

Constantinople, Oct. 5.

Forty heavy guns, 650 soldiers, and 2,000 marines have been landed from the fleet at Balaklava. The army is working at his fortifications day and night."

Varna, Wednesday.

Intelligence has been received from Varna of the 26th. It was understood that the bombardment of the forts was to be continued till the 8th, on which day it was probable that an assault would be made. The Russians have formed sand batteries, and armed them with ship's guns, but the range of the allies' artillery is greater than that of the enemy. The Russians, it was said, were prepared to sink the nine vessels of the fleet that remained to them. The allies expect to carry the place in a very short space of time. Some very sharp English and French notes are said to have reached Berlin a few days since. All the reserves have left Varna for the Crimea, and two French regiments and one English are to leave the Piræus for the same destination.

Schamyl is said to have been defeated by Prince Andronikoff, who again threatens Kara."

Heights before Sebastopol, Sept. 28.

The allied army has at length arrived before Sebastopol. This day a Russian column issued from the town, and the 4th division, under Sir George Cathcart advanced to meet it. The Russians then withdrew, with an evident view to entice the English under the range of their heavy guns. This ruse had, however, no effect; for Sir G. Cathcart retired on the enemy having declined to accept battle. In consequence of this step of the Russians, the three other British divisions were ordered to advance, and they are still under arms. A great quantity of stores were burned this afternoon by the enemy. From the encampment of the 4th division, the whole town and forts can be perceived. The latter are most formidable, but are dominated by the position occupied by the allies. The town is small, and apparently deserted by the greater part of the inhabitants. It has a dreary appearance, unrelieved by shade or trees, owing to the white stone of which the forts and houses are constructed. Figures can be distinguished by the naked eye on the outer forts. We are told that mines are ready to be sprung for miles around Sebastopol.

RUSSIA.

The Russian journals insist upon the defeat of the Alma being a mere retrograde movement, more voluntary than compulsory; declare the new position taken up by Prince Mentschikoff as giving a complete check-mate to the allies; give reason to understand that Sebastopol runs no danger. One despatch received from Moscow states that Prince Mentschikoff left his position after a sanguinary action, in which he was outnumbered by the enemy, and that he has retreated on Sebastopol, in order to protect this harbor.

Major-General Frederick Maunsell has been placed on the list of officers in receipt of rewards for distinguished service.

Government has decided on fortifying the Orkneys, and a party of Sappers and Miners have been sent down with the necessary materials for building a fort at Kirwan.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a circular to the Lord-Lieutenant of counties in Scotland, directing that measures be immediately taken for the embodiment of the militia of their various counties. The number of men to be raised in Scotland is 16,000.

About two hundred Russian officers, men, and their wives, passed through London on Thursday, to be conveyed by railway to one of the prisons in Devonshire. A regular establishment for Russian prisoners has been formed at Millbay Barracks, a place built in the last war for French prisoners. A governor has been appointed, at a salary of £400, and a surgeon and steward. A dispensary has been ordered to be fitted, and an infirmary, and the buildings are to be lighted and warmed, both inside and out, with gas.

The revenue accounts for the quarter—made up for the first time in a sensible form—that is, to include Ireland, to show the comparisons of the quarters for the whole year, and the income and charge of the consolidated fund, were published yesterday. In fact, it is a "complete debtor and creditor statement of all public monies received in the quarter, and of the appropriation of the same." There is a net increase of £250,788 on the quarter, £16,580 on the year, and £77,897 on the last six months, as compared with the previous corresponding periods. The Times remarks on the whole that it is very clear that we are able to keep up the revenue, and probably to pay out of it the expenses of the war, without retracing our steps in that course of commercial emancipation which has brought us to our present pitch of prosperity.

UNITED STATES.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Two cargoes of Malaga fruit, which arrived yesterday, were sold at auction to-day for cash. Blue mark brought as high as \$11 25; black do. \$10 32; boxes, bunch, in-layers, \$3 44; bunch muscatels; \$3 10.

Editorial Miscellany.

The R. M. Steamship *Europa* arrived yesterday morning from Boston. She brings the melancholy intelligence of the fate of the Arctic Expedition under Sir John Franklin, whose remains and that of many of his brave associates, have at length been discovered. We trust that this sad conclusion to the highest efforts of human skill and enterprise, will terminate those northern expeditions, which circumstances show are in advance of the designs of Providence.

THE IL-FATED ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS CREW.—THEIR DEATH FROM STARVATION.

Montreal, Oct. 20, 1854.

A despatch from Dr. Rae, dated at "York Factory, August 4, 1854," has been received by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions, who, it appears, were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Fox river. The foregoing intelligence is regarded here as wholly reliable.

