

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The December number of this popular work is on hand, accompanied by the missing one for September. Its steel engravings as usual are unrivalled, and its columns contain much to entertain and improve.

MOVIES RECEIVED.—Rev. J. Trimble, 7s. 6d.; Rev. J. Bunting, 7s. 6d.; Mrs. Harding, (City,) 7s. 6d.; Rev. E. Kierstead, 7s. 6d.; Mr. Jonathan Titus, 7s. 6d.

General Intelligence.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

Arrival of the "Union."

Four Days Later from Europe.

Boston, Dec. 9.

The Union arrived at New York this morning. Niagara arrived at Liverpool, 19th.

The Cunard boats for New York are withdrawn for transports. The Boston News only will run for the winter.

Sebastopol was not taken. Everything was ready for assault on the arrival of reinforcements.

The bombardment continues. The news of the battle of the 5th is confirmed.

Four English Generals were killed and four wounded; 38 officers were killed and 93 wounded; 442 privates killed and 1900 wounded.

Duke of Cambridge wounded.

The French loss was smaller.

Lord Raglan has been created Field Marshal.

Reinforcements are arriving rapidly.

Consols 91 3/4. Flour and Wheat unchanged.

Corn 1s. 9d. Markets dull.

Nov. 28th Union passed ship Pampero, of St. John, abandoned on Nov. 22nd. Crew arrived at London.

Seven Days Later from England.

TERRIBLE GALE IN THE BLACK SEA!—32 TRANSPORTS LOST!—CAPTURE OF TWO ENGLISH CRUISERS!!

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 29th Nov.

There is nothing decisive from the seat of war. Reinforcements continued to arrive rapidly. No serious battle had occurred since the 5th Nov.

The Allies refuse to treat on the old basis.

The Russians have captured two English cruisers in the Baltic.

A terrible gale occurred in the Black Sea on the 14th, during which 32 English Transports were lost, and three mail Steamers stranded, accompanied with considerable loss of life.

The ship of the line Sanspareil was driven ashore and took fire; the Britannia also went ashore and had three feet water in her hold. The Retribution was saved by throwing all her guns overboard.

The French ship Henry IV. has been lost, and several others have been damaged.

Parliament was soon to assemble. New taxes are necessary.

MARKETS.—Western Canal Flour 42s to 43s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 43s to 44s. Corn yellow and white, 43s 6d to 44s; mixed 43s to 43s 6d. Consols 91 1/4.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

Camp Battery, No. 4, Balaklava, Oct. 27.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that on the morning of the 25th inst., about 7 o'clock, the Russian force which has been, as I already reported, for some time among the hills on our right front, debouched into the open ground in front of the redoubts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, which were occupied by Turkish infantry and were armed with seven 12-pounders iron. The enemy's force consisted of 18 or 19 battalions of infantry and 16 guns. The Turkish troops in No. 1 persisted as long as they could, and then retired, and they suffered considerable loss in their retreat. This attack was followed by the successive abandonment of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 redoubts by the Turks, as well as of the other posts held by them in our front. The guns, however, in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were spiked. The garrisons of these redoubts retired, and some of them formed on the right and some on the left flank of 93d Highlanders, which was posted in front of No. 4 battery and the village of Kadikoi. When the enemy had taken possession of these redoubts, their artillery advanced with a large mass of cavalry, and their guns ranged to the 93d Highlanders which, with 100 invalids under Lieut. Colonel Daveny in support, occupied very insufficiently, from the smallness of their numbers, the slightly rising ground in front of No. 4 battery. As I found that round shot and shell began to cause some casualties among the 93d Highlanders and the Turkish battalions on their right and left flank, I made them retire a few paces behind the crest of the hill. During this period our batteries on the hills, manned by the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marines, made most excellent practice on the enemy's cavalry, which came over the hill ground in front. One body of them, amounting to about 400 men, turned to their left, separating themselves from those who attacked Lord Lucan's Division, and charged the 93d Highlanders, who immediately advanced to the crest of the hill and opened their fire, which forced the

Russian cavalry to give way and turn to their left, after which they made an attempt to turn the right flank of the 93d, having observed the flight of the Turks who were placed there, upon which the Grenadiers of the 93d, under Captain Ross were wheeled up their right and fired on the enemy, during the manoeuvre completely discomfited them.

