

the Karabelnais, has been wounded. He was struck by a piece of shell while walking near the dockyard, and died shortly afterwards from the effect of his wound. An extraordinary escape occurred on Sunday morning, shortly after the hour for divine service. The Russians appear to have seen the regiment parading, as the men fell in on the terrace in front of one of the large white buildings which they occupied as their barracks. Some shells were thrown, and one penetrating the roof, lodged in the room converted into a surgery. Assistant-Surgeon Teevan and an orderly were in the apartment, and had just time to make their escape before the shell exploded. Neither was injured. As no good purpose was effected by exposing the troops to this fire, the 3rd Buffs marched back to their old position near the 2nd Division to-day. The French have kept up a harassing fire, day and night, against the Russians on the north side. In addition to a large pile of buildings, supposed to be storehouses, another detached shed, also seeming to be connected with the commissariat, has been set on fire."

A YOUNG HERO.—Lieutenant Massey, who only joined the headquarters of the regiment lately, a chubby-faced youth of sixteen years of age, led the Grenadiers of the 10th Regiment into action at the assault upon the Redan of the 8th inst. They came up to the support of the attacking columns. Nothing could exceed the bravery of this young fellow. He went on in front of his men, got across the ditch, and climbed to the parapet on the opposite side. Here his progress was impeded by the men of different regiments who were crowded together, vainly endeavoring to effect an entrance into the work. The men fell thickly around him, but he escaped. He was one of the very last who retired. On his return, as he was mounting the counter-scarp, and just at the edge of the natural glacis of the hill, some soldier caught hold of his leg to assist himself in mounting up. At that moment a rifle ball struck young Massey in the left thigh. The bone was broken near the hip joint, and he was unable to extricate himself from his dangerous position. He crawled on a few yards and there remained. Now came a fearful trial. The Russians were showing themselves thickly on the parapets of the Redan, firing at our men who were retiring, and, in turn, our troops were firing up at the Redan from the first parallel of the works of the right attack. The shot flew like hail around him. Every shot which struck the parapet of the Redan sent back a shower of dust and stones over the nearest wounded. Some of our men lying thus dreadfully exposed, even asked the Russians to take them into the work, by appealing to them, 'Johnny, Johnny.' In several instances the Russians slipped out, in spite of the fire, and carried some of the wounded in, and placed them under shelter. Young Massey, however, kept himself quiet, and continued near to the spot where he had fallen. He felt as if his life must be lost, and yet at the same time hope was kept up by an opposite feeling that he might be spared to escape. At last, when the fire had in a great degree subsided, and the afternoon was advancing, a Russian soldier in his characteristic long grey coat came to him. He opened his coat to find if he had any valuables there, then sought for a watch or other things, but handled him so gently that Massey felt no fear respecting the man taking his life. At last he left him, taking his sword and haversack. This was the only Russian who came to him; others were around collecting the Mimic cases and any thing else they thought worth taking away. Massey saw no barbarity or ill-treatment now; previously, while the fight was going on, many of the wounded were bayoneted by the enemy. Some time elapsed, the firing had ceased all around, evening was advancing, when suddenly without any warning the ground shook and there was a terrific noise from an explosion. It was one of the magazines in the Redan, which the Russians had fired. Down came a shower of dust and gravel, and, as ill-fortune would have it, there fell also a large stone and struck poor Massey on the right thigh, the one which was not previously wounded. It inflicted a very severe bruise. Soon afterwards he perceived in the dusk some twelve or fifteen men coming cautiously up towards the Redan. They went in, and he lost sight of them, but after a short time they came back again, and he discovered them to belong to one of our Highland regiments. Subsequently he attracted the attention of one of the Highlanders, and after a short time was carried in a loose great-coat to the trenches. There his wound was examined by an assistant surgeon, and he was sent up on a stretcher to camp. He is going on favourably, but his wound is of a very dangerous character."

Of the Baltic fleet we have the following telegraphic reports:—

Hamburg, Thursday.—Intelligence has been received from Riga, dated the 29th ult. It is to the effect that four liners, one frigate, and three corvettes bombarded the batteries of Danmunde for three hours on the morning of the previous day, without, however, doing much damage. The ships then went over to Bullan, and bombarded the place for two hours with more effect. On the 25th, hostile visits were made by two frigates to Old Salis, where ten timber ships were burnt."

Dantzig, Oct. 5.—The *Vulture* has arrived; she left Nargen on the 2nd. Nothing new has taken place. Part of the fleet remained at Nargen, and the remainder near Cronstadt. Admiral Dundas was at Seakar in the flagship. The equinoctial gales have set in with great violence in the Baltic. The fleet is healthy."

The *Invalide Russe*, of Sept. 30, publishes a report from General Mouravieff, in which the latter says that on Sept. 11th he gained a battle against 3,000 Turks, and made prisoner the gallant Aly Pacha. He says that he has taken four guns and three colours, and killed 400 Turks. No mention is made of the fact in letters from Kars of the 22nd, at which time the Russians were bringing up their artillery to attack the town. Omer Pacha was still at Baloum.

News of the bombardment of Odessa may speedily be looked for. Intelligence reached town yesterday evening to the effect that a large squadron of the allied fleets had left Sebastopol on the evening of Sunday, the 7th, for Odessa. On the following day they appeared off Odessa, and took up their station before the arsenal. The bombardment was to have commenced yesterday morning. The *Times* says the Government appear to have received no such intelligence. The following despatches, however, are published:—

Vienna, Oct. 9.—Intelligence from Nicolaieff states that a division of the allied fleets, consisting of nine ships, twenty-eight steamers, and nine gun-boats, comprising three batteries, anchored on the morning of the 8th before Odessa.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—Prince Gortschakoff reports to St. Petersburg on the 7th:—'The enemy's fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line and twenty-seven steamers, with other vessels, weighed anchor this morning, and proceeded to the north-west.'

