ITEMS FROM THE EAST, &c.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—The French Minister of War has received from General Canrobert the following despatch:—

Head Quarters Before Sebastopol, Oct. 13, 1854.

We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb us, while we actively pursued our work. I hope we shall have, by the day after to-morrow (the 15th) seventy guns in battery. Since ten this morning a hot fire has been directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affaires to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"TURKEYN, Oct. 16.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they bring news of the 15th from Sebastopol. It appeared certain that the fire of all our batteries will be opened on the 17th. The two fleets were to lend their aid to the land troops, and there was every reason for believing that the ships would be usefully employed on an important point. It was not doubted that the place would be soon reduced by the power of our artillery. The general situation was very satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of the troops excellent."

Sir John Burgoyne on the 11th, fixed sites for batteries which will destroy the shipping. They are to be mounted with four 9 and 10 inch guns, about 1000 yards from the vessels. On the night of the 10th the trenches were finally completed. A Russian war-steamer had been captured by the fleet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—We have intelligence from the Crimea up to the 13th. It was intended to keep up the bombardment for four days, and then to carry the place by storm. The spirits of the Allied armies were excellent. The Porte raises the effective of the Turkish force in the Crimea to 30,000, starting in successive convoys from Varna and Constantinople. No fresh Russian troops had appeared in the Crimea. Heavy rains render the march of Russian reinforcements difficult. There is no truth in the report Eupatoria has been retaken by the Russians.

On the departure of the steamboat on the 16th from Constantinople all the disposable troops of the garrison were about to embark for the Crimea. Several steamers had arrived from Balaklava with men who had been wounded in repelling a sortie made by 30,000 Russians from Sebastopol.

Despatches direct from Balaklava show this story of the arrival at Constantinople of so many men wounded by the Russians in a sortie to be untrue, and only based upon the following circumstances:—A party of sappers and miners employed in the trenches on the night of the 11th advanced towards Sebastopol reconnoitering, and, having mistaken their route in returning to the British camp, an overwhelming force of Russians gave chase to them. The whole party gained the British lines in safety.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—No news has yet been received that the bombardment began on the 17th, as was proposed. Lord Raglan was requested to spare the part of the town where the women and children would be left. He replied that could not be, but that they might leave the town unhurt.—The British army occupy part of the northern shore of the bay, and their guns commanded the harbour.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 27.—A telegraphic despatch from Prince Menschikoff has been received at St. Petersburg, transmitted thence through Vienna. It is dated from Sebastopol, Oct. 16. He says the Russian fire has successfully answered the fire of the allies. The damage done to the fortifications was but trifling. The fire from the fleet had not been continued. A part of the reserve had arrived, the rest and remaining portion was expected immediately.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT IN ASIATIC TURKEY.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains an account of a victory over the Russians near Gumri. They lost tents, baggage, ammunition, and thirty guns. A Russian general was killed. The Turks began to besiege the citadel of Gumri, when the Russian corps which had formerly defeated the Turks at Bayazid, advanced from the rescue to Erivan. It was now however, completely repulsed and shut in a defile, where it suffered considerable loss.

THE WOUNDED.—Advices from Constantinople state that on the 11th 500 English and French soldiers, wounded at Alma, had so far recovered, that they had taken their departure thence for the Crimea.

Dr. Levy and a staff of forty assistant surgeons were to embark at Constantinople on the 15th, to establish a large hospital at Sebastopol as soon as the place was taken.

GREECE.—ATHENS, Oct. 2.—Mr. Metaxas has been received. The non-contents in the Greek Cabinet have resigned. The municipality of the Piræus have given a banquet to the officers of the French expeditionary force.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.—VIENNA, Oct. 26.—The regiments of the Russian Guard, which were marching towards the Polish frontier, have received orders to cease their advance for the present.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Count Esterhazy returned yesterday from Vienna, with the Austrian answer to the last Prussian Note.

In the Council of War held at Vienna on the 23rd General Count Hess is said to have given it as his opinion that the Russians should be expelled from the Dobrudscha.

