simpson, that three companies of the 71st Regiment, embarked at Kertch on Monday last, the 24th inst., on board her Majesty's ship *Minna*, at an early hour in the morning, and proceeded in company with her Majesty's gunboats *Lynx*, *Snake*, *Arrow*, and *Harpy*, together with about nine (9) French gunboats, conveying six companies French infantry, to the opposite coast, and arrived about 11 o'clock a. m. opposite Taman, the line of gunboats extending a short distance to the eastward of Fanagoria.

The landing commenced shortly afterwards to the eastward of Fanagoria covered by the fire from the gunboats. There was no resistance offered, and the place had been evidently but lately evacuated. A few mounted Cossacks and infantry were the only people we had seen up to the time of landing, and who were driven from Fanagoria and Taman by the well-directed fire from the gunboats.

When the disembarkation was completed (which was effected without accident) the force moved upon Fanagoria, and took quiet possession of the fort and buildings, and established itself there. A few stores were found still in the place, but with the exception of an hydraulic press and some medicines, of no particular value, consisting principally of hospital bedding and some clothing and accoutrements. There were, however, upwards of 62 pieces of artillery (9 and 12 pounders, apparently) and four mortars, all rendered unserviceable.

As the force entered Fanagoria a strong party of Cossacks appeared on the hill side, about one and a half or two miles from the town, increased from time to time until their force appeared to amount to about 600. The gunboats *Lynx*, *Arrow*, and *Snake* immediately opened a fire upon them, as did also some of the French boats. The practice from these boats was most admirable and the Cossacks immediately withdrew beyond the crest of the hills, leaving only a few videttes on the neighbouring ridges.

Early on the following morning the men were employed in collecting wood for fuel and hutting, the night having passed quietly, with one exception, the enemy having taken advantage of the darkness to approach our lines, and opened fire upon our sentries; our troops were instantly on the alert, and the Cossacks retired. One man—an English sailor—serving at a field piece in the works was wounded in the heel.

The quantity of wood for fuel and hutting is somewhat considerable, but the exact amount can scarcely be arrived at yet, but I hope to have the whole embarked by Saturday.—I have, &c.

C. READY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 71st Light Infantry.

Lieut.-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B. &c.,
Quartermaster-General.

VAST STORES DISCOVERED IN SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from Sebastopol of the 2nd instant, received in Paris, states that the English have found in the Karabelnaia.

2,222 pieces of cannon; 390,000 bombs and round shot; 30,000 tons of coal; 3,000,000 rations, engines, anchors, and metals, valued at £70,000, besides arms and clothing.

THE FLEET BEFORE ODESSA.—Austrian Correspondence contains the following intelligence from Odessa under dates of the 10:—

Eighty ships are in sight of the harbour.—Either in a descent on the place or a bombardment is expected.

The Emperor will not visit Odessa at present. October 11.—A report is in circulation which under exciting circumstances, does not appear improbable; it is rumoured that the Russians intend to abandon the north side of Sebastopol and retire to Perekop.

The fleet still off Odessa.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER AND THE FOREIGN LEGION.—Letters from Odessa announce that in consequence of orders from the Emperor Alexander, a commission of enquiry has been appointed at Kiev, to decide on the fate of such volunteers in the Foreign Legion serving in the Western Powers as may be taken prisoners of war. These men will not be considered prisoners of war. Hungarians in this category will be delivered to Austria.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.—Advices from Marseilles state great exertions were making to complete the embarkation of an entire division of 10,000 men under General Laubet.

From English Papers to the 27th ult.

OTCHAKOFF.—The Fortifications blown up.—Admiralty, Oct. 23.—The following telegraphic despatch has this day been received at this office from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons:—

“Off the mouth of the Dnieper, Oct. 18. “This morning the enemy blew up his fortifications on Otchakoff Point, mounting 23 guns, which were assailable by our mortar vessels.”

The defences of Otchakoff were comparatively insignificant, and it was not contemplated that it could offer any protracted resistance.—The Allies are now, therefore, in the possession of the estuary of the Dnieper and Bug. The possession of the two fortresses of Kinburn and Otchakoff, and the Assemblée Nationale informs us, opens the passage of the Dnieper to the allied fleets, and consequently, the approaches to Nicolaieff and Kherson. Moreover, should the channel be too shallow for our gun boats, the occupation of Otchakoff would enable a land force to be sent against Nicolaieff.—That town, according to the Assemblée, “forms the apex of a triangle, having the mouth of the Dnieper for its basis, and Otchakoff and Kherson for its extremities.”

THE MOVEMENT IN THE CRIMEA.—The Allied troops detached to Eupatoria have received fresh reinforcements. Numerous Russian wagons appear to commence the evacuation of the northern forts of Sebastopol. The allies continue the clearance of the town and the construction of new batteries.

