this expedient, which has contributed to cause the Generals to change their plans of operations, and to attack the south, instead of north side of the city. The Russians hold the remaining ships ready to be sunk, and the crew amounting to 10,000, are added to the garrison of Sebastopol. It is said the Russians have likewise sunk ships across the Straits of Yenikale. The Allied fleets thus being comparatively useless at sea, Admiral Dundas has sent the marines on shore to join the army.

A letter in the Times suggests that the powerful iron steamer *Simoon*, which under steam is equal to a force of 4000 tons, should be employed as a steam battering ram to force a passage over the sunken ships; this expedient will probably be tried.

From present disposition of allied forces between Balaklara and Cape Chersoneer, it seems that the north side of the harbor is not invested; and that the whole of the country north of Sebastopol is evacuated by the allied forces which likely passed through it; this supposition is confirmed by a statement in despatches from Admiral Dundas, Sept. 28th, where he says that having sent the steamers *Albion* and *Vesurius* to Alma to collect the wounded Russians, and convey them under a flag of truce to Odessa, as British hospitals being full, his men were threatened by a force of 6000 Russians, and had to re-embark under cover of the ships' guns. All the allied reserves had left Varna for the Crimea. Also two French and one English regiment from Malta will occupy the Piræus.

The Russians are reported to have blown up the fortresses at Anapa and Sauchoum Kale, and sent the garrisons, 15,000 to reinforce Menschikoff.

Odessa advices of the 7th state that Menschikoff's right wing was at Bakchissarai, and his centre at Simerapol, where reinforcements from Perekop will concentrate. Osten Sacken has been at Perecop since 2d, and expected to join his force with Menschikoff's before the 15th.

The Paris *Debats* estimates the Russian force in the Crimea at 85,000, and the Allies at 90,000, including seamen.

The two Russian Generals taken at Alma were Gouikoff and Tchtchanoff; both were wounded, and one has since died. They say the Russians had but 35,000 men at Alma, considering that number was sufficient to defend the position.—Menschikoff, who was sick, sat on a chair on the heights and directed the battle. The Turks bayoneted all the wounded Russians, calling to them "Sinope." The Emperor Napoleon's new artillery was found very serviceable in the field.

On the death of St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan took chief command of the Allied army. Gen. Canrobert took St. Arnaud's place. Canrobert is considered energetic and adventurous, but as a tactitian doubtful.

There are grievous complaints that the commonest surgical requisites are totally wanting in the British army.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The Baltic part of Admiral Plumridge's squadron has joined Admiral Deschene's. The French fleet was in Kiel harbour on the 7th. The greater part of the fleet under Admirals Napier and Martin were at anchor off Revel; part were cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, and several ships were ordered to Ledsund. It is however almost certain that no operations will now be attempted.

ASIA.—Schamyl has been defeated by Prince Andronskoff, who again threatens Kais.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—Notes have been sent by France and England, to Prussia, backing that of Austria. Berlin correspondence states that the Austrian note compels the Prussian Government to declare its intention as to the maintenance of the offensive and defensive alliance with Austria. The propositions of Manteuffel, intended to preserve a good understanding, not having been favourably received, he tendered his resignation and left town, but was recalled, and returned. The King arrived, and presided at the council; all that transpired of the deliberations was that Manteuffel withdrew his resignation; that conciliatory declarations are to be addressed to the Cabinet at Vienna, and that eventually Prussia is to adopt a policy in accordance with that of Austria.

FRANCE.—The recent mammoth lie of the fall of Sebastopol is traced to the Paris Bourse. The Emperor has ordered an investigation, and says he will punish with severity whoever is proved guilty. The correspondent of the Journal of Smyrna is implicated.

The British Ambassador has notified the official condolences of the English Government to France, on the death of Marshal St. Arnaud.

The Moniteur publishes letters from St. Arnaud, showing that the brave old man was aware of his approaching death, and was ready to meet it. His malady was a disease of the heart. His remains arrived at Marseilles on the 10th, and were received with all honors. An Imperial decree orders that he shall be buried in the Invalides, with a public funeral.

RUSSIA.—A fire at Memel, Oct. 5th, destroyed property to the value of 5,000,000 thalers.

LATEST.

The Anglo-French note to Prussia was very energetic, it called on Prussia to decide for or against the Western powers. The Prince of Prussia is favorable to an alliance. Wasimmonzy is sent on a special mission to Vienna, and expectation now is that Prussia will declare its policy identical with Austria.