The detachments of the Guards under orders for the Crimea left London on Thursday morning, the 26th, a little before nine o'clock, by the South-western Railway for Portsmouth, for embarkation in the Queen of the South. The troops, both officers and men, appeared in the highest possible spirits, and as they passed along the Strand were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds which had collected to witness their departure. On the afternoon of the following day they and others, numbering 797 men, eighteen officers, and fifteen non-commissioned officers embarked, as intended, at Portsmouth.

THE SCREW SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.—Messrs. W. G. Armstrong and Co. of the Elswick Engine works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, patentees of the hydraulic crane, are busily engaged in the construction of apparatus for the Admiralty, for the purpose of blowing up the Russian ships of war which now obstruct the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol. They consist of 26 sets of cylindrical tubes, three in each set. The tubes are of different sizes, and placed one within the other, so as to form three distinct water tight compartments. The innermost compartment will be filled with fine gunpowder. The outermost one will be left vacant. The apparatus will be suitably placed by two experienced divers unders under the ships to be blown up, a galvanic wire communicating with the innermost tube. The workmen have been employed night and day to get the apparatus completed, and we understand they will be ready for shipment next week, when the effect of them will be tried upon a sunken vessel at Teignmouth. The apparatus consists of 13 larger and 13 smaller tubes, and the former, when charged, will weigh about four tons.

(From the London Times.)

"Our readers know already that the British works have been advanced to within 600 yards of the exterior defences of the town; that guns are already pointed against the gates of the city; that this city has been for several days before the 25th on fire; that besides the destruction of Forts Quarantine and Alexander, the upper works at least of Fort Constantine had been silenced, thus throwing the outer harbour more open for a naval attack; and we may add, as a consequence, the sinking of two Russian men-of-war in the southern or *inner harbour* by the fire of the allied fleets. This last piece of intelligence, indeed, if it may be relied on, is decisive, for if the fleet could penetrate so far as to bring its guns to bear upon the inner harbor, there is nothing to prevent it from reducing the city to a heap of ruins in the course of a few hours."

The British steamer Trent left the coast of the Crimea on the 25th of October, and arrived on the following day at Varna, whence a despatch, sent for transmission by telegraph to the nearest station, reached the French and English Governments on the first of Nov. Up to the time of the Trent's departure, the siege and bombardment were going on with regularity and success.

The heavy hail from the fire of the besieging batteries, and so terrible was the loss of life in the ranks of Sebastopol that the air was reported to be infected by the number of the unburied dead.—Guns had been brought to bear upon the gates, and Admiral Nachimoff had been killed by the fragment of a shell.

A report was circulated in Constantinople that Lord Raglan has expressed his opinion in favor of a prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault. Having accomplished the prodigious labor of conveying the heavy guns and ammunition, and opening a successful fire on Sebastopol, the reduction of the place is considered only a question of time, and the operations are carried on with comparatively small loss to the allied forces. An assault, on the contrary, though it might lead to more rapid success, would cost a great number of lives, and materially weaken the besieging armies.

ATTACK OF THE RUSSIANS.—The Weiner Zeitung publishes the following despatch, which it professes to have received from Kichenef, in Bessarabia, dated 29th October:—

"On the 25th, General Liprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the four redoubts which protected their position. The assailants also took eleven guns. At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the English half their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with much difficulty. Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner.

Communications from Odessa to the Greek firms continue to assert that the English lied really met with the severe losses reported in the Russian bulletins. They say, that on the 25th of October, General Liprandi attacked the allied camp at Balaklava, stormed four redoubts, and took eleven guns.

The English cavalry were totally beaten, and lost 500 men. It is certain that the Russians have received considerable reinforcements, although, not perhaps, so many as the number reported, 30,000 men.

Captain Duval de Dampierre, aid-de-camp of General Bosquet, was taken prisoner by the Russians. He begged the Russian General to send intelligence to the French camp that he was a prisoner, and not killed. The Russian told him to go himself, which he did, and, of course, returned and surrendered.