During the rest of the day the troops under my command received no further molestation from the Russians. I beg to call Lord Raglan's attention to the gallantry and eagerness of the 93d Highlanders under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of which probably his Lordship was an eye-witness; as well as the admirable conduct of Captain Barker and the officers of the field battery under his orders, who made most excellent practice against the Russian cavalry and artillery while within range.

I have, &c.,
COLIN CAMPBELL,
Major-General.

His Excellency Lord Raglan.

BALAKLAVA is a wonderful place. Nature, in one of her freaks, has endowed it with an admirable little harbour, deep enough to contain the largest man-of-war. The entrance is very narrow, and dominated by cliffs some 500 feet high. A little channel winds to the widest part of the harbour, which is completely shut in on all sides by hills. The town appears to have been thriving, as several houses and a church were in course of construction. A very respectable quay runs along the water side, and here the Agamemnon, the Sans Pareil, or some forty or fifty of our largest transports, ships and steamers, are safely moored. The magnificent Agamemnon lies the nearest in land, and 300 yards beyond her the harbour terminates in a mud-puddle. A ruined Genoese fort of large extent in olden times dominated the entrance to Balaklava; but a small earth work was the only work of defence established by the Russians. The latter have displayed a great absence of foresight in not having rendered the entrance to the harbour, so indispensable to us, more formidable. A single ship, artfully sunk, would apparently have rendered the entrance impossible.

The best houses in the place are now occupied by the allied generals, or converted into offices for the necessary departments. The Adjutant-General occupies a pleasant house shaded by poplars. In the high street are Lord Raglan's quarters, the various hospitals, and the post-office. The Duke of Cambridge occupies a house outside the town. The bazaar is closed, but several of the inhabitants have remained behind. I remarked one old gentleman, whose constant occupation appeared to consist in walking up and down the street, and bowing most humbly to every officer or soldier who passed. The urbanity of manner and natural politeness of the British soldier are both well known, and the monotonous obeisances of the old gentleman were rewarded by a patronising nod, and a "Bono Johnny."

Some of the largest houses have been turned into hospitals; but I doubt if the air of the town be healthy. Completely shut in by hills, scarcely a fresh breath of air can penetrate, and the water has a most offensive smell. Outside of the town stands a village called Kadikoi, which possesses some large houses and a church, which might be employed without desecration in the charitable service of covering the sick. Having sent on the greater number of carts, laden with sick, to Balaklava, in order to return on the morrow with provisions from the commissariat ships, the 4th division quitted the direct road and took to that leading to Sebastopol. At Kadikoi lay the light division, and we encountered on our route the three other divisions and the cavalry, bivouacking on the plain to prevent the completion of any work which it suited the engineers to attempt. It is true that from the nature of the ground the Russians are obliged to fire upwards—that is, with heavy charges, at right angles, which is the most ineffective species of fire; but they have at present entirely failed to show any of that fertility of resource and energetic enterprise by which alone siege operations can be interrupted and the fall of a place delayed.

WHY SO MANY RUSSIAN OFFICERS ARE KILLED.—From the fact of two Admirals or Admirals-General in command at Sebastopol having been killed, it has been generally inferred that the slaughter on the side of the Russians has been very great. The inference is a natural one; but these deaths do not imply the same amount of general destruction as in ordinary cases. The Russian soldiers, although stubborn fighters, are deficient in what the French call *elan*, and cannot, when the danger is great, be brought into action, unless their Commander-in-Chief be at their head, and he is, therefore, compelled to expose his person, where he can, except in the way of example, to no more use than a *capitaine*, with an empty of his store by the baggage guards, who miraculously contrived to hold in each hand an immense block of honeycomb, without letting fall their firelocks, or dropping the dignity of the British soldier.