Crimea, Oct. 16.—General Bosquet's corps occupies the passage of Dianna, near the allies, and is not molested by the enemy. Marshal Pelissier's quarters are at Skelia. The enemy continues to augment the defences of North Sebastopol.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea, received via Germany, is to the 14th. On that day the 2nd French Corps, commanded by General Bosquet, occupied the passage of Dianna, near Alsa, and the excellent positions of Tchouliou and Choumlou, the route leading to Aitodor and the passage of Manguipkale, the heights of which, as well as those of Karman, are occupied by the Russians, to the number of 24,000. The French were engaged in fortifying the roads which lead from the valley of the Tchouliou to a distance of fourteen leagues, without meeting with the slightest resistance. It was only when the French began to retire to the heights of Baidar, on the 14th, that a Russian corps appeared disposed to attack them. Marshal Pelissier, who still had his head-quarters at Skelia, on the 13th, was making preparations to winter in the Crimea. It was believed that the autumn campaign would be closed by the capture of Bakshiserai. The Russians continue to fortify the forts to the north of Sebastopol.

From Eupatoria we learn that the British cavalry (800 sabres, under the command of Lord George Paget) have disembarked that other reinforcements had been received, and that the Russians were retreating before the advance of Sir Colin Campbell. We also learn that the allied batteries in Sebastopol opened on the fourteenth a heavy fire from cannon and mortars against forts Constantine, Catherine, and the Russian positions. They are stated to be untenable.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN THE CRIMEA.—Berlin, Oct. 24.—It is reported here that Prince Gortschakoff has represented to the Emperor Alexander that there are great difficulties in his present position, and asking for instructions as to whether he shall risk a decisive battle or evacuate the Crimea. The Emperor has thereupon sent General Benkendorff and Hackelburgh to the Crimea to make a personal inspection, and upon their report future movements depend. Rumour adds that the Czar has sprained his foot in the most serious manner, and is obliged to keep to his room.

RETURN OF FRENCH GENERALS.—The *Moniteur* says:—“General Bosquet, Mellinet, and Trochu, whose wounds are in fair way of being healed, embarked on the 18th of October, in order to return to France. Their state of health is satisfactory.”

PEREKOP TO BE BESIEGED.—It is confidently affirmed that Perekop will be besieged. A corps of 30,000 men, it is stated, is to be disembarked to the north of Perekop, while another corps is to be placed before the fortress, to invest it on the other side.

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.—According to letters from St. Petersburg, the Emperor Alexander's mind is becoming affected. He has grown exceedingly religious since his troops have been everywhere beaten, and he prays the whole day, invoking Providence to accord to him a victory. It is likewise stated that his train includes more priests than generals.

THE FLEET IN THE DNEIPEP.—St. Petersburg, Friday, October 26.—The whole of the militia has been ordered on the march to reinforce the army of the South under General Luders.

Two liners, sixteen frigates, and some gun boats have entered the Dnieper. The Czar is at present at Elizabetgratz.

THE DEFENCE OF KARS.—Trebizond, Oct.—The Russians are supposed to be preparing to attack Kars again.

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.—The Oesterreichische Correspondenz states that the Emperor Alexander has left Nicolaieff for Elisabetgrad, situated to the north of that place, and about 130 English miles from it.

FRANCE.—The health of the Empress is now better. She was playing at billiards the whole of Tuesday morning.

The following is from Marseilles:—“The embarkations for the East continue here; within a few days 10,000 men have left our port, and the local journals announce that from 3,000 to 4,000 of the 82d regiment, the artillery and the siege train, arrived from the 16th to the 17th for the same destination.”

CAPTURE OF KINBURN.—General Pelissier communicates the following information respecting the capture of Kinburn.—I have just received from General Bazaine his report of the capture of Kinburn. The Anglo-French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the allied squadron. Having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and on the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 800 metres from the works.

When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of chasseurs under cover, at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusillade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns. The field artillery played an effective part in the operation. We have taken 1,420 prisoners, including General Kolanovitch and 40 officers, with 174 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and stores. We are now in full occupation of an important position. Such are the results to the Allies of this successful expedition.



CROWN LAND NOTICE.

Crown Land Office, Oct. 31, 1855.

The right of licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1856, from Berths applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of November, instant.—Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located, or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the application for Licence.)

(“In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the Berth will be again offered for sale, excluding bids from the defaulter.”)

“All Berths within ten miles of the proposed Lines of Rail Road will be subject to the prior right of the European and North American Railway Company to take Timber or other material for the construction of the Railway.”

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|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Robert Hutchison | 3 Salmon River |
| George Salter | 2 North River |
| Robert Hutchison | 2 Gaspero |
| Robinson Crocker | 3 Barnabie's River |
| do | do |
| do | 3 Cain's River |
| John Gallagher | 2 Little river |
| George H Hart | 2 Salmon river |
| William Brown | 2 Little river |
| Richard Hutchinson | 5 Tabusintac |
| do | 8 Little S Branch, Tracadie |
| John DeCantillon | 3 Mazroll's Brook |
| George Salter | 3 Burtogon |
| John Hawes | 2 Dunganen River |
| do | 2 do |
| William J. Fraser | 2 Barn Church |
| Michael McKendrick | 2 Little S.W. Miramichi |
| Wm. S. Smith | 2 Jaquet River |

Crown Land Office, October, 1855.