A despatch from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, British Minister at Constantinople, confirms the report, that the Russians had attacked and carried the forts at Balaklava, whereupon a great battle ensued, in which the Russians were defeated, and the allies remained masters of the field.

Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield. The Russians remained, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon the allies. Three regts. of English cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries suffered severely.

It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their number being about 30 000. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first, were Ottoman troops and some Scotch regiments. The Turks gave way and even left their guns, which the Russians seized on and turned against them. The Scotch, however, remained firm in their position.

The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery. On the next day, this position was attacked by 8000 Russians, as well from the Sebastopol side as that of Balaklava. They were repulsed with great slaughter. The loss of the Russians must have very great.

Water begins to fail in Sebastopol. Every morning, women and children come outside to the wells, and are permitted to return without molestation.

The Malta *Times* of the 24th ultimo states, from the Crimea, that the principal dragoman (a Greek) of Lord Raglan has been detected in sending to Russia information of the proceedings of the allied armies, and has been sent to Constantinople to be tried. It will be remembered that in letters from the Crimea, after the battle of Alma, it was stated that full particulars of the strength and distribution of the English forces were found in Prince Menchikoff's carriage.

The following telegraphic despatches received via Marseilles, give a summary account of the operations before Sebastopol:—

BALAKLAVA, Oct. 17.—We opened fire this morning with 11 English and 46 French guns against 136 Russian. At 8.40 a French magazine exploded. At 10.45 the fire of the Russians ceased. At 12-15 the French ships engaged the sea forts, with the Agamemnon, the flag ship station, and the Britannia. At 1.40 a tremendous explosion took place in Sebastopol. At 2.35 the magazine of the Russian redoubt blew up. The Russians, however, returned to their guns. At 6.30 the ships fired on Fort Constantine at short range. The fire was kept up until 8 o'clock, and did great damage to the Russians."

BALAKLAVA, Oct. 18.—The Russians have remounted their guns, which are much heavier than ours. Our loss yesterday amounted to 95. The Retribution and London both caught fire, and have had their mainmasts carried away. The redoubt and the round tower keep up a brisk fire. We get our munitions up with difficulty.

PARIS, Friday Morning.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says that General Canrobert's report of the 23d states that the attack continued without any remarkable incident, and that all were full of confidence as to the result.

According to other accounts received from Sebastopol to the 25th, some English Engineers in Sebastopol had made their escape, and reported the town filled with dead left unburied, and that provisions were becoming very scarce. The upper works of Fort Constantine had been completely destroyed, and two ships of the line sunk.

Since the news of the late victory has arrived, applications for admissions into the army have increased nearly ten fold.

The venerable Admiral of the British fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, C.C.B., died at Portsmouth on the 21st, in the 82nd year of his age.

The Earl of Dundonald was gazetted last night Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, vice Sir T. B. Martin, deceased.

We (*United Service Gazette*) can safely assert that ten or twelve additional infantry regiments, and a further force of cavalry, will proceed early in the spring to the Crimea.

It is rumoured that a captain of noble birth, commanding one of the Baltic screw line-of-battle ships, is likely to appear before a court martial, when some curious disclosures may take place touching the proceedings of the Baltic fleet.

The *Northern Bee* of St. Petersburg, of the 14th inst., publishes a list of voluntary contributions made by the inhabitants of Taganrog and Rostoff, to buy ships to sink in order to block up the Kertch Straits, leading from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azoff. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £20,000.

The Perry Defence and Testimonial Fund amounts to about £1700, which is to be expended in the purchase of Lieut. Perry's promotion in the army, should the verdict of the court martial be set aside; if otherwise he will receive the money to promote his interests as a civilian.

It is said that nothing seems to have astonished the Russian in the late engagement so much as the costume of the Highlanders. A Russian General, who fell wounded on the field and was taken prisoner, is reported to have expressed his gratitude that he was disabled by one of the Guards, and had not fallen into the hands of those terrible persons in the *petticoats*.

