

which caused the enemy to lose much more considerable in proportion to the masses which presented themselves. Colonel Janon, of the 1st Zouaves, directed their efforts on this point, and himself fought personally with a rare courage. He was covered with blood, from two wounds which he received on the head, but which are happily not serious.

"The efforts of the enemy, who could not destroy the gabion work, still unoccupied, whilst we had erected on this point, were here powerless, and turned to the left of our parallel, towards the Karabelnia ravine, where he was hotly received by a shower of musket-shot, and could not effect a lodgment. He then suddenly threw himself on the right of the English parallel, broke through the works, and attacked the rear of our left, which was for an instant exposed thereby to a murderous fire. General d'Autemarre, of the Engineers, made the necessary dispositions with his accustomed vigour and calmness. The fourth battalion of Foot Chasseurs coming to the rescue, dashed into the ravine, and valiantly threw themselves on the foe who, now exposed, suffered considerable loss, and was repulsed to return no more.

"More to the right the English, who had not been able to collect more than a very inferior force compared to their assailants, charged the enemy with their habitual valour, and after a determined struggle forced them to retreat. Still more to the left, the English were attacked by a sortie which seemed to be a diversion, and of which the English gave a good account in a short time.

"In fine, this operation of the besieged differed completely from all those that they had hitherto attempted against our works. In order to give it effect and notwithstanding the great number of men composing the garrison, they had caused two regiments (eight battalions), those of the Dnieper and Ouzitch, to enter the fortress to support them. It was a sort of general assault against our entrenchments, and the plan appeared well conceived to accomplish a considerable result. Thus the importance of the failure of the besieged ought to be measured by the greatness of the object in view. The prisoners whom we have taken say that their losses have been enormous, and we think, in fact, that this disorderly combat, like all other night attacks, must have cost them, taking into consideration the masses which they presented, at least, from 1,000 to 2,000 men hors de combat. The ground in front of our parallels is covered with dead, and General Osten-Sacken has just asked for a suspension of hostilities, which was granted, and fixed for to-morrow, to render the last offices to their slain.

"With regard to our own losses, General Boquet has only been as yet able to render me an approximate number. They are very sensible, and cannot be less than from 300 to 320 men killed or wounded. We have particularly to regret the death of Chef de Bataillon Dumas, of the Engineers—a superior officer, full of merit and of hope, and who fell gloriously. He was killed by bayonet wounds, after having been wounded at the head of our works thus attacked. You knew him, and can estimate him, Monsieur le Marechal; your regret will equal ours. It is the same with the Chef de Bataillon Bano, of the 3rd Zouaves, who has disappeared, and is supposed to have been killed. I shall send you eventually a detailed account of our losses.

"I have nothing to add to what I have stated to you in my previous despatches respecting the sanitary state of the troops. It is satisfactory.

"I am informed that many families, under the influence of fears which may be too well founded, are astonished that no exchange of prisoners has yet taken place in the Crimea, and that they address you on this subject many lamentations and pressing solicitations. This appears to be the case, at least, judging from the contents of the great number of private letters which are received here. On this point, I can only state that, in conjunction with Lord Raglan, I wrote on this subject to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army so long ago as in the month of January last. Prince Menschikoff shortly afterwards replied that he would refer the matter to his Government, and that he would let me know its decision. Things have remained in this state, and I think it is not proper that we should break a silence which they appear disposed to observe.

"Please to accept, Monsieur le Marechal, the homage of my respectful devotion.

"The General-in-Chief, CANROBERT."

A telegraphic despatch from Balaklava, dated the 27th, informs us that there was an armistice on the 24th for two hours, for burying the dead. The Russians buried 400 men. Colonel Kelly is a prisoner at Sebastopol, slightly wounded. Captain Montagu is a prisoner, and is not wounded. There were false alarms on Saturday and Monday, 24th and 26th March. "It is hoped that the fire will open this week."

A MISTAKE.—The Post tells us that "the enemy attacked our lines, and got into a portion of those belonging to the French, and succeeded in pulling down a few gabions; but were afterwards driven out. On the left and to the Greenhill Battery they also attacked but were soon quieted, leaving two officers and ten men killed close to the works. The 27th, in an unguarded moment, flew to the assistance of the French, over the works. On their return, they found troops in their lines, and thinking them Russians, at once pounced on them; and it was a painful time before they discovered to their sorrow that they had attacked their friends the Zouaves! How sorry, how surprised they were, you may guess. One man stated that he

bayoneted two; but I will not dwell on this melancholy incident, since I believe both parties think it a mistake, though of a serious kind."