Two miles below the spot where the fourth division bivouacked stood calmly the town, to reach which England has spilt some of her best blood; but at this insupportable sight officer and soldier forgot the fatigue, sickness, and privation which had been the common lot.—*Letter from the Crimea.*

HER MAJESTY'S NEW YACHT.—January next has been fixed as the period when the splendid new steam-yacht, the Windsor Castle, now building at Pembroke for the Queen, is to be finished

and launched. The greatest exertions are being made in order to hasten her progress. A large body of the best men are constantly at work upon her, and converted timber has regularly been brought round from the other yards in order to expedite her build. She is so far advanced that an excellent idea may be formed of her, and there is no doubt that she will prove a model of beauty both in finish and mould. Her lines have evidently been laid with care and judgment, and promise great speed, while her immense length, more than 100 yards, and her proportionate beam, will secure ample accommodation, not only to Royalty, but also to the officers and crew—a comfort in which the Victoria and Albert is sadly deficient. The Windsor Castle is built of mahogany chiefly, with sound British oak. The diagonal planking has been laid.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto speak with delight of the reception and treatment they met with at the British court. Queen Victoria went down to the very door to meet them, kissed them both, addressed them at once as plain Pedro and Lewis, and during the whole time they stayed with her treated them as if they were her own children. On one occasion, little Don Lewis, not having the fear of cholera before his eyes, was feasting gloriously upon an enormous bunch of grapes, when the Queen chancing to come up snatched it from him and threw it away, administering at the same time a dose of good advice on the subject of diet. This affectionate familiarity so endeared her majesty to the young strangers that they both cried when they took their last leave of her as if they were parting from their own mother. With their reception at Brussels, Berlin, Vienna, and the camp at Boulogne, they were not at all pleased. It was courteous, but at the same time too stiff and formal to be agreeable to boys of their age. The king's attendants, from the gentlemen down to the lowest servants, speak in raptures of England and the English, who have therefore risen very considerably in the estimation of the Portuguese. The wonders they relate are listened to with the greatest interest, but it appears that there are certain *arcana*, such as the existence of a tunnel under the Thames, the number of cabs and busses in London, and a few others, which, not to hazard their reputation for veracity, they communicate only to men of strong faith.—*Lisbon correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

AN INTERESTING GROUP OF EMIGRANTS.—Mr. Austin, a gentleman owning large tracts of land in Australia, has engaged about 20 youths, between the ages of 12 and 17 years, at Glastonbury, the younger boys for seven, and the elder ones for five years respectively, as sheepkeepers on his extensive runs in the colony. They are furnished with suitable outfits for the voyage, and a free passage, and placed under the care of two experienced persons (a male and female), who are to have charge of them on their arrival. They are to be supplied with food and raiment during their apprenticeship, and at the close of their terms, to receive the sum of £100 each. Only one of them wished to decline going, which being made known, another boy came forward immediately, was accepted, furnished, and joined the adventurers. Previous to setting off for their destination, they attended evening service at St. Benedict's Church, and the worthy incumbent addressed them in a paternal and pathetic strain of exhortation, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth;" observing that probably that was the last time in which they would be present at the public worship of God in their own country. The little fellows were deeply affected, and, with those of their parents who were present, wept amidst the Christian sympathy of the congregation.—*Bath Chronicle.*

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be prepared under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing the Rev. Frederick Barker, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the See of Sydney, and to be Metropolitan Bishop in Australia.

The Patriotic Fund.—The inhabitants of Cork have been the first in Ireland to respond to the call for the formation of a patriotic fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who may fall in the Eastern campaign.

An Admiralty notice posted at Lloyd's announces that next Spring a strict blockade of the mouths of the Danube; also of all Russian ports in the Black Sea, Sea of Azoff, Baltic and White Seas will be enforced.

The late Railway Outrage.—The inquiry into the circumstances of the recent attempt to overthrow the railway train at Trillick, Ireland, terminated in the verdict of wilful murder against Hugh Harkin, John Moran, William Flannagan, Roddy Murphy, William Harkin, and Francis McMahon; and against Patrick Lynch as accessory before the fact.

Loss of Life by Shipwreck.—Statistics respecting the loss of life by shipwreck, now being compiled by Mr. Meriam, show that over 7000 lives have been lost by this means during the last 18 months.

At the battle of Balaklava, of the 25th Oct., the magnificent charge of the heavy cavalry, under Brigadier General Scarlett, was considered to have been one of the most brilliant and successful charges ever witnessed; and in the highest degree creditable to that General, his officers and men. It, with the brave stand made by the Scotch Highlanders, and some assistance given by the French, certainly redeemed the day.