It is stated that Mr. Macdonald is to proceed as the *Times* Commissioner to the East, to distribute the funds which have been placed at the disposal of the editor of that journal for the relief of the wounded soldiers. The fund, in less than a fortnight, has amounted to nearly £10,000. The *Times* pays all Mr. Macdonald's expenses. The mode in which the disbursements have been made will be afterwards published.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—The screw steam-ship *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101, arrived at Kiel on the 21th as the precursor of Sir Charles Napier's squadron. It has been on shore at the island of Fehmern, but it not damaged. Sir Charles Napier was expected at Kiel on the 25th. As regards the movement of the fleet, it was stated that on the arrival of the steam transport *Holywood*, with stores and provisions, the fleet would take on board a sufficient quantity thereof for their consumption up to the 10th of December; their departure for England must therefore take place the latter end of November. On arriving homeshe ships will separate, and be sent to the various seaports—one portion going to Portsmouth, another to Plymouth and a third to Sheerness, and the remainder (probably the sailing ships) to Queenstown. It is said that on the crews being paid up their wages, the respective Admirals of the fleet will strike their flags for the winter.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Thursday, October 26th 1854.

MR. CONNELL said he did not think it was the wish of the Imperial Government to interfere with this Province in the management of her local affairs, and whenever anything of the kind had happened it was the fault of our own Government, who, for the sake of clinging to their places, had sacrificed the rights of the people. It was for this, and for other charges brought against them, that they were now arraigned and put upon their trial. With respect to their measures during the last four years, he considered them most culpable for abandoning the Election Bill. It had caused the evils that are now apparent, and the time of the House would be taken up in trying the scrutinies that were demanded, instead of proceeding with the business of the country. Then there was the School Law—a law that worked badly, and gave great dissatisfaction throughout the country. It had been said, during the debate, that the large amount of money placed in the hands of the Executive, at the last Session, was tantamount to a vote of confidence. He denied it—it was a work of necessity, and not of choice. All the Government had done during the last three years had been dragged out of them by the people, and now, should they find a majority against them, they ought to see at once that public opinion condemned their conduct, and they ought to retire. An hon. member had stated that they had established a Board of Works, and he took it as one good cause of complaint at their conduct. He did not think it right to pay a member of the Legislature to travel through the country to investigate the state of the bridges, and decide what should be done; and he was glad to see an hon. member (Mr. Cutler) prepared with a Bill not to allow any public officer—the members of Government excepted—to hold a seat in the House. He hoped the Bill would pass, and be carried into effect. He next came to the financial state of the Province. Some check was required, but the present audit office was found to be no check at all. He was one of the Committee on accounts last Session, and on the 8th of March Mr. Cutler, Chairman of that Committee, moved the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House a List of Warrants drawn on the Provincial Treasury during the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, and also up to the 31st January, 1854; the same to be classified as follows, viz.:—

"Warrants drawn under Legislative enactment.

"Warrants drawn under Special Acts of Appropriation.

"Warrants drawn without any authority of the Legislature, giving the names of parties in whose favour these Warrants were drawn respectively, and the services.

"Also—a return from the Central Bank, giving a detailed statement of all moneys drawn by order of the Government, with the names of the parties in whose favour, and the services for which such sums were drawn, and for which warrants were subsequently issued; the return to extend over the same periods, 1851, 1852, and 1853; also to 31st January, 1854.

"Also—a statement of all sums advanced by Banks to any Public Officers on the faith of Public Grants made or to be made at the instance of Government, and which now stand charged against the Government or any Public Officer."