THE FRENCH GENERAL.—General Canrobert arrived at headquarters this afternoon, and I am told was in a dreadful way. It is reported that no one could speak to him, he felt so annoyed, although the affair was a thorough victory. He remained some time with Lord Raglan. His Lordship and staff repaired to Inkermann, or at least the right, early this morning. Generals Simpson and Airey were the first near the vicinity; they did not return till some time after midday. It is very vexing that last night a deserter came over very early to one of the front divisions, and knew the attack would be made; but as he could only speak the Russian tongue, and they had no interpreter, they kept him till this morning before sending him to headquarters. This is usual, but it ought not to be.

MAJOR GORDON.—In the midst of the fight Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, displayed that cool courage and presence of mind which never forsakes him. With a little switch in his hand he encouraged the men to defend the trenches, and, standing up on the top of the parapet, all unarmed as he was, he hurled down stones on the Russians. He was struck by a ball which passed through the lower part of his arm, and from the same or from a different musket, at the same time he received a bullet through the shoulder. We are all rejoiced that he is not dangerously wounded, and that the army will not long be deprived of his services.

TWO HOURS TRUCE, AND THE MAMELON.—The time was to be between half-past twelve and two, yet it was now past one, and no signs of it appeared; on the contrary, the French and Russian riflemen, from their respective concealments, were firing away pretty sharply. A gun also was fired from the Malakoff Tower, and went hissing through the air over Gordon's Battery, but an instant afterwards a white flag was hoisted on the Mamelon, which was replied to by one in the advanced trenches. A few minutes afterwards and all the batteries had white flags flying, while a body of Russian soldiers, 1,500 or 2,000 strong, straggled out from the rear of the Malakoff Tower, and began descending the hill towards the middle ravine. Stretchers were then brought up, and the word given to our men to carry out the bodies of the dead Russians who lay inside the trench, and the rest of the men, who had been watching this signal, instantly swarmed over the breastwork, and began to look about them like boys out of school. I crossed with the rest, and advanced beyond the middle ravine, almost to the foot of the small steep slope on which the Mamelon is erected. As this work is likely soon to figure rather importantly in our future proceedings I surveyed it with much curiosity and interest. Viewed in connection with our chances of capturing Sebastopol, the impression which it produced on my mind was anything but favourable. It is a steep rocky eminence, about a mile in circumference at the base, and about a quarter of a mile at the top. Its average height from our advanced parallel is at least 100 feet, its distance from it about 200 yards, and its distance from the Malakoff Tower nearly double that. Seeing, therefore, that it is nearer to our works than the Russians, your readers will doubtless ask with surprise why the allies never occupied it themselves, especially as its summit entirely commands every part of the works round the Malakoff Tower. But this is a question which no one can answer, and much more surprise is felt about our remissness in this particular hole in camp, where the importance of the position is fully anticipated, than is ever likely to be excited at home. The work must be stormed before any serious attempt to attack the town itself can be thought of. Whenever it is stormed, now that it is mounted with guns, the struggle will be most bloody. Its steep sides are so covered with masses of rock and loose stones, that no force of any strength could possibly advance undiscovered, while the same cross nature of the ground equally hinders any sudden charge to capture it by a coup de main. About 40 guns in the Malakoff Tower works also appear laid so as to sweep every side of the hill, from its base to the summit. By the time I had noted these particulars, all the English, French, and Russian officers and soldiers had met and were mingled together on the space outside the trenches. It certainly seemed an extraordinary scene. Everything was at once so warlike and yet so peaceful. Grim batteries were frowning down upon the spot from every side; yet the white flag was floating, and the parapets and embrasures were quite hidden with people sagely looking down upon the spectacle below.

Constantinople March 29.—The camp of Merslek begins to become populous. The Imperial Guard continues to arrive. Omar Pacha occupies two villages half a league from Eupatoria, and is enlarging the circle of the fortifications for 50,000 men. Ten thousand Egyptians are directed on Eupatoria.

The Russians contradict the death of Prince Menschikoff, but admit that he is ill. The papers say that a third barrier of ships has been sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol, in front of Careening Bay.

