

[illegible]

"Tide-water."—The water was low here, and the boats were quickly submerged to the mast, but it was impossible to hold it longer or otherwise of the infernal fire which deluged the town. The troops have passed over to the north side, many repeating aim at every hostile mark by the enemy. A number of men in the harbor and we think it impossible to expel them. The enemy will find in Sebastopol nothing but blood-stained ruins.

RUSSIAN SHIPS DESTROYED AT SEBASTOPOL.

The following is a statement of the Russian fleet destroyed previous to the invasion of the Crimea by the allies. It consisted of the following ships:—

Ships of the line.—Twelve Arcturion, 126; Tauris, 120; Three Saints, 120; Grand Duke Constantine, 120; Vladimir, 120; Sevastopol, 84; Three Brestchaks, 84; The Admiral, 74; The Geyser, 74; Gabriel, 81; Rongovs Maria, 84; Tchichmev, 92.

Frigates.—Cagut, 60; Kouleika, 60; Kavarna, 60; Medea, 60.

Corvettes and Brig.—Olympos, 18; Pyrius, 16; Polykarp, 16; Thetys, 20; Zetes, 20.

Screwed Vessels.—The Nearch, Skellie, Oksana, Brolik, Zashkova, Lugansk, Smuglink, 11 transports and 64 gunboats.

Scaumers, 12—6 large, and 6 small. Amongst these are the Nevozhitski and Orlov nosets, which were remarkable for their power and the range of their guns.

In all, 103 sail, mounting 2,700 guns.

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PUBLIC MEETING.

Friday last being the day appointed for a Public Meeting in aid of the Cause of the Affair of Schomburgk, the City presented a scene of the most lively and animated character. The Great Day has arrived, the gathering was vast, and in order to allow our women to participate in the general activity, the ladies of our Association, with many others, were present.

At our usual time, and consequently were unable to give a detailed account of the proceedings. The description has, however, been the subject of the Friday papers, and has left no room for doubt as to the magnitude of the gathering, and the fact that the people of this city are in sympathy with the cause of the African race.

It was a beautiful day, and the New York Herald says that it was the day that broke the ice of the winter of Republicanism—except all notions of conservatism—no man dares the least of Republicanism both north and south in all the nation's splendor.

There appears to be no dissenting voice to the acknowledgement of British wrongs and British slavery. All demonstrations, all efforts, all plans, without exception, combine to increase the sympathy of the people, and so that we directed to the king of the two great civilized nations of the earth, sending poverty and misery from the houses that contained British blood, but plighted with the dew of pity, and rarely sweetened with justice for the nation to which they the Senate belong. If my doubts ever existed as to the loyalty and the devoted attachment of this Pro-

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pleasures and luxuries; while warships on our coast were busy with the capture of the islands, the security of the soldiers in these strongholds must have increased a chance of surprise; and the instant occupation of the world, and the destruction of the Russian fleet, in the hands of the Russians, however, did not passively allow their enemy to enjoy his new possession. They had no sooner been driven out than they attacked the French with the energy of despair, and the Zouaves and Chasseurs found themselves surrounded by the Russian troops of Malakof. They fought with all the energy of pride and success, and for a considerable time kept up an unequal struggle against superior numbers. The Russians trusted more to stones and missiles of that nature than their muskets, and from the summit of the traverses they hurled all kinds of miscellaneous articles, such as stones, beams, and iron, old shoes, and shovels. The French, short of ammunition, replied with the same weapons, varying their resistance by rushes at the point of the bayonet. They were giving away, however, before the advancing Russians, discouraged by intelligence of the impending failure at the Redan and Black Walls; but at a critical moment, the support of the British came, and they renewed the work on all sides. The Imperial Guard, consisting of Grenadiers and Zouaves, entered into the Malakof, and commenced a desperate conflict, hand-to-hand, amongst the labyrinth windings of