This was simply an application for information it was necessary the Committee should have.—Messrs. Cutler, Ryan, and English were appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the address; and what was His Excellency's reply: His Excellency was pleased to say, "He would have much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the House *so far as the information can be obtained*." Now, would any hon. member of the Government tell him that the whole of the information sought for could not be obtained:—The House ought to have been furnished with the whole, and when a part of it was kept back the Government best knew for what reason. The Committee Reported on the 29th of March—[Here the honorable member read the Report from the Journals, page 235.] Was there anything wrong in that Report? Was it not a plain, unvarnished statement of facts? And yet, when Mr. Cutler moved that the Report be adopted, the honorable Provincial Secretary said it would amount to a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and that if the House adopted the Report he would resign. He (Mr. Connell) had returned to his constituents since, and they had testified their approval of his conduct by re-electing him; and he found much dissatisfaction prevailing at the attempt to concealment by the Government, in withholding public documents from the House. He hoped the new Government, whoever the men might be, would act differently. Some of the members of the present Government were his personal friends, but when public men do wrong they must take the consequences.

MR. HARDING said they had now been four days in debate, and it was probably the most important debate ever witnessed in that House. The argument made use of by the Government was, that the Legislature were summoned for a special purpose, and that the present debate was interfering with the business of the country. But he contended that there could be no better time for discussing the subject then under consideration; they did not interfere with the business of the country, except so far as the members were personally concerned; they did not prevent a ship from leaving the harbour when she was ready to sail; and the Government could not show that the business of the country would suffer in the slightest degree by deciding the present question previous to passing the Reciprocity Bill. Then they had objected to their being judged so hastily by young members, who were inexperienced, but that objection could not apply to him, who had been in the House for years; nor did he think the new members were so very ignorant in politics as the Government would have them believe. As to the story that a paper had been handed round, and that many of the members had signed it, he considered it a paltry thing for the Government to drag in the debate. They had a perfect right to sign a paper if they chose, and the leaders of the Opposition had a perfect right to lay down a platform, and ascertain how many members would adhere to it, before attempting to overturn the Government.—The hon. Surveyor General had pleaded in justification, that since he first joined the Government, he had been twice returned by the County of St. John. But that was no test. A large portion of the constituency voted without any reference to politics, and many who voted for the hon. Surveyor General also voted for him (Mr. Harding). Probably they wanted to return men of different politics, in order to watch each other. He believed the hon. Surveyor General had given very general satisfaction in the department over which he presided, but they were not trying him for his conduct in that capacity, but for his conduct as political Surveyor General. When the hon. member spoke of his hon. friend (Mr. Ritchie) as having been returned by a majority of one, and that majority got by one man voting for him three times, and another twice, he ought to have had the candour to add that those votes were struck off on the scrutiny, and that his hon. friend was then returned by a majority of seven. However, the House had nothing to do with that question—the Government was being tried by the House, as it happened to be constituted. In regard to railways, the House had passed several Bills introduced by the Government, as they wanted to get hold of the bag of gold held out to their view; but the gold eluded their grasp, and then they were obliged to bring in English capitalists to assist them. Then the hon. member of the Government (Mr. Grey) had alluded to the Reciprocity Treaty, and taken credit to the Government for what they had done to forward it. The measure was first moved in Congress in 1848, by Mr. Grinnell, when Canada immediately sent a Delegate to Washington to urge its adoption, and had kept an agent there nearly all the time since.—But what had the Government of this Province done? The Hon. Attorney General, in a speech he delivered in the House in the Session of 1853, said the Government had done all they could in favour of the treaty, and stated that by order of the Imperial Government they had sent M. H. Perley, Esq., to Washington, to confer with Mr. Crampton and the American Secretary of State. Now, Mr. Perley was well versed in the history of the Province, and its geography; he knew every stream and lake in it, and where the best trout could be caught; but it was impossible he could possess knowledge of commerce necessary to enable him to negotiate a commercial treaty properly. Last year the House stipulated for a right to the American coasting trade, and the right to register ships in their ports, in exchange for our fisheries, but the treaty was concluded without giving us either; our fisheries were gone for nothing, after all the cost of protecting them. He should vote for the Reciprocity Bill nevertheless, as he would not refuse to accept of what had been secured, merely because we had not got all we ought to have had.