The Petitions of the undersigned persons for Land under the Labour Act, (12 Vic. Cap. 4) are compiled with, subject to the Regulations dated 29 May, 1852; but no Commissioner under the said Act is to allow work to be done in payment for an unsetvayed Land, or for any Land as present in the occupation of any other person.

RESTIGOUCHE.

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|------------------|------------------|
| Thomas Blundell | John Mead |
| Neil Currie | Robert McIntosh |
| Robert Connacher | Thomas McBride |
| Neil Cook, Jr | Duncan McKinnon |
| Robert Dickie | John McIlwraith |
| James Doyle | Donald McBride |
| John Ferguson | Donald McMillan |
| Robert Hamilton | Nathaniel M'Nair |
| Patrick Meagher | John O'Neil |
| Daniel Murphy | Roderick Roberts |
| John Mullaney | Roderick Smith |
| John Morrison | |

GLOUCESTER.

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|----------------------|--------------------|
| Andrew Allain | Boyle Hill |
| Joseph Ache | Thomas Jones |
| Bernard Ache | John Jagoe |
| James Brennan | Abraham Jagoe |
| Isaiah Boudreau | John Longbert |
| Samuel Boudreau | John B Legere |
| Benoit Boudreau | Just Landry |
| Tranquille Blanchard | Ephraim Landry |
| John Burns | Pierre Landry |
| John Brophy | Isaac Landry |
| James Boyle | Romaine Legere |
| Henry Boultenhouse | Pierre Landry |
| Stephen Boultenhouse | Fabian Legere |
| Charles Boultenhouse | Zavier Legassy |
| Oliver Boultenhouse | Francis Legassy |
| Patrick Butler | Joseph Legere |
| Michael Coughlan | John Moloughny |
| Joseph Cormier, Jr. | John Morrison |
| Habade Cormier | Michael Maloney |
| Frederic Courmier | Thomas Murphy |
| John Cormier | John Murphy |
| Peter Cormier | Jeremiah Murphy |
| Thomas Cabot | Daniel Murphy |
| Lawrence Chaisson | August M'Eachern |
| Hugh Chalmers, Jr | Alexander M'Intosh |
| Michael Carroll, Jr | James M'Ewen |
| Alexander Cantly | John M'Carthy Jr |
| Joseph Coombs | Thomas M'Naughton |
| James Cormican | Jeremiah O Neal |
| Oliver Chamberlaine | Sylvanus Payne |
| Fadlan Doucet | Pierre E. Petre |
| Urban Doucet | Edvire C Petre |
| Antoine Dugay | Richard Parrott |
| John Dempsey | Richard Peters |
| Edward Ellis | John Peters Jr |
| William Forbes | William Peters |
| Michael Foley | Eloi Roy |
| Peter Grant Jr | James Roy |
| Cefroil Godin | John Q. Roy |
| John Glendinning | William Smith |
| John Glendinning Jr | Hendy Smith jr |
| John Glendinning | Timothy Savage |
| Michael Guitard | Dosites Savoy |
| Jerome Godin | Thomas Smith |
| Dominick Godin | James Wall |
| John Grant | William Welsh |
| William Hilloek | Edward P. White |
| Robert Hendry | |

NORTHUMBERLAND.

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|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Azor Betts | Fredric Martia |
| William Connelly | William McKensie |
| Hugh Deolin | John McLaughlan |
| Alexander Davidson | Edmund O'Connell |
| John Davidson | Hugh Osborne |
| William Hennessy | Joseph Ross Jr |
| Philip Hierlby | Robert Doak Robertson |
| John Keys | Roderick Ryan |
| William Murphy | John Sullivan |
| Michael Mahony | Vital Savoy |
| Dennis Mahony Jr | Michael Savoy jr |
| Joseph Martin | |

KENT.

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|------------------|------------------|
| John Allan | Alexis Collett |
| Caleb Andrews | Oliver Collett |
| Gregware Casey | Hocca Collett |
| Simon Cornea | John B Collett |
| John Cornea | Joseph Collett |
| Maguire Collett | Morris MacCarthy |
| Ezekiel Dysart | David M'Crab |
| Thomas S Douglas | Dougal M'Estbrae |
| Lewis Deloche | Dossity Richard |
| Samuel DeRoche | Maximan Richard |
| Simon Herbert | Peter Savoy |
| John Herbert | Marcel Savoy |
| Michael O'Marra | John Savoy |
| Reuben Meillet | Daniel Smith |
| Lauren Meillet | John Sullivan |
| Philip Murphy | |

JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.