The *Invalide Russe* gives the following list of losses sustained by the Russian army on September 8:—**Killed**—Superior officers, 4; inferior, 55; soldiers, 2,625. **Wounded**—Superior officers, 26; inferior, 206; soldiers, 5,820. **Contusioned**—Superior officers, 9; inferior, 23; soldiers, 1,133. **Missing**—Officers, 24; soldiers, 1,730. The *Invalide* further says the Russians lost 1,500 on August 17, and 1,000 men per day on every day following up to September 5.

The Paris correspondents, both of the *Daily News* and *Post*, state that Marshal Pelissier has had a meeting with General Simpson on the subject of the English correspondents in the Crimea, with a view to some measure for preventing what is called indiscreet revelations. General Marmora has forbidden any "correspondent" to send accounts from the Sardinian Contingent.

The *Journal de Constantinople* affirms that the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish troops encamped on the Danube has received orders to prepare provisions for 40,000 to 50,000 French troops, who may be expected at Silistria by the end of October.

Despatches from St. Petersburg say that the Russian Government has decided to defend the Crimea.

A despatch from Greece, dated Athens, Oct 5, says King Otho is still obstinate, and the French and English Ambassadors threaten to retire.

Abd-el-Kader has left Paris on his way to Damascus. It is pretended that he is sent there to smooth the way among the highly fanatical Mussulman population for Christian—that is, French—domination; Syria is to be rescued from barbarism by the French, and Smyrna to be delivered over to English civilisation.

TURKEY.

The *Thaler* brings news from Constantinople that "the Anglo-Turkish Contingent had left for Schumla, and that the Ottoman reinforcements had defeated the insurgents of Tripoli."

Reports are current that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been recalled. They are commented on by the *Times* and *Post* as such, but without confirmation or contradiction. The French papers are full of the subject. The *Univers* declares that the British Cabinet has completely disapproved of the behaviour of its Ambassador. The *Debat* denominates it a "delicate

subject," and supposes that Lord Redcliffe feeling his influence over the Sultan on the wane, determined by a vigorous effort to regain that personal ascendancy which the Sultan had thrown off, and then with an air of mystery concludes that it is generally believed Lord Stratford would speedily be replaced by Lord Elgin. The *Patrie* agrees with the *Univers*, and congratulates itself that the marked disapproval of the British Government of its Ambassador's proceedings was "a further proof of the sound judgment evinced by the English Cabinet in the affairs of the East." The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* declares that—

"Lord Stratford has thought proper to depart from his legitimate office of a friendly adviser to the Porte, and assumed the tone of dictator. He tells the Sultan that Mehemet Ali must not hold office! The Sultan is indignant, and Lord Stratford is obstinate.—Lord Clarendon cannot approve of the conduct of his agent, and at present it appears more than probable that the country will lose the services of an able representative at a most important embassy."

The *Times* gives a similar explanation, with a vigorous denunciation of Mehemet Ali's corrupt proceedings, in appropriating, on various occasions, large sums of money.

GERMANY.

On the 3d inst. the King of Prussia laid the first stone of the colossal bridge which is to be thrown over the Rhine at Cologne. In his speech the King made the following allusion to the present state of Europe:—"God allows us to place our hand to this work in the midst of peace. Let us beseech Him to allow us to continue this work in the enjoyment of all the benefits of this peace. May God will it that before the last stone is placed peace may be restored to all Europe."

ITALY.

It is announced that through the mediation and advice of Austria, the King of Naples has given satisfaction to the Courts of France and England; and, in return, the former has openly discountenanced the pretensions of Prince Murat.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The second edition of the *Daily News* has the following:—

HAMBURG, Friday.—A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 9th inst, has been received at St. Petersburg. It says:—

"The enemy has advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but retired on meeting the advanced posts of our left flank.

"The enemy put in disorder sixteen battalions from Kokouloussa to Janyssata.

According to the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*, it is certain that the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Belbek. Only a few thousand now garrison the northern forts. In the neighbourhood of Nicolaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 27,000 of whom belong to the newly raised militia.

Her Majesty's ships *Rodney*, *Albion*, *London*, *Leander*, and *Wasp*, have received orders to proceed, under the command of Admiral Stopford, to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission, it is said, in the Bay of Naples.

A letter from Sebastopol, in the *Marsville's Journal*, says—"One of the orders which has been executed by the troops, is that of filling-up the trenches."—It is stated that the troops regard their prospects so favourable, that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1817, who may now quit the service, do not wish to do so.

Advices from Marseilles, of the 10th, state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

CANADA.

"We refer our readers to the letter, of the Rev. S. Givens, explaining the use of the Surplice in Kingston. This letter was intended to appear in our last number, but did not reach us in time, owing to our distance from the press.

"We have been assured on the best authority, that a mistake has been made in copying for the press, the Resolutions of the vestry meeting held in St. James' Church. The clause "and that this congregation are determined that a repetition of preaching in the Surplice, shall not be made by him or any other minister," not being in the original Resolution, as carried in the meeting. It was never intended, we have been informed, to publish anything so stringent.

"This being the case, we have taken the liberty of omitting from Mr. Givens's letter, the passages founded on this clause, as they are entirely foreign to his defence, and would probably give much needless offence, and prolong the controversy.—*Toronto Echo*.