The London *Globe* says that a conference is assembled on the Continent, which is without precedent. Acting, as we understand it, under the directions of the President of the United States, the ambassadors of that country are assembled to exchange information, and to consult and report to their Government on the state of affairs on the Continent. Ameridan trade is carried to every part of the world, and the Conference has in view the due protection and advancement of those interests in any new arrangement of treaties that may be made in Europe. Mr. Buchannan left London on Saturday, and he had already been met by the American ministers from Paris and Madrid.

A national subscription has been set on foot in England for the wounded soldiers and sailors.

General Sir Gordon Drummond is dead—he served against America in the last year.

The "Queen of the South" arrived from Australia with £147,000 gold. £1000 has been subscribed in Australia to present Smith OBrien with a gold vase.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—*Breadstuffs.*—Stocks in the ports are reported small, and farmers are rather holding back their crops. The market for Wheat and Flour, has been consequently very firm, at an advance of 1s. 8d. on Flour, and 4d. on Wheat. Corn dull, and tending lower. Western Canal Flour 31s to 32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 34s to 35s; Cannada 32s to 33s. White Wheat 9s 6d to 10s; red 8s 6d to 9s 6d. White and yellow Corn 38s to 39s; mixed 37s 6d. Baring & Bros. report Money without much change, at 4½ per cent. for short dates.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1854.

THE GOVERNMENT.

THE LEGISLATURE has now been nearly a fortnight in Session; and although called together on a special occasion, of an urgent and important nature, no public business has as yet been transacted. The whole time of the House of Assembly has hitherto been occupied, in a party struggle for place and power; the Opposition having felt themselves strong enough to attack the Government; and having after a whole week's wordy contest, succeeded in defeating it, by a majority of 27 to 12. The consequence has been, that all the members of the Executive Council have resigned; and His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, has therefore called upon Mr. Fisher, the Leader of the Opposition, to form a new Government. This Mr. Fisher finds it difficult to do; the various parties in opposition being as yet unable to agree, as to who shall compose the new Government. In the mean time, the public business is at a stand; and the Special Session, called to discuss a peculiarly important measure, is necessarily idle, although daily costing the country a vast expense for nothing. We consider this party movement to have been injudicious and premature; several of the members concerned in it are actually not yet secure of their right to sit in the House at all; petitions against their return being now pending—the consideration of which has been postponed till the next general Session; and we think, therefore, that such movements ought to have been also deferred, till the right to set them going had been secured. Until the *thirteen* scrutinies now before the House are decided, the election of thirteen of the members is doubtful; and if any of those thirteen should hereafter be ousted, *their* acts and votes in the party struggle of last week cannot be considered as representing the opinions of the people, or of any particular constituency.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—It is at length the melancholy duty of the public press, to record the final extinguishment of all hope, as to the fate of the long missing Arctic expedition under this gallant commander. Dr. Rae, who has long been engaged in over-land researches on the subject, has recently obtained such information from the Esquimaux, and received from them so many relics of the lost, as to prove indubitably, that the whole crews of both vessels, (the Erebus and Terror), perished by starvation, in the spring of 1850, near Back's "Great Fish River," while travelling over land, after their ships had been crushed in the ice. Mr. Rae purchased from the Esquimaux, a number of articles of plate, chests, &c, which had been found where the dead bodies of the unfortunate adventurers were discovered; most of which bore the initials of their owners, and on one (a small silver plate,) was engraved. "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B." Dr. Rae has communicated the whole particulars in an interesting letter to Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company; which we will publish in our next paper.

The expedition of Sir John Franklin consisted of two vessels, the Erebus and Terror, the former being manned by 70 men, officers and crew, and the latter by 68. Total 138 men all told. The vessels were officered as follows:

The Erebus.—Sir John Franklin, Captain; James Fitzjames, Com'dr.; Graham Gore, Hon. T. D. LeVesconte, and Jas. Wm. Fairholme, Lts.

The Terror.—Richard Crozier, Captain; Edward Little, Geo. H. Hodgson, and John Irving, Lieuts.

The public will deeply sympathise with the surviving relatives of the lost navigators; and especially with the bereaved Lady Franklin, whose sanguine faith, indomitable energy and devoted affection have for long years so heroically and hopefully struggled with fate, at the sacrifice of fortune and resources; but with firm belief in finally welcoming home in safety her beloved husband. This hope will now be cruelly and for ever destroyed; and the whole British people will heartily sympathise and condole with the distinguished Lady, who is thus left desolate and bereaved.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, between three and four o'clock, Mr. Ritchey's Tannery and a number of adjoining small buildings, situated between St. Patrick and Brussel streets, were destroyed by fire; which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. The locality is one of the filthiest in the City, and was a favourite seat of Cholera last summer. Pigs abound there, in spite of the penalties *threatened* by the Board of Health.