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1854.

The *Herald* of this morning has the following:—In our extra of yesterday evening we informed the public that a rumor was current in town that the remains of Sir John Franklin, and of his crew and their ships, had been discovered. We immediately despatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's house at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines of a despatch received by him yesterday from Dr. Rae:—

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via the Red River settlement.

After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the Great Fish river of Back, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings on the mutilated corpses of some which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another band, who obtained the details *visa voce*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture which had been in possession of the whites. Among these are silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved "Sir John Franklin, K.C.B." while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850.

The foregoing embraces all the particulars as yet known in this city.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS COMPANIONS.

Boston, Oct. 23, 1854.

Late Montreal papers contain some additional details concerning the discovery of Sir John Franklin's party, obtained by Dr. Rae from the Esquimaux. The report is as follows:—

In the spring of 1850 a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging boats with them, by some Esquimaux Indians, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island, named "Keliktak" by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships had been crushed by ice, and that the whites were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one chief officer, looked thin; they were supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a seal from the natives.

At a later date, during the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five more on an island near it. About a long day's

journey—say thirty-five or forty miles—to the northwest of a large stream, which can be no other than Capt. Back's Great Fish river, as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island, agree exactly with that of Sir George Back's.

Some of the bodies had been buried, some were in tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder, and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that the party had been driven to the last resource—"cannibalism"—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high-water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as Dr. Rae saw pieces of those different articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks. As many of which as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of the most important of the relics found, with the drawings of others, were to be forwarded to London.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The lamentable occurrence detailed in the subjoined extract from the *Colonist*, may be given as one more, in addition to other instances which every year affords of the fruits of strong drink:—

"A soldier of the 70th Regt. named McCarty, was killed on Thursday night by a man named James O'Donnell, who keeps a tavern and grocery in Albemarle street. The soldier it appears, being absent from the barracks on leave, about 11 o'clock at night entered the house mentioned, and asked for liquor, which was refused by O'Donnell's wife, O'Donnell being in bed. She was then asked to change a seven-pence-half-penny, and when handing over the change the soldier insisted that he had given her the piece of silver, which she denied. A dispute arose. The soldier became so violent that she was obliged to call her husband. O'Donnell forcibly ejected the soldier, when the latter struck at O'Donnell with a walking stick which he carried. O'Donnell wrenched the stick from the soldier, and struck with it the blow or blows which caused the death of the latter. The skull was broken, and the flow of blood upon the brain was the immediate cause of death. After receiving the injury the soldier walked by himself to a house in Barrack-street, and for some time seemed in no danger, but he died next morning. The Coroner's court was engaged investigating the matter from 2 o'clock until half past 7 yesterday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict that O'Donnell struck the deceased in self defence."

The London *Guardian* of the 11th, contains an account of a meeting for the formation of a Church Synod, in the Diocese of New Zealand. A pressure of warlike news has prevented the publication of the proceedings, but we shall endeavour to give them next week.

D. C. S.

Received—		
Oct. 14.	Beaver Harbour	£2 10 10
18.	Mahone Bay,—A. B. 5s.	
	H. Zwicker 5s.	0 10 0
25.	Falkland, St. Paul's Parish, Halifax	5 11 3
21.	Cornwallis—Endowment of "St. John's" Parish	42 10 0
For Widow's and Orphan's Fund.		
Oct. 6.	Shorbrooke	0 10 0
7.	Wilmot	0 4 0
	Arichat	1 18 9
	Weymouth (additional)	0 5 0
	Annapolis	4 0 9
	Clements Port	0 16 5 1/2
	Musquodoboit	0 17 5
	Beaver Harbour	0 12 11
	Shelburne	2 1 3
	Amherst	2 15 0
13.	Lunenburg	3 0 0
	Pugwash	2 4 6
	Wallace	1 1 7
14.	Guyshorough	1 0 0
	Yarmouth	9 0 0
	Newport	0 15 0
	Sydney, C. B.	4 2 0
	Chester	1 16 0
	Sydney Mines, C. B.	0 17 10
	New Dublin	0 17 4
	Granville	3 0 0
	Aylesford	2 3 0
	St. Mary's, Eastern Shore	0 9 0
	Cornwallis & Horton	3 0 0
	Albion Mines, H. Dixon, Esq. (additional)	0 5 0
16.	Windsor	4 13 6
20.	Country Harbor, Rev. A. Jordan	0 9 6
23.	Liverpool	13 0 0
	Sackville	2 0 7 1/2

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.