MR. BOTSFORD would probably not have risen were it not for some remarks that had fallen concerning a near relative of his. The hon. mover of the amendment had thought proper to eulogize him, and allude to the circumstances connected with his retirement from the Bench; whereupon the hon. Attorney General had taken occasion to assert that Judge Botsford resigned unconditionally. This he (Mr. B.) as positively denied, and he was borne out in his statement both by Earl Grey and the House of Assembly. In reference to what had been said about the young members being too inexperienced to take up a question so important as the one then under consideration, his reply was that they studied politics at home, and qualified themselves to hold seats in the House by that study, and by paying proper deference to the opinions of the people (hear, hear). As to their organizing he denied the right of the Government to question them about it; it was a privilege recognized wherever representative government prevailed, and was practised wherever it was considered necessary. He was not aware that supporting or opposing the Government was made a question of, in any county, at the last general election. It was not made a question in Restigouche, and if it was his hon. colleague (hon. Mr. Montgomery) could not be returned as often as he offered, such was his personal popularity. He, therefore, considered the fact that all the members of the Government were returned, as one not bearing on the present question. He (Mr. Botsford) had made no pledges, either verbal or written, but there was an implied pledge which he considered equally strong and binding; it was that he should do his duty whenever a constitutional question came up, and preserve the people's rights; and that pledge he was determined to keep (hear, hear). With regard to railways, living as he did at the extreme north, he did not understand the southern policy, but he could not avoid thinking it selfish. Had they accepted the loan for the Halifax and Quebec Trunk Line, when it was offered, the road might have been nearly completed by this time, but instead of that what had they got? Three or four miles laid down, betwixt the waters of the Gulf and the Bay of Fundy. As to the appointment of the present Chief Justice and Judge Wilmot, he considered the act unconstitutional. The Government might plead a previous trial and acquittal, but the plea would not hold good. If a portion of the evidence had been then kept back. The Government were clearly guilty of sacrificing the peoples' rights when they did not resign. And as to the measures they had introduced, he gave them no credit, for they were forced on them by public opinion. The Election Bill was one of their measures, and then they split among themselves—the ballot was introduced by the vote of the hon. Secretary, and the Bill was then abandoned by the hon. Attorney General.—He considered the Government chiefly guilty of sins of omission, and believing a change necessary, he would vote for the amendment.

THE GERMAN POLICY.—On Monday a Council of War was held at Vienna, when General Hess (who has recently returned from a military tour of inspection) gave a report of the conditions and prospects of the Austrian army. Nothing is yet known as to what the decision of the Council may have been; but a telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that the garrison of that city had received orders to be ready to march to the frontiers in forty-eight hours; and that measures had been taken to place the remainder of the army on the war establishment. All accounts represent the popular feeling in Austria as being strongly in favor of the Western Powers. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which till recently, opposed the policy of Austria, has just published an article for the purpose of showing that without being German as far as regards the whole of her population. Austria is more so than any other Power by her resolutions and her proceedings.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—A correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator*, has made a calculation of the killed and wounded on the Great Western Railroad since it went into operation, and the following is the result:—Their passenger trains have run in the aggregate about 700,000 miles during which time they have killed upwards of 74 passengers, and wounded and maimed over 82 who had no control over their own actions. Thus giving a passenger killed for every 9,500 miles travelled, while in the State of New York, taking 29 Railways, (2076 miles) we find, according to the State Engineer's report for 1853, that there was only one passenger killed for every 108,696,149 miles travelled, and one injured for every 6,212,050 miles travelled; or giving the Great Western the unenviable position of having killed in the ratio of nearly 20,500 to 1.

THE DUTY ON COAL.—Unless we are greatly mistaken before the end of the second week of the session, Congress will repeal the duty on coal, come from whence it may, making it absolutely duty free. This impression is entertained by the public men of all parties here, and grows out of the country being in favor of that policy as manifested by all the newspapers not immediately in the interest of the miners of Pennsylvania.—*Wash. Corr.*

They had a large public meeting in New York and appointed a committee for the management of a grand subscription for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the British army.