FIRE, FILTH, AND CHOLERA.—That the fell destroyer, Cholera, should have raged so fiercely in St. Patrick-street, during its late fearful visitation, can now be no matter of astonishment. A visit to the scene of the fire of Friday night last, (in the rear of that street, northward,) will convince the most sceptical. On Saturday morning, we explored the filthy locality; and were amazed and disgusted at what we witnessed. We had imagined, that the recent efforts of the Board of Health had purged our City of all such plague-spots, and compelled our Citizens to preserve at least some semblance of sanitary prudence. But this inspection woefully undeceived us. *The neighbourhood of the recent fire is the chosen locality of Butchers; slaughter-houses* and *piggeries* are its especial characteristics; and filth of every kind poisons the air, and breeds infectious exhalations for the general benefit of our Citizens.—We observed cart loads of *animal intestines* and other offal from the slaughter-houses, exposed and rotting *in the open air*; droves of *pigs* routing and wallowing amongst them; and we were assured by the neighbours, that the surrounding tenements were overflowing with ordure and pestilential filth; and that it might have been considered a blessing to the community, if the ravages of the fire had extended much farther than they did! We have a Board of Health, armed with full power and authority; and yet we discover in our very midst, surrounded by human dwellings and a dense population, and on the very locality where Cholera so lately raged with its greatest virulence, the foulest abominations, the most pestilental nuisances; the very creators and feeders of that terrible plague! Is it not time, then, for our Citizens to demand with one voice, that slaughter-houses and piggeries shall no longer be tolerated within the limits of the City; and that such localities as St. Patrick-street shall be purged and purified at all hazards? What will improved sewerage and water avail us, if such foulness on the surface of the ground and in the open air is permitted to continue?

ENGLAND'S BATTTES BY SEA AND LAND.—We have received through Mr. Hunter, the agent in this city, part three of this new and interesting work, which is got up in the most beautiful style, and is fully equal to any of its contemporaries in Literature and Fine Arts. This number is embellished with two excellent copper-plate engravings, the first being a portrait of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British Army in the East, and the second a sketch of the Bombardment of Odessa. We are glad to learn that the Work receives an extensive patronage in this city. It can be had at the Agency, over Kemp, Adams & Co., Market Square. Price only 1s. 3d.

THE WEATHER.—During the last week, the weather has been astonishingly mild and pleasant for the season; the closing week of October having been as warm as it usually is in June. Yesterday we had a fog, and slight showers of rain; to-day it is raining, with a mild temperature.—Everything indicates an open fall.

☞ The following is the division on Mr. Fisher's "Want of Confidence," resolution:—

For the Amendment—Fisher, Brown, Ritchie, Johnson, Smith, Harding, Tilley, Macpherson, Hatheway, Steedman, Landry, McAdam, Gilmor, Connell, English, Tibbits, Lunt, Ferris, Ryan, McClelan, Stevens, Cutler, McPhelim, Sutton, McNaughton, End, Botsford—27.

Against the Amendment—Street, Partelow, Wilmot, Gray, Hayward, Montgomery, Taylor, Gilbert, McLeod, Boyd, Purdy, Rice—12.

Kerr absent. The Speaker (Mr. Hanington) in the chair.

MRS. KROLLMAN'S CONCERTS have been well and fashionably attended, and her exquisite singing has given great satisfaction. On Friday evening, the house was crowded to excess. This accomplished *artiste* will give another Concert this evening, which will probably be the last which our Citizens will have the pleasure of listening to the present season.—*New Bruns.*

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The English Book of Heraldry describes the crest of Sir John Franklin precisely as the No. 5 described by Dr. Rae, and No. 4 crest and motto as that of Lieut. Fairholme, of the Expedition. The initials on the forks were those of H. D. S. Goodsie, Assistant Surgeon and A. McDonald, Surgeon of the Expedition.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The London Times has a long and very elaborate article on the new treaty. The opening paragraph is as follows;

"Few events of this year, even though the list should include a brilliant victory, will leave greater occasions for true and permanent satisfaction than the completion of what is termed the Reciprocity Treaty between this country and the United States. A copy of this document we yesterday published, and though its terms and provisions may have appeared uninteresting enough to the general reader, it is scarcely possible to overrate the promise of so wise and politic a convention. In place of a source of discord and collision we obtain a source of amity and good will; in place of temptations to strife, we acquire additional securities for peace; and questions have at length been advantageously settled which have for years engendered uneasiness, and might at any moment have occasioned war."