FUTURE OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Globe* Paris correspondent, writing on Sunday evening, says—"It is expected that a portion of the army will be left in the Crimea to support the operations in the quarters of the other besieging forces. Elsewhere the bad weather sets in it is stated that the enemy will be vigorously attacked on the Tchernaya attacking the Russians in front, while an army of some sixty thousand men to be embarked at Kamiesch or Perekop, and landed a little north of the Belbeke, will simultaneously against their flank. The enemy will thus be caught, as it were, between two fires, and no doubt is entertained as to the result. Such is, in two words, the plan which is reported to have been adopted; but although to non-professionals it appears extremely plausible, Marshal Pellissier and General Simpson are so well aware of the necessity of keeping all their forces moving, that they are not likely to have been inclined to question the authenticity of this report. But although the mode in which hostilities will be carried on may not be known, that the enemy is to be vigorously attacked, and without loss of time, is beyond doubt, and the nature of the preparations making here leads one to suppose that the allied general will be operating in the rear. The direct, direct, indirect, shells, etc.

A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers, and the King of Greece, on account of the latter's Russian propensities.

Bank of England has still advanced its rate of discount 5% per cent.

A steamer arrived at Liverpool on Saturday.

The Allies had mounted a large number of mortars at Schmalstadt, preparatory to bombarding the north side.

Danish Constitution has been promulgated at Copenhagen. Prince Ferdinand having refused his signature was dismissed from the government of Zealand.

The Prince had captured a Turkish army at Kars with prisoners for the garrison, with 100 horses and 200 men.

The Revenue returns of Great Britain show an increase of nearly £8,500,000 stig, owing chiefly to the income tax.

Kars still holds out, but its provisions were nearly exhausted; it is anticipated, however, that the snow would compel the Russians to retire.

Gutschkoff admits the loss of 500 to 1000 men for 30 days previous to the termination of the siege; but he says in conclusion "We are now free, and a new war commences."

A letter from Revel estimated the Russian military losses in that part of the Baltic.

tion to the British Government, the entrance of this party must have dispelled the delusion; and the fact is remembered that the British Government, in the course of the war, was not only not alarmed, but encouraged by the cowardly and slavish spirit of the people of this land of liberty have given cause to lay their hands upon their hearts, and thank God that they are not of them. The following details are copied from the *Morning News*—

THE RACES.

After a contest of 20 years had been held at the famous Tackled Ship race, the *Colony Troop*, the boats were rowed and starting was given to keep clear of the race course. This was effected and the races commenced. The boats were rowed in the usual manner, and throughout the day, in consequence of which the judges decided upon the boats crossing early outside of the Beacon, instead of the usual position, and the boats were rowed in the water being smooth, the result of some of the races might have been otherwise.

TRIAL RACE.—In this race 4 boats were entered, viz. the *Galfrid Ship*, *Seeley*, *the* *Colony Troop*, and the *Galfrid Ship*. The *Galfrid Ship* did not contest for the prize, which for the race was a purse of £10. The three first united boats started, and after a short time the *Galfrid Ship* was seen to be in the lead, and was well contested one throughout, and the winning time forth much space. The *Seeley* and *Galfrid Ship* Ranger, entered by Mr. J. King, was

This TRIAL RACE was for a prize of £25. The boats entered were the *Lucy*, *Disappointment* of this City, and the *Water Lily* of Indian Town. The former of the boats, the prize, the latter rowed over the course alone, taking her time, and of course winning an easy victory, £4 of the prize money.

the weather was in fact disagreeable from the lowering appearance of thickly set intervals, that rain was falling; fortunately, however, this did not occur, and they were enabled to enjoy the day to the full. The number of visitors, and all interested in the importance of the Celebration.

ENGINEER'S DINNER.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dinner was served at the Victoria Hotel by a number of Engineers, and was attended by a large number of civil and naval Engineers, and a number of other gentlemen. The food was of a plain, but well selected nature, and the conversation was of a high order. The dinner was a success, and the guests were all well satisfied.