Persia has assembled 50,000 men on the Turkish frontier. This suspicious position is attributed to the hope held out by Russia of the cession of the Turkish province. Mr. Murray is engaged in skillfully counteracting the inimical influence.

Colonel Horman, the English Consul at Tripoli, contradicts the reported death of Dr. Barth, the African traveller. He has received a letter from the Doctor, dated Kano, Nov. 15.

He then calculated on arriving at Moorouk within three months, but which, as he purposed moving by the circuitous route of Kooka, he never would accomplish. The rumour of his death was fabricated by the ex-ruler of Bornou for the purpose of possessing himself of a depot of supplies that had been formed at Zejhan against the Doctor's return, and in which he succeeded. The overthrow of this man was most fortunate, otherwise the fabricated report might have been converted into a stern reality."

The hum of preparation goes on in our ports and arsenals, and is faintly answered from the coasts of Finland and Livonia, as well as from the interior of Russia, where indefatigable exertions are making, under the personal direction of the Emperor, to despatch reinforcements to north and south. Our great fleet has sailed, and the flying squadron is already at Elsinore; but the ice is still thick in the Little Belt, and completely blocks all inner reaches of the Baltic. General Vivian is off to Constantinople and Epirus. M. Drouyn de Lhuys is at Vienna, where an unkind rumour asserts that Lord John Russell has got into difficulties by his imperfect knowledge of French. The negotiation, which had stood still through last week, is said to have recommenced on Monday, but nothing has transpired to invigorate—nor yet to destroy—the languishing hope of peace.—*Guardian*, April 16.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Catalogue of Books offered at Public Auction by Wm. Aekhurst, on Saturday evening, April 21, having been in part withdrawn, they are now on Sale at W. Gossip's Book Store, 24 Granville street.

A man and a boy were nearly smothered on Monday last, while engaged about the foundation of the recently demolished building in Granville-street, near the Telegraph Office. They were almost covered up by the falling of a bank of earth under which they were digging, but fortunately were dug out with no other injury than a few bruises, which will serve to remind them of their narrow escape from an awful death.

The R. M. Steamship *America* arrived yesterday morning from Boston, and in about two hours proceeded on her voyage to England. There is nothing of interest from the U. States.

The Annual Meeting of the Hants Agricultural Society, was held on Wednesday 18th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year.—C. D. Hunter, Esq., President; E. H. Creelman, John Northup, Vice-Presidents; J. Jennings, Esq., Treasurer; Wm. Scott, Secretary. Committee—Messrs. M. Doran, George McKenzies, Adam Reid, G. A. V. Paw, Thomas Durney, John Richardson, and Wm. McCulloch.

Forty pounds were appropriated for premiums for green crops, Ploughing Match, and Grain—the advantage of the improved mowing and reaping machinery, sent to the Exhibition last October, was considered, and it was hoped that some of the Agricultural Societies would purchase them, as they can be had of Mr. E. G. Fuller, the Agent, at cost. A vote of thanks was passed to the President and office-bearers for the past year.

CORSELIUS RAUSE, son of Mr. Jacob Rause of Chester Grant, on returning from Conference meeting on Saturday the 31st of March, was crossing a lake on the ice which gave way with him, and he was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Deceased was only 25 years of age—a serious thoughtful young man, much regretted. His parents seem almost inconsolable.—*Messenger*.

Messrs. Black, McDonald and Irons have contracted with the Commissioners of the Railway to grade, ballast, lay the rails, and completely finish eight miles and sixty-two chains of the railroad, and uphold it for twelve months from the 1st of June 1856, from Rocky Lake to the Post road within two miles of Schultz, for which they are to receive £46,300 currency.—*Idid*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WINDSOR.—A Telegraphic despatch was received on Monday by J. King, Cosch Proprietor, stating that a fire broke out at half past nine on Sunday evening in Jordan's barn, which with Halsey's store, Jordan's House and store, Goudge's House and store, were all burned to ashes. Goudge's upper store was saved.

D. C. S.

Received—
April 16. Amherst £18 6
17. Granville
Viz. Middle dist. £21 15 0
Lower 4 15 0
Bridgetown 1p 0 0 42 1p 0
Manchester 8 1 7
18. Windsor, for Widows & Orphans 19 0 0
Edwin Gilpin, Jr. Secy.