We also copy the concluding sentence of the article. The Times says the withdrawal of the naval force from the fishing grounds is "a pledge of confirmed cordiality between Great Britain and America." It adds:

"That such cordiality may long continue must be the wish of all those who desire the peace and progress of the world; nor could any step be taken more judiciously with a view to such an end than that exemplified in the treaty just concluded."

☞ Subscribers in the Northern part of the City and Portland, who do not receive their papers to-day, will oblige by sending to the office, the boy who delivers them being sick.

FLOUR DUTY.—A despatch to the News Room states that a bill is to be brought in to repeal the duty on Flour.—[Courier.

Nothing special has, or indeed could have transpired in the Legislative Council thus far during the present session; except that the resignation of the Hon Mr. Brown, and the accession of the Hon. Dr. Gordon, have been officially announced by the President. Dr. Gordon has taken the oaths, and his seat in the council.—*F. Reporter.*

QUEBEC, Oct. 25.—In the House of Assembly to day the second reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularization bill was carried by a vote of 93 to 15. If all the members had been present the vote would have stood 114 to 16.

BERMUDA.—Colonel Freeman Murray has assumed the government of Bermuda. The Legislature granted £111 2s. 2d to Colonel Williams, the administrator of the government previously, for his services, being at the rate of £256 per annum!

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The ship South Carolina, which arrived this morning from Rotterdam, had 50 deaths by cholera among her passengers on the voyage.

Some startling cases of sudden deaths by cholera, superinduced by eating oysters, are transpiring in this city. Three of these cases are reported in this afternoon's papers, viz. John H. Cornell, Cashier of the Mechanics Bank: Jas Foster, Jr., agent of the Dramatic Line of Packets, and Morris M. Davidson, Counsellor at Law, all of whom died after only a few hours sickness. Rumors are current of numerous persons being sick with cholera from the above cause.

COMMODORE PERRY.—We learn from a private source that this gallant officer, who has executed his commission to Japan with such remarkable discretion and success, was to leave China by the overland route on the 11th of this month, and that he expects to reach this city about the middle of January. The steamers Mississippi and Susquehanna were to leave for home last month, as also the storeships Lexington, Supply and Southampton—[N. Y. Courier.

The Germans in New York City are estimated at 80,000 at least.

It has been found at the Post Office Department, that sixty per cent. of the letters which now pass through the mails are prepaid.

[illegible] plead, and a verdict was rendered against his client. One of the witnesses came to him and said, "Mr. Webster, if I had thought we should have lost the case, I might have testified a great deal more than I did." "It is of no consequence," said the lawyer, "the Jury did not believe a word you said."

The Countess of Errol, who followed the Earl her husband, and shared his fate, is said to have made herself most useful during the campaign in the East.—[She is a daughter of Major General Gore, of Halifax.]

Lady Raglan, with the Misses Somerset, landed at Dover on Wednesday, from the Continent; a large concourse of persons assembled on the pier, and gave Lady Raglan three hearty cheers as she landed.

The 14th of September has become memorable—First, for the retreat of the Russian army from Moscow, and the entry of the French into the city, when it was burnt, in 1812; second for the Death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852; third, for the debarkation of the Allied Forces in the Crimea, in 1854.

A society has recently been formed, under the auspices of the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Manchester, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen, for the purpose of exploring Central Africa, with a view to its evangelisation.

Count Rossi, married in 1838 to the Duchess of Lucca, daughter of the Duke Louis I. of Parma, and mother-in-law of the present King of Saxony, has died suddenly of cholera at Venice.

The following officess are among the killed in the Crimea:—7th Regiment, Captains Hare and Monck; 19th, Lieut. Marlon, Ensign Stockwell; 23d, Col. Chester, Captains Sir W. Young, Evans, Winn, Connelly, Lieuts. Radcliffe, Strather, Butler, Applehaite; 33d, Lieuts. Montague and Worthington; 55th, Major Rose, Capt. Sharp; 95th, Capt. Eddington, Lieut. Eddington, (brothers), Capt. Donhall, Lieuts. Rowhill, Ringley, Bray, Cook; Royal Artillery, Capt. Dew, Lieut. Walsham.

The late Marshal St. Arnaud sent by the Fury the stone on the shore of Old Fort on which he first placed his foot on landing on the coast of Crim Tartary, and also a flower which he plucked near the beach. These he had sent to his daughter, Mdme. Payseyan, as *souvenirs*, to supply the place of letters.

After the battle of the Alma, the carriage of Menschikoff was taken, together with his private correspondence and about 50,000 francs, by the French.