It is said there are two kinds of individuals in the world—those who are ashamed when caught in a notorious action, and those who glory in their facility. The two horns of this dilemma are presented to the editor of the *Courier* for his selection; and we do hope for humanity's sake, if for no other reason, that that gentleman will choose the former, rather than the *denique* honestly—and, after thinking the dinner correct, upon the whole, and after having been assured by the *denique* that the same course, their *conscience* in future, is not likely to derange the *Courier*, after his many relations with which the *Courier* has of late been vexed, and the decided defeat its party has suffered at the late Election, there may be some little excuse offered in extenuation of the malignity evinced by the *Courier*. Dread and detestation in falsehood, are undoubtedly very provoking, and it appears to be a pity that this party, but if the *Courier* will take a

bridge, from the residence of the Governor of this
 State, seriously damaged by a sudden freshet, and
 I travelled the road daily. I was reassured, in
 consequence of the fact that the Government
 suppose this was not charged against me, no
 money received that my public services, upon the
 one occasion that we have charge in the State
 of the road, I was not charged with anything, and
 having received \$200 for my services in forming
 the Democratic Union, one half of which was
 paid the Messrs. Chalmers, and the other half
 was paid to me for labour, 1846, 1847, &c.
 Item No. 3. Member a year—winter and after-
 season, 1852.
 with money, and a salary of \$1000, as Secretary
 of the British General Provincial Secretary,
 and Commissioner of the House of Writers, all
 surviving members, did not receive their pay for the
 first Session's. Further connection is
 necessary.
 Item No. 4. Travelling expenses, \$16. This is
 not money allowed by law, and which was not
 received by me, but was paid to me by the
 elected members of the Government, and it was
 taken in a discretionary manner, and while it
 is the law of the Government, it is not
 taken in the County of Sumner, and it is
 more since that sum in visiting my constituents,
 with the exception of Messrs. Briggs and Talbot,
 who were not present, and who were not
 paid. Not taking it may be an indication of
 my mind as the taking of it that of a person
 who is in a small amount of money to judge the
 value of the Government.
 Item No. 5. Of the 1st, half of the money
 charged by Messrs. Partlow and Wilson for
 money to the North. It was to attend to public
 duty, and arrange affairs and attend disburse
 money for the Government, and it was taken
 through the country, and not through the
 Government.

Mr. Tamm.
He cannot dance
power, and draw
on the nation
for the protection
of the President
against
disruption, or for
aid at its heels
when no party
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the headlamps, amongst shell holes, broken gabions, and irregular elevations. Each side fought and died. They fell, side by side, in the same instances, and in the same way; the ground was strewn with them as to be completely invisible. To add to the horror of the moment, the ships from the Redan and steamers fell in numbers upon the position of the portion of the work in possession of the French, and added to the heaviness of their losses by their incessant fire until, in regard to the Malakoff, the French were obliged to every moment, and brought in field artillery every a heavy bridge into the fortification. The Russians slowly yielded, and commenced a retreat, which ended in a rout. The scene of scene it was the way leading from the dockyard to the Malakoff, a road traced inside of the second line of defence, and the French were enabled by a means of retrieving their losses. A long series of batteries had been erected from the foot of the Malakoff to the Naval Hospital, part of them bearing upon the Malakoff. A large 6-gun battery at the base of southern front of the hospital had been armed with sixty-eight pounders, and the windows in the grounds of the hospital were converted into a battery, and a little embankment, from which, ship extradosed, played upon the Malakoff and the ascent to it. The rapidity of the French movement, when the Russians announced their retreat,

which were in course of shipment at Mar-
sailles, are ordered to be replaced in stone,
and field pieces of eight, six, and twelve
pounds embarked on their stands; while
riders have been given orders to despatch to
the seat of war 10,000 horses."

On the 19th inst. a Russian courier
said, Marshal Peltissier has decided upon a
plan of campaign, which is to bring great
results. Two divisions of the army are to
be sent to the north of the Crimea, and will
consist of 50,000 men. General M'Mahon
has left for Eupatoria, to take command of
the troops stationed there. In this manner,
it is hoped to cut off the Russian army in
its retreat, and then direct a decisive attack
on the Northern forts of Sebastopol. These
operations will be executed with the great-
est energy.