☞ 53,803 passengers arrived at Quebec this season, being 17,729 more than the number to the same period last year.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B. Nov. 11, 1854.

Arrival of the Canada.

The Steamer Canada from Liverpool entered at Halifax at a quarter past 11 o'clock on Wednesday night.

The Hermann sailed from Southampton on the 8th inst., with 175 passengers. The Baltic has arrived at Liverpool.

The St. Pacinto sailed from Southampton on the 7th for Bordeaux, to convoy Mr. Soule to Santander. Soule proceeds via Paris.

The Allison Mail Steamship "Lancastrian" was wrecked on Lawrence Point, Anticosti, Oct. 31st—of 50 on board, 14 were lost.

Canadian Screw Steamer sailed from Liverpool, 7th for Portland.

Thirty-five ships at Liverpool, Oct. 7, are advertised for sale at Liverpool, 22nd.

THE WAR.

Sebastopol holds out; and the chief of all news is that the Allies had met with no repulse or check, and have not since their landing. Gen. Canrobert sent officially the number of his losses up to Oct. 23d, stating that the French had continued to advance regularly in spite of many difficulties met with by the Russians, viz.—Heavy nature of soil, and accounts vary, chiefly of enemies' ship artillery, which French and Turks depend on their 68 pounders and 13 inch mortars. This explains the delay.

On the night of the 26th, enemy made an attempt to spike French guns, but failed. Any Russians who did enter the French lines were killed. French loss is not so great as might have taken place, and wounded are all sent to Constantinople, where Hospitals are in effective condition.

The health of the army is, on the whole satisfactory, although cholera has appeared among the gunners from the ships.

Total French loss from 17th to 26th October, 600.

On 25th, 20,000 Russians attacked the French rear, which was dislodged by the Turks from the redoubts, and took possession of it. English commenced attack, and sent word to Gen. Canrobert, who hastened the second division, and a squadron of Chasseurs to their relief. United French and English cavalry repulsed the enemy, by a brilliant charge, in which the combat was sustained five minutes with the sword; the position was retaken; English loss 500; French loss not quite so great.

Menschikoff's statement is that Gen. Liprandi took four redoubts, two of which he destroyed, and two of which he retained and fortified.

Russians estimate the loss of English cavalry at 500; 60 English prisoners were taken. October 26th, the French had advanced their trenches within 200 yards, and Chasseurs de Vincennes killed all the Russian artillery men who showed at embrasures.

From Odessa.—Nothing decisive as yet happened; assault was looked for by the besieged during the night of the 23th.

Banshee, steamer, brings news to Constantinople to Oct. 30th—cannonade was violent on both sides, and damage was great. On Nov. 1st Sage works were so far advanced, that the 3d parallel was opened, and would be completed in eight or ten days.

Menschikoff reports, via St. Petersburg, that to evening of 23 Nov. siege continued without result; the fire from the English side had become weaker; damage done to the Russian works was not much, and was being repaired. Nothing can be attempted against the Northern side of Sebastopol. Communication remains open.

English reports say that city is in ruins, that unburied corpses poison the atmosphere, and that allied commanders refused Menschikoff three hours, he asked, to bury dead; estimated at 12,000.

English assert that Menschikoff hoisted a hospital flag over his principal magazine in Sebastopol.

English fleet shell town 8 and blew it up.

Turkish Herald (*Bosphorus*) says that a disturbance had occurred within Sebastopol, on part of people, who wished to surrender.

Meeting of troops had occurred, to plunder the spirit stores—Polish deserters say so.

Blockade is ordered to be extended to all Russian ports in Black Sea and Azoff.

LONDON, Friday, 8th, P. M.—There is no later news from the Crimea.

Monitour of this morning publishes despatch received by Government from General Canrobert.

Head Quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 28th.—Works of siege are being continued.

BALTIC.—Fleet still in Kiel Bay—no sailing orders received; steamers fully coaled for sailing.

ASIA.—Turks, Kurs, and Russians at Tiflis had gone into winter quarters.