The Czar has engaged a young Prussian artist to paint for him the "Battle of Navarin," for which 10,000 dollars are to be paid,

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The London Gazette of the 8th, contained Lord Raglan's despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, containing his account of the sanguinary battles of the 20th, on the banks of the Alma, of which the following is the material part:

Head Quarters, Katscha River, Sept. 23, '54.

My Lord Duke.—I have the honor to inform your grace that the allied troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant; and I have great satisfaction in adding that they succeeded in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning, and in establishing themselves upon it.

The English and French armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouacked for the night on the left Bank of the river Bulganac, the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of light cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of dragoons and Cosaques with artillery.

On this, the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of her Majesty's cavalry.

It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action.

Our loss amounted to only four men wounded.

The day's march had been most wearisome, and under a burning sun, the want of water, until we reached the magnificent but welcome stream of the Bulganac, made it to be severely felt.

Both armies moved towards the Alma the following morning, and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assail the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea, and immediately above it, and that the remainder of the French divisions should move up the heights in their front, whilst the English army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position.

[Here follows a detailed description of the position of the enemy, which was on the left bank of the river Alma, crossing the road leading to Sebastopol at a distance of two and a half miles from the sea. The ground was high and the enemy's length of line two miles. The river was in general fordable, but its banks were rugged, and in general steep. In front of the position of the enemy, on the right bank of the Alma, and 200 yards from it was the village of Boulіouk. On the right a little retired was a powerful covered battery, and half way down the heights was a trench of some hundred yards, and at the prominent points on the heights artillery were posted to command the passage of the river. On the summit were posted the reserve of the enemy's troops, the whole supposed to number 45 to 50,000 men.—The order of the advance of the allied army is then detailed.]

On approaching to near the fire of the guns, which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place, when the village of Boulіouk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams' brigade, part of De Lacy Evans' division, had, in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right, under a sharp fire, whilst his first brigade under Major-General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brig-General Adams crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their position, with the utmost gallantry and steadiness.

In the meanwhile, the light division, under Sir Geo. Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles, and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendered every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly an impossibility. Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages.

In this difficult operation he nevertheless persevered, and the 1st brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier-General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the rifle brigade, under Major Norcott, who promises to be a distinguished officer of the light troops.

The heavy fire of grape and musketry, however, to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the 7th, 23d and 33d regiments, obliged this brigade partially to relinquish its hold.

By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support, and a brilliant advance of the brigade of foot guards under Major-General Bentinck drove the enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work.

The highland brigade, under Major General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left, and in co-operation with the guards; and Major General Pennefather's brigade, which had been connected with the right of the light division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken so much pains to defend and secure.

The 95th regiment immediately on the right of the royal fusileers in the advance, suffered equally with that corps an immense loss.

The aid of the royal artillery in these operations was most effectual. The exertions of the field-officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day.

Lieutenant General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance, and Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank.

The nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of the cavalry under the Earl of Lucan; but they succeeded in taking some prisoners at the close of the battle.

In the detail of these operations, which I have gone into as far as the space of a despatch would allow, your grace will perceive that the services in which the general and other officers of the army were engaged were of no ordinary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting them for your grace's most favorable consideration.

[Here follows a hearty commendation of the efficient services and gallantry of the several officers in command, and those of the staff, including Brig-General Tylden and Major Wellesley, who had subsequently to the battle died of cholera.—Lord Ragian regrets the misfortune by which Lieut. Col. Lagoudre, who was attached to his head-quarters by the Emperor of the French, fell into the hands of the enemy, on the 19th, while returning from the Division of Prince Napoleon, whither he had gone at the request of Lord Raglan as the bearer of a communication. The despatch represents the conduct of the troops as admirable in submitting without a murmer to their privations and fatigue, and their conduct in the field, and commends in high terms the assiduity of the officers and men of the navy in the assistance rendered by them on every occasion, and particularly in their relief of the wounded.]

The despatch closes as follows:—

I enclose the return of killed and wounded. It is I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice.

I cannot venture to estimate the amount of the Russian loss. I believe it to have been great and such is the report in the country.

The number of prisoners who are not hurt is small, but the wounded amounted to 800 or 900. Two general officers, Major-Generals Karganoff and Schokanoff, fell into our hands. The former is very badly wounded.

I will not attempt to describe the movements of the French army; they will be done by an abler hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful; and that under the guidance of their distinguished commander, Marshal St. Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardour for the attack, and the high military qualities for which they are so framed.