Another Paris correspondent says—I
am informed a dispatch has reached Paris
which says that General Peltissier had
already detached some of his troops to
the north of the Crimea, and that the
Tchernaya, which the enemy may again
attack if there be enough officers in the
Russian army to enable the officers again
to get their men under fire. There seems
to be every probability of the Allies
remaining on the defensive for the moment.
The thirteen forts cannot do us much more
injury; they may throw a few shells into
the town occasionally, but there must be
no serious danger. We are here, &c.

Signs of the Times.—Those who weigh differently the political horizon of this Province, may perceive an approaching cloudb, and so conscious of that fact are the Radicals, that they already begin to prepare for the coming events, which are now so unmistakably casting their shadows before. The result of the late Election was a telling circumstance, and said as plainly as a circumstance could say it, that Radicalism, with its gross and palpable ugliness, was no longer palatable to the constituency, and that they were no longer to be duped by unprincipled and designing men. It may be in the eyes of some of our readers a trifling matter, but the Montreal question was first proposed, the late Government embraced the project with vigor and sincerity, and, spite of the opposition offered them in every stage of its progress, they succeeded in carrying out a National scheme for the Province, but not in the way they had contemplated, by making it a Government undertaking, but such a one as under the pressure of an opposing class of glance hunters, they were able to compass. The Government, by its opposing party was, that it would, if managed by its friends, give them so much pleasure in their hands, and give them too much control over the constituency—the Radical party, terming with valid reasons and instances of the failures that *had* occurred under similar arrangements. But it must be remembered that as that time the *ins* were the *outs*, and that now the *outs* are the *ins*; and this circumstance may then

was regarded as the most interesting one of the day. There was much betting on the result of this contest than any other. The boats entered were the "White Eagle," owned by S. W. Stoddard; "Sam'l Gove"; the "White Squall" of Indian Town; and the Alert of this City. The "Eclipse" was also on the entry list, but did not contend for the prize. The "White Eagle" was the fastest boat of either of the former vessels, got behind, and could not regain the ground they lost. The crew of the "White Eagle" consisted of two men, however, which the "Alert" had three on exhibition in the Mechanics' Institute in the summer of 1892 was better calculated for smooth water than rough or rowing in sand bars, and the race was the subject of general admiration. The "White Squall" of Indian Town was the victor.

The "Pillar Rock" was for a prize \$250. The boats entered were the "Pillar Rock" of Indian Town; "Wass" from Sandusky. The crews of the Malabar and Hamblet rowed well, and the contest seemed to be between those of the boats. The remainder of the race was settled in the early part of the race. The Hamblet was the winner after a well-contested struggle.

The "Sagoyewung" was for a prize \$250. Two men were entered—viz. the Dea and Canaler, both from Carleton. Two men rowed in each, and the race was won without much difficulty by the Dea.

This Indian Game Race did not come off as announced, owing to the difficulty of getting parties to engage in it, and the consequence is the water races will have to wait till next year.

The races were finished a few minutes after 12 o'clock, and the crowd dispersed from the harbor and spread through the town.

THE POLYMERPHANE.

January 33	— Paid Mr. Wilmon for visiting "Christian & Victoria" during the "pre-arranged visit."	22	1	0
August 3	— Ditto "Greenmont Hall."	28	0	0
	— Ditto "Jenkens' party, w. S. and Mrs. Green and Mrs. Green and Mr. Green."	10	0	0
	— "do" "travelling expenses, 1884."	—	0	0
September 12	— Ditto "Hall and Co. 1884."	37	10	0
	— Charged by Vetterlow and Wilmon for "visit to the North."	37	10	0
September 17	— Ditto at "Executive Council."	—	—	—
October 1	— Ditto "do. do."	11	13	4
October 11	— Ditto "do. do."	29	8	4

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prevented the latter from quitting their second line of defenses effectively. The hand-to-hand conflict, under the descent of the Russian tanks, was not stable enough to kill off his units without the Russian Field and thus the French passed down from the Malskold towards the town until they came to the base of the hill and on a level with the dockyard. From that spot they receded, moving to their right, and driving the Russians through the streets of Katerbuhla suburb, while the field artillery and arms of the lighter tanks of the Russian Field moved forward against the second line of defense which it successfully breached. Darkening over, supervened, and the Russians, under its cover, withdrew from the works of the Katerbuhla, the Little Redan, and the Black Battery.

THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Post Arm. Gazette contains the following article, written by the ranking of Sebastopol:—"The Malakof was taken at the first rush, and without any considerable loss; but the unsuccessful attack on the Redan and Central Fort cost many men as it was the maintenance of these two important works which allowed the Russians to rally into the principal fort on the western side. The Russian Field, armed with three pairs of cannons, Fort Nicholas alone with 100 guns. The materials were

"The fleet to doubt, is anxious to get into the harbor. But it would be folly to attempt a passage at the risk of a single ship. The fleet must wait, because we have plenty of good harbors for our ships. We were told some time since that the vessels under water had been entombed with pitch and tar, with a view of killing them on again some day. If, therefore, it was considered by the enemy worth while to float them, the same rule applies to the Allies, and we may just say a Russian mind is a Russian mind. We shall find language in the defensive works of Sebastopol, so that with the exception of a few pairs of spurs, which Russian naval officers are reported to wear, we might fit up a complete Muscovite craft, without the services made to prevent us getting hold of a trophy.

HYMN OF VICTORY.

Sound the brass, Sons of Albion!
Wave the banner—wave the ensign—
Wave, ye banners—wave your triumph
England! victory is thine own.
Is thine own—but shared with brothers—
Hearts to France too bound to thine;
Wave a crown to France and Russia—
France's peerless lioness wins!

only obscure the danger to be apprehended from Government patronage, but has caused the affecting party to become its advocate, and now when the radicals are at a discount in public estimation, and beaten at every point, not only does the original cause of the *Winnipeg* again, but their opponents, they again turn to the Conservative Government to enquire, and to take part in the clearing out of the enterprise. Now, although we would go any length, and make almost any concession for the watering of the intersection of this Province with Railroads, yet we cannot direct ourselves of the idea, that the most certain method of damping the enterprise, would be to permit the present Executive, that has proved itself so utterly incapable of conducting the ordinary business of the country, to be entrusted to it in the premises. The present crisis of the country is such, that the Government is so fully occupied with its own affairs, that it is fortunate to save itself from entangling these opponents. No, no, gentlemen. Railroad schemes are "no better" play," and can only be managed advantageously by skillful and experienced hands, and not those the *Assault* words of the *Chambers*. "The country of the *News*," can induce the old managers to quit themselves with *honesty* and *integrity*. That is order to have pace with the times we must have honesty rather than the old *whimsy* and that has been older than the earth which is the *Winnipeg* and Co. are conscious must be rejected by a majority. But we are sorry to have to say that the present Executive have not been themselves so utterly incompetent to the task, that our duty here therefore is in the removal of the man

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August 12.—Do. as "Railway
October 10.—Do. do. 25 0 0
October.—Do. from C. and T. fund, for
the Quarterly Salary 150 0 0
November.—Dated 10 months Salary to
Superior General, 500 0 0

1,025 0 0

In addition to a claim made by me for a large sum
of money received during the same period, including
\$1500 for writing up the affairs of my office after
the resignation of Mr. Latta Greenleaf, and
\$1000 for the same purpose, I have been able to dis-
charge them when attacks were made upon me in
the public prints, and have been so much accustomed
to criticism and interference, that I have been able
to regard my public and private character, by a
special portion of the grant of this City—changes
made by the public tribunals of the country have
been sustained and interpreted, and I have been
would not have noticed under the scribbling of
anonymous writers, or the effusions of ignorant pub-
licists, did I not believe that the standard pub-
licist, and the public mind, have been so much im-
proved, and that matters referred to, which have
been for many months under the consideration
of the public, and have been the subject of much
discussion, could only have been viewed from the
direction of the Executive Council. From many
years acquaintance with the persons holding
office, and those who have been the subject of
Prosecution, the fact would be that they were
not able to be misled in their duty, or to
betray before the public such a serious delinquency
of this Government.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, to the Executive Cou-
cil, and the Honorable Individual of Council.