Immediately on its termination, Lord Raglan

despatched Lieutenant Carzon, A.D.C., to convey his congratulations to Brigadier-General Scarlett, and to say "well done." The gallant old officer's face beamed with pleasure when he received the message. "I beg to thank his Lordship very sincerely," was his reply. The Cavalry did not long pursue their enemy. Their loss was very slight, about 35 killed and wounded in both affairs (the second will be detailed subsequently). Major Clarke was slightly wounded and had a narrow escape from a sabre cut at the back of his head. Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths retired after the first charge, having been wounded at the back of the head. Cornet Pendergast was wounded in the foot. There are not more than four or five men killed outright, and our most material loss was from cannon playing on our heavy dragoons afterwards, when covering the retreat of our light cavalry.

DOMESTIC.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—It will gratify the friends of Bible circulation to hear that two important and efficient branches have been formed lately in connection with the New-Brunswick Auxiliary, one at Blissville, in Sunbury County, and another at Studholm, in King's County. The annual meeting of the Auxiliary is advertised to take place on the 3d of January next.—*Courier.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Late American Papers contain, in full, the Message of the President of the United States, delivered at the opening of Congress. This lengthy document occupies nearly a whole page of a Newspaper of the size of the *Courier*, but contains very little of the slightest interest to British Colonists. The only topic, in fact, that concerns us, is the recommendation to Congress, to provide for cancelling the bonds given to the Treasury, on imported products of these Provinces, since the mutual acceptance of the Reciprocity Treaty. The President enters into a laborious argument, in defence of the cowardly and unjustifiable bombardment of Greytown; "although," as American papers themselves assert, "he must have known that the public judgement condemns it." This untoward affair, however, yet remains to be judged by the laws of Nations. The Message recommends an increase of the Army and Navy; although the foreign relations of the country present no grounds of apprehension. A reorganization of the National Judiciary is also recommended; a measure which the condition of the public business appears to require. The financial statements in the Message are highly satisfactory, shewing a state of great national prosperity, and an overflowing revenue; the Post Office Department alone shewing a deficiency; but that Department is justly considered as a legitimate charge upon the public revenues. The Message recommends a revision and reduction of the Tariff; a measure most judicious and advisable, now that the revenues so greatly exceed the expenditure, and that the liberal commercial principles prevailing on the other side the Atlantic justify and require such a reform. It is doubtful, however, whether the present Congress will take any action in this political matter. The President recommends the appointment of a joint Commission, by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, to settle finally the boundary line between the territories of the two countries bordering on the Pacific. On the whole, the Message is considered, by those who hold it most concerns, to be a calm, decorous, conservative and satisfactory document, having no particular merit, and containing little to find fault with.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—During the severe gale of Monday week, the schooner Arrow, Capt. Rice, from Smith's Cove, near Digby, for this port, with a load of Produce, was lost, together it is feared, with all on board. The Arrow left the night previous, and it is supposed she was capsized in the gale which soon after arose. The vessel, bottom up, drifted ashore near Dipper Harbour. We learn that there were six persons on board, besides the master, viz: Mr. J. Smith, mate, two men named Walsh, two named Sulis, and a Mr. Hardwicke. All the unfortunate persons belonged to Smith's Cove and vicinity, and leave large families and relatives to mourn their sudden bereavement. Captain Rice has left a wife and six children.

Since writing the above, we learn that some persons who left here on Saturday last, have returned from the wreck, which, it appears, brought up on Little Dipper Harbour Ledges, where the anchors and chains remain. Part of the materials and of the cargo has been washed ashore. There is no doubt but all on board have perished.—*New Brunswick.*

HALIFAX, Dec. 5.—We learn that the members of assembly, especially those residing out of Halifax, are generally agreed upon a prorogation of the session immediately after the Treaty is settled, or whatever urgent business called them together, can be disposed of. So far but about 25 members have made their appearance in the house.—*Colonist.*

The Chief Justice has attained his Eighty-first year. On Monday morning, as His Lordship took his seat on the Bench, the Members of the Bar rose in a Body, and the Hon. Attorney General as their representative, complimented the Venerable Chief on this eighty-first anniversary of his birth. His Lordship replied briefly; thanking them for their kindness, and assuring them it was his earnest hope that every member of the