This despatch will be delivered to your grace by Major Lord Burghersh, who is capable of affording you the fullest information, and whom I beg to recommend to your especial notice.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

THE BATTLE OF ALMA.—The Guards on the right of the Light Division, and the Brigade of Highlanders were storming the heights on the left. Their line was almost as regular as though they were in Hyde-park. Suddenly a tornado of round and grape rushed through from the terrible battery, and a roar of musketry from behind thinned their front ranks by dozens. It was evident that we were just able to contend against the Russians, favored as they were, by a great position. At this very time an immense mass of Russian infantry were seen moving down toward the battery. They halted. It was the crisis of the day. Sharp, angular and solid, they looked as if they were cut out of the solid rock. It was beyond all doubt, that if our infantry, harrassed and thinned as they were, got into the battery, they would have to encounter again a formidable fire, which they were but ill calculated to bear.

Lord Raglan saw the difficulties of the situation. He asked if it would be possible to get a couple of guns to bear on these masses. The reply was "Yes," and an artillery officer, whose name I do not know, brought up two guns to fire on the Russian squares. The first shot missed, but the next, and the next, cut through the ranks so cleanly, and so keenly, that a clear lane could be seen for a moment through the square. After a few rounds the square became broken, wavered to and fro, broke, and fled over the brow of the hill, leaving behind it six or seven distinct lines of dead, lying as close as possible to each other, marking the passage of the fatal messengers.—This act relieved our infantry of a deadly incubus, and they continued their magnificent and fearless progress up the hills. The Duke encouraged his men by voice and example, and proved himself worthy of his proud command and of the royal race from which he comes.

"Highlanders," said Sir Colin Campbell, ere they came to the charge, "Don't pull a trigger till you're within a yard of the Russians!" They charged, and well they obeyed the chieftain's wish; Sir Colin had his horse shot under him, but his men took the battery by a bound. The Russians rushed out, and left multitudes of dead behind them. The Guards had stormed the right of the battery ere the Highlanders got into the left, and it is said that the Scots Fusileer Guards were the first to enter. The Second and Light Division crowned the heights. The French turned the guns on the hill against the flying masses, which the cavalry in vain tried to cover. A few faint struggles from the scattered infantry, a few rounds of cannon and musketry, and the enemy fled to the Southeast, leaving three generals, three guns, 700 prisoners and 4000 wounded behind them. The battle of Alma was won. It was won with a loss of nearly 3000 killed and wounded on our side. The Russian's retreat was covered by their cavalry, but if we had an adequate cavalry force we could have captured many guns and mutitudes of prisoners.

The list of officers killed and wounded is long, numbering 26 killed, and 73 wounded. Of Sergeants and Drummers there were 28 killed and 112 wounded, and of rank and file 360 killed, and 1359 wounded; making the total of killed and wounded 1988. Horses killed, 26.

There is a letter of Marshal St. Arnaud to the Emperor Louis Napoleon, describing the action, under date of Sept. 21. He estimates the force of Prince Menschikoff at 40,000 bayonets. The Marshal says that he came into operation at 6 o'clock in the morning, with the division of Gen. Bosquet, reinforced by eight Turkish battalions, which turned the left of the Russians, and some of their batteries, which movement decided the success of the day. He had arranged that the English should turn the right of the enemy in the same way, but they did not arrive in line until half-past 10 o'clock. He adds "they bravely made up for the delay." At half-past 12, the allied army, occupying an extent of more than a league, arrived on the Alma, and was received by a terrible fire from the tirailleurs. The Alma was crossed at double quick time. Prince Napoleon, at the head of his division, took the village of Alma, under the fire of the Russian batteries, "showing himself worthy of the great name he bears."—At the foot of the heights a real battle began along the whole line. At half past 4 the French were every where victorious. On the left the English met with large masses of the enemy, and with many difficulties. They attacked the Russian positions in admirable order, under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove them off. "The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity." In the midst of cannon and musket shot, he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights, and the artillery opened its fire, and the flight of the Russians became a complete route. For want of Cavalry, the Faench were unable to pursue. At 6 o'clock the allied armies encamped on the bivouac of the Russians. The Marshal's tent was pitched on the spot occupied by that of Prince Menschikoff on the preceding night. Gen. Canrobert, to whom, he says, *belongs* part of the honor of the day, was slightly wounded, and Gen. Thomason severely. The Russians lost, he says, about 5000 men.

There is also a despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud to the Secretary of War, describing the action more in detail. In this despatch he says that deserters estimate the loss of the Russians at 6000, and that their army divided; the right wing withdrawing towards Belbeck, and the left towards Buchiserai.