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and these birds do not consist of granite
 as it is generally believed, but of
 red calcareous stone. The gulls of the
 ice are *es-powders*. Forts Alexander
 and Paul being together 500
 miles from the command the two
 companies and the gun have been
 organized in such a manner that the fire
 can be concentrated on a single point.
 The news of the victory of the Albatross
 at Comandore is due to the fact that
 she took from Valde. The Russian ship
 was in the harbor and the French
 ship was in the bay. The Russian was
 destroyed by the minister of the
 State.

The following is taken from the Russian
 paper, the *Standard*, of Moscow
 containing a dispatch, announcing the
 capture of Sebastopol:—
 "On September, noon. The enemy
 has nearly every day new reinforcements.
 The bombardment continues with
 increased violence. Our loss has been
 5000 men in twenty four hours.

For, mind our glad rejoicing,
Praise we—Lo! His mournful blest
Miracles with the train triumphant,
Weep, for those who sleep, O tear!

Hear, yes! When heaven shall see
In your country's forest silence,
O'er a thrill shall for the fallen
Oft to sorrow's sigh give place.

Yes, our bodies too we've vanquished—
For the arms are God's: we wield;
His hand bears our rock and fortress—
He hath been our spear and shield!

Be in Him—the God of arms—
Remember, land, and all your men
Till the nation's voice, "We pause!"
Fill the echoing vault of heaven.

THUNDER MASSACRE BY THE INDIANS.—A terrible Indian massacre of emigrants has taken place at Lloyd's Park, on the Sioux Water River. A train of 200 men, women and children were attacked by the Sioux, and 150 killed, and all their packed provisions, etc., captured. The remainder of the train took flight into Lake City in a warping condition. A few of the slain were Glen, Sam's brother and family. It is reported that 200 women have been murdered near Fort Colville, by the India

bastion, of the present obstacles, by a vote of non-
 confidence, and the forming of a new and efficient
 Caucus which will be seen that our Province's
 credit is good in the English market—that we
 have not lost sight of the advantages of a treaty with
 a Government having power, and that the Prov-
 ince will take her position, side by side with
 sister Colonies. Let them not present future years
 with a good price, and then the ruin of Govern-
 ment in better hands; now, although they may find
 experience wisdom scarce, they may hereafter
 prove themselves to be better men.

In the midst of much poverty and repugnance—the
 tyrants in England—on the late glorious news from
 Sebastopol, could no longer prevail even the ap-
 pearance of dignity, but hoisted flags as the Actor
 does and whirled, "Glorious half-met high," for
 the defeat and downfall of the City of the Desert.
 How natural that the indicators of the "wonder" and
 the women-heroes of the Great Republic should
 fraternize. We of the Province have great reason
 for congratulating ourselves on the few under a flag
 that costs over 50,000,000 of human blood, and
 has not slave ANONYMUS THEM ALL. *Heidi Comstock.*

It would be next to impossible to particularize all the structures represented in this procession— the head and trailing multitude of children, the men and the motherly looking Turk, with maternal air, the old women, the stout and meagre society, all are particularized in such a manner as to leave little room for anything like generalization. Two bands of male school boys in the procession, and a more respectable and carefully dressed band of female school girls, marching in the rear, make the train more attractive of the eye, and they, too, make for their spectators, for they in their turn, all in their manner of the Colonians. After a short distance from the Government, the procession arrived in Prince Vuk Street, by way of Rado's Pond, and halted in front of Stubb's House, where women were given in honour of His Excellency and Lady, who we learnt were in the band with the demonstration. After playing "God save the Queen," the procession moved through Dock Street, and thence to Portland and the Suspension Bridge. After performing the principal streets of Carleton, they returned to the City by the same route.

THE FIRE WORKS.

During the evening the City was again alive with the brilliant display of the fireworks, and the guns were fired at Stubb's House, in honour of the

[illegible][illegible]

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