GERMANY.—Vienna advices report that on 8th Austria and Bavaria came to a satisfactory understanding on Russian question. Austria coincides with Prussia in postponing the deliberation of the Germanic Diet, on the war question, until the arrival of the Czar's reply to the last Prussian Note.

Indications are thrown out that Russia will reply to the Prussian Note; that Prussia will obtain a guarantee from France, England, and Austria that they will not go in their demands beyond the Four Points. Russia will be willing to negociate on that basis.

BRITAIN.—Nov. 9th, Lord Mayor's Day, duly celebrated. New Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Moon, gave a banquet, Cabinet Ministers and ambassadors, including Mr. Buchanan, were present. French Minister expressed a hope that at that moment Allied flags waved over the ruins of Sebastopol.

Lord Aberdeen reverted to his efforts to preserve peace, and said that Allies would now push the war to a successful conclusion on permanent peace basis.

Admiralty notice posted at Lloyds announces that next Spring a strict blockade of the mouths of the Danube, sea of all Russian Ports in Black Sea, Sea of Azoff, Baltic and White Sea, will be enforced.

New route is organized for intelligence from Crimea three days is hours.

Great Irish manufacturers have drawn on themselves much censure by public rejoicings for the success of the Allies before Sebastopol.

FRANCE.—Paris Moniteur has complimentary Imperial on the subject of Mr. Soule passing through France. All available troops are being hurried off to the Crimea.

The following Despatch is published.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The visit of Lord Palmerston to this City will be an official mission concerning France and England's policy in case of an attack on Cuba by the United States.

SPAIN.—On the 8th Queen opened Cortes; in her Speech she declared that she adhered to the principles expressed on July 28th, that she will continue to respect the liberty and rights of the nation, and proper constitutional law. Will heal all wounds of the State. She adds, "let us derive from past misfortune its salutary and a lesson for the new political life that is opening before us; perhaps we have all been deceived, for the future let us use every effort to succeed and astonish Europe with the spectacle of a united Queen and people.

BELGIUM.—King's Speech at opening of Legislature, Nov. 7, says: Belgium feels more strongly than ever the value of neutrality. Also commercial treaty is concluded with Mexico.

GREECE.—Cholera again re-opened violently at Athens.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Broker's Circular report Wheat in moderate consumptive demand, during the week, improvement of 4d. to 6d. per bushel. Flour realized 2s. to 4s. advance up to Tuesday; but speculative enquiry having slackened, this advance scarcely sustained, in steady sale, at 2s. to 3s. Dearer.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 93 5-8 to 93 3-4. London Money Market unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Liverpool to United States unchanged—shipments slow. Tonnage to New Orleans scarce.—£2 10s.

ALBION'S SONS.

Old Albion's Sons are in the tented field—England's best blood are sheathed in mailed steel.—The British Lion, so long couchant, has risen from his lair,—to right the injured and reward the brave." The savage hordes of Russia have insulted the fair fields of the South, but the chivalry of France and England have crossed their path, and taught the tyrant in his unholy purpose. The Allied Armies, like a wall of adamantine fire, have on the heights of Alma caught the Bortsman's sword, frown for frown, and shock, what 'tis to war with civilization. Thus Russia must demand to know, whence her country's shame. Forty years has the Russian power been in the ascendency. Forty years has the Russian power been the terror of Europe. The Russian power has been the terror of Turkey. The Russian power has been the terror of Persia. The Russian power has been the terror of Hungary. The Russian power has been the terror of Poland. The Russian power has been the terror of Finland. The Russian power has been the terror of Circassia. The Russian power has been the terror of the Caucasus. The Russian power has been the terror of the Crimea. The Russian power has been the terror of the Black Sea. The Russian power has been the terror of the Baltic. The Russian power has been the terror of the Sea of Azoff. The Russian power has been the terror of the Sea of Marmora. The Russian power has been the terror of the Bosphorus. The Russian power has been the terror of the Dardanelles. The Russian power has been the terror of the Mediterranean. The Russian power has been the terror of the Adriatic