There are alse several despatches from Vice Admiral Dundas. He says that he sent to the assistance of the wounded of the army 600 seamen and marines, with all the medical men, except one in each ship, and also boats to convey them on board the transports, to be sent to the Bosphorus. In his second despatch dated Sept. 23, he says that the Vulcan and Andes had sailed, with 800 wounded and sick for Constantinople, and that the Orinoco and Columbus would follow with 900, including 70 or 80 Russians.

The Admiral encloses memoranda of observations of Capt. Jones of steamer Sampson, taken off the harbor of Sebastopol. He reports the erection of batteries on both sides of the port, one of them with heavy guns of a range of 4000 yards as was proved by two shots having passed over the Sampson, when nearly at that distance. He also described a number of ships, three deckers, two deckers and frigates, some of them with top gallant masts on deck, and sails unbent, moored across the harbour. In a subsequent despatch dated Sept. 24, he reports that the same afternoon, on the appearanco of the allied fleets in sight of Sebastopol, the whole of the vessels moored across the harbour were sunk by the Russians, leaving their masts more or less above water, and I went last evening to the mouth of the harbour to assure myself of this singular event.

Capt. Drummond has examined the harbor this morning, and reports that the lower mast-heads of the ships are generally above water; that the passage is closed, except, perhaps, a small space near the shoal of the north Battery, and the double booms inside are thus rendered more secure.

Eight sail of the line are moored east and west, inside of the booms, and three of these ships are heeled over to give their guns more elevation to sweep over the land to the northward.

The Admiral adds that the armies were about to take up a position south of Sebastopol, and that the fleets would meet them there.

A despatch from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at Constantinople was received in London, by telegraph from Belgrade, on the 7th, announcing the arrival of news from the Crimea to the 29th, stating that it was supposed Prince Menschikoff had returned to Sebastopol, and that the allies were on the point of commencing the siege.

A despatch from Gen. Canrobert, dated at Balaclava, Sept. 28, states that Marchal St. Arnaud was seriously ill, and had handed over to him the command of the army. He adds that the enemy had not shown himself since the battle of the Alma. Gen. C. was about to march on that evening towards Sebastopol, and he proposed as soon as he should be established on the heights which command that city to take measurees for receiving his provisions and siege guns from Cape Chersonese which is southerly of the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopal. A subsequent despatch says that 6000 of the allied troops had taken possession of Cape Chersonese.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.—*Paris, Oct. 12.*—An Imperial decree orders that the funeral of Marshal St Arnaud shall take place at the public expense. The ceremony will take place at the Invalides, and his remains will be deposited in the vaults of that church. The Paris papers state that the English Government will send a small detatchment of the Guards to be present at the funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud.

The Morning Chronicle of the 13th says—

There is evidence of an unfavorable pressure upon the money market, which if continued, will tend to destroy the hope which an abundant harvest is eminently calculated to promote. It appears that parties who have, during the shutting of the transfer books, obtained advances from the Bank of England on the deposit of stock, have experienced some difficulty in repaying the loans so obtained, and in consequence bank notes have been much wanted. For commercial purposes, also, the demand for discount has increased, and has become more urgent by reason of the recent failures, and the fear of further disasters.—This feeling of apprehension has, unfortunately, become too apparent, and a gloomy feeling now prevails, which cannot be otherwise than hurtful to general credit.

There had been considerable imports of specie during the week—the largest amount being from New York. The Queen of the South, from Australia, arrived at Southampton on the 13th, bringing £147,347 in specie, 60,274 ounces of gold dust. The Severn from Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro brought £16,122.

Three per cent. consols closed on the 13th at 95¼ to ½.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England, according to the return of Oct. 7, was £12,952,456, it being a decrease since the preceding return of £107,414. Notes in circulation £19,959,015; public deposites £5,786,582; other deposites £9,598,807.

The returns of the Quarter's revenue to the 10th inst. had been published, showing an increase of £580,188 in the income of the quarter, and £16,580 in that of the year. The receipts of ordinary revenue for the quarter amounted to £15,502,509, and for the year to £53,926,072. Of the latter amount £6,972,093 were derived from the property tax, it being an increase of £854,190 over the amount from the same source in the preceding year. The amount received from customs was £20,193,641, being a decrease of £509,407.

Queen Victoria, with Prince Albert and the Royal family left the royal residence of Balmoral, in Scotland, on their return to England, on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., and arrived at Holyrood, Edinburgh, the same evening. They arrived at Bauchon, the terminus of the Dee-side railway, at half-past twelve o'clock, whence they proceeded by railway, by way of Stonehaven, Perth, and Larhent, a distance by railway of 176 miles. On Friday morning, they proceeded by railway, by way of Newcastle, where they arrived at two o'clock, and thence to Hull, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation, and by the Directors of the North Eastern Railway, and were conducted to the station hotel, where the Queen received addresses. On Saturday morning, after driving through the principal streets of Hull, the party would embark on board the steam yacht Fairy, and proceed to the Isle of Wight.

A royal proclamation appeared in the London Gazette on the evening of the 13th, announcing the appointment of a large commission for regulating the collection and management of a patriotic fund for the relief of the widows or orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines killed or dying in active service in the present war. The Queen headed the subscription with £1000, and £500 were subscribed by Prince Albert. The Duke of Wellington had promised a subscription of £500.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon, with the Empress, left Paris on the 13th, on an excursion by the Northern Railway to Amiens, and returned on the same day.

Four Days Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The Pacific arrived, with Liverpool dates to 19th. There is absolutely no news from the seat of war, the despatches sent as they are, being all conflicting. It is, however, authentic that up to the 9th nothing had been accomplished.

The allies now number 90,000 men in the Crimea. They occupy a strong position South of Sebastopol, and have all their seige apparatus landed. Menschikoff continues to hold the field North of Sebastopol, with 30,000 men, expecting a reinforcement of 30,000 more.

Flour up 3s. Wheat 6d. Corn firm. Consols 95.

FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The following letter, though it adds little or nothing to our previous stock of information in regard to the fate of the expedition of Sir John Franklin, is a pleasing testimonial of the gratitude awakened in the bosoms of the British public by the efforts of one of our liberal-minded citizens to rescue the survivors of that expedition, if any, from an untimely death. Believing that the letter would be read with interest and satisfaction by others than the gentleman to whom it was addressed, we asked and obtained permission to insert it in our columns. Sir George Simpson, it will be remembered, is Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company:—

Hudson's Bay House, Lachine, Oct. 20th, '54.

SIR;—The generous efforts which you have made to render assistance to, or ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions in the Arctic Seas, are evidence of the deep interest you feel in the subject. I therefore, although personally unknown to you, hasten to communicate to you the first authentic intelligence that has yet been received of the missing Expedition, conveyed in a letter addressed to me by Dr. Rae, the Arctic Explorer, dated from York Factory, Hudson's Bay, 4th August, (say September,) and transmitted via Red River Settlement, wherein he announces his own return from the Arctic Coast, where he passed last winter, and details the melancholy information derived from the Esquimaux of the death by starvation, after having been reduced to the last dire extremity of cannibalism, of a party of fifty whites, at or near the outlet of Back's (Great Fish) River, in the Spring of 1850. This information is no mere rumour, but is confirmed by the purchase from the natives of various articles of European manufacture, which were in the possession of the unfortunate party, among which are spoons, &c., with crests and marks that identify the owners as part of Sir John Franklin's Expedition—one article having his own name upon it.

The enclosed cutting from the Montreal Herald, contains a copy of Dr. Rae's Report, which I have lost no time in having published, knowing the deep anxiety felt respecting the lost Expedition in all parts of Christendom. With assurance of my esteem and regard, I remain, Sir, your very obedient faithful servant, G. SIMPSON.

H. GRINNELL, Esq., New York.

LITERATURE.

☞ BOOKS RECEIVED, (through Messrs J. & A. McMillan,) from the publishers, Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, and to be noticed next week:—

I. "THE ELEMENTS OF INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.—By FRANCIS WAYLAND, President of Brown University," &c.

II. "THE INEBRIATE'S HUT:—or the first fruits of the Maine Law.—By Mrs. S. A. SOUTHWORTH." B.

Holloway's Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of Palpitation of the heart.—Professor Holloway had the pleasure of receiving the following letter, dated March 17th, 1854.—"Dear Doctor,—Your Pills are entirely good; a few years ago I was under the treatment of Dr.———, of this city, I suffered with the palpitation of the heart to so great an extent that I was frequently obliged to abstain from any kind of exercise, mental or bodily, for weeks together. A short time since, I was seized with violent sickness and spitting of blood; I, of course, went to my old friend, but finding him out, I went into a Store in this City, and seeing several boxes of your Pills, I purchased one, took a few doses, and the result was very favourable, by persevering with them, I am entirely cured, and have to thank you for now enjoying good health.
J. BAKER, Launceston, V. D. L.

The renowned Dr. Gattiker of Zurich, has effected the most successful cure of cancer of the stomach without medicine; the learned Dr. writes as follows:
Zurich, 3 September, 1854.
I have tried Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz.: CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect, not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in cancer of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all com-