d, Abigail, E SHIFMENTS, JUST RECEIVED his which has will soll low for a. "LONDON HOUSE," ER

GOODS. Bread and Pilot Ch Consineres and Vestings, and Orleans; Alpaces, De-ed and Bladd Velvets, black Naples, Parsies, black mend and Black Velvets, black is Naples, Fersians, Shavis, Isanneis, Racitary and white Car, white Warp, Baumet Shapes, with the State of States of States and any Alabami, Ladies' ta-lind, Note, Laces, Edgings, and merry, Cap. Fronts, rich phin and any Alabami, Ladies' ta-tes, will and searned Braids, Werstell Cruwins and Mullers, by Carle Cruwins, and Mullers, and any Alabami, Ladies' ta-tes, will and searned Mullers, and any Alabami, Ladies' ta-tes, selfe and searned Mullers, and any Alabami, Ladies' ta-tes, selfe and searned Mullers, and any Alapan, sewing conton with press and handles, has a Kassatt and other Hats, de-OCERIES.

OCERIES. CERTES. ses, Toliacos, Sonp, Indips, urst, Bico., Lanther, Vineger, S., Kaasted Coffee, Chocoline, Bachuts, Nails, Glans, Paiz Alordy, Copperas, Say Cigaro, Pipes, &c. Iedicions, Perfumiry, &c.

Medicines, Ferfumery, ec. ty-Laudianam, "Finish S.b., m. Tarter, Molfatter Pills, Ita-Dintment, Dr. Bidder's Pills, Ita-Dintment, Dr. Bidder's Pills, Ita-ita, Dr. Winthew's Morthing togo, Mr. Winthow's Sorthing on & Co's colorstated Cong Compound doo, Dr. Townsad's Compound doo, Dr. Townsad's in "E "Go's collaborated Cogi Compound dos, Dr. Townseedy and Perkin's Pain Killer and Banz's Grasse, Mair Gil, Assorted arbeiron' for 'this-hair, Pergy bio hair, "French OR, Meilins Joney, Lacongeidy disc." iber, ithantis these persons who Shep'for'the hair twick or year, hust our differing favore. These internet differing favore. The

te have be HENDERED TH an entry we E. PARKER. 11, 1854.

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AM HEARD.

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CLOTHS, and Yorkshire Superfine Bra Cossimeres, Mohnir, Pilot at

IRPETS &c. sinuter and Felt Carpets, Printed age, Unsenske, Fuchused Table lings, Reilway Rugs, Damaska,

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nketing. White & Blue Serges, , Scarlet and Striped Flannels,

RESSES. paged. Gerunn and Maccadorine Mohair, Poplin, J will Glace and essees, Silks, Satins, Satinettes, tton Velvete, French and British Alexandra, Later of Alexandra

as, Lustres, Orleans and LINERY Sc.

ench Stays, Manules, Scale

AND GLOVES. FURS: tan, 2 quirrel and afach Neutrin Victorines. Caffe and Miss, Mock Numeris. Winter Cape, Gloves and Gnanthes. FER PLATE: tent of Elkington and Cos. Elec-

Salt Special, Table and Dessert Sugar , Tongs and Sifters, Toas , Engraved and Chased Toa Pots,

PLATED GOODS. watches, Chains, Bronches, Watch Keys & Seals, Rings, d and plated.

And plated. Y GOODS, &c. Pother Inkiannda, Card Baskets, tere, Lawa' Buikets and Busts; & Bostes, Dressing Chasts; Chech, Nait Brushes; Combs: German sps. & perfumiry, & Atubaster Shades.

Sindes, *LEACHER*, red Scale and Cape, Assorted tent Culf, Ensimilied Hide and hannois, Duor Lienther, Tanned Phy Skins, Hog Skins, Leather Bags & Har Boxes. Bage & Har Dozes. MONGERY, &c. Lucks, Hingss, Berews, Pit and d & Tennon Saws, Files, Pianes, , Knives & Forks, Braces and rd. Squares, Steelynads, Shipo' ath pale Scap, Oile, Paints



HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

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58

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT ,TO THE PRESENT TIME.

SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS; AND THE PROCEEDING

On the day before the battle of Citate (the 5th), Omer Pacha had again alarmed the Bussians at Giurgayo, where there was a sharp skirmish, in which the Turks had rather the advantage. They then recrossed the river. Omer was teaching them to forget 1829—to know their own provess, and to place a due confidence in him, and in themselves. Still, it is not to be denied that the Bussians were were far indeed from having any reason to dread

place a due confidence in him, and in themselves. Still, it is not to be denied that the Bussians were very far indeed from having any reason to dread being expelled from the Principalities by Omer Pacha. He skilfully led forces who gallantly served him. But that was all. His means were inadequate to recover Wallachia; and barely able, if ably used, to protect the Empire. He could not really assume the offensive; and be scarcely succeed-ed, by the exercise of very great ability, in protend-ing to assume it. The Russians were incessantly reinforced. Their siege-trains had begun to arrive, and they had parked a hundred and twenty large guns at Galatz, opposite the Bessarabian frontier, and a hundred at Giurgevo. In the Grimea, the Czar, prescient of coming dangers, had ordered the erection of coast batteries, which were now rising in every favourable spot upon the cliffs. At such a time, and after such occurrences, the order to scheet to schute that for our guns. At Constantingle, news arrived that Kars was taken, and that, on the other hand, all Abasia had pronouced for Schamyl, and that a great attack upon Shelketil had been repuised. The Allied squadrons patrolled the Euxine, there was no danger of another Sinope i and Tarkish rein-forcements, therefore, were dispatched by sea to Armenia. In the following March, the Sultan, it was announced, would join the army of Bulgaria and creat and traly Asiatic preparations resounded in Adrianople to entertain im when he should pars. A palace was newly equipped in that ancient city, where, eight bundred domestics and five, hindred in Adrianople to entertain tim when he should pass. A palace was newly equipped in that ancient city, where eight hundred domestics and five hundred horses, belonging to Abdul-Medjid, had already arrived. Less depressing intelligence was brought from Asia; the Turks were again the assatiants, and were operating at Akhaltzik, and against Ginand

and were operating at Akhaltzik, and against Ginnti, On the 19th of January, Lieutenant General Schilders, who, in 1829, had taken Silistria, and who was at the head of the engineering department in the Russian army, left Warsaw, in pursuance of a command of the Emperor Nicholas, and, ou the 26th, residued Krajova, to assume the supreme direction of the stege operations of the ensuing campaign. Other Pacha had then been ill for three weeks, in fact, since the date of the last combat at Guirgery and he was reported to be dving. About

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there was no advance of the Tarks, and that their own reinforcements were constantly, it slowly, arriving, they resumed the offensive. About the 13th of February, they collected a considerable strength against Gurgevo, and attack-ed it, with much loss indeed, but, in this sense, with success, that the Tarks, after two or three days, resistance, evacuated the place in jerfect order, and took boat to Rustehuk. This was on the 19th of February. The enemy immediately seized the town. Guns were then directed ' against Rustchuk. Day and night the Russians 'Sought, by force and by guile, to cross at that 'point.' The resistance was desperate. Nevertheless, by the increasing weight of the pressure. Omer Pacha felt that the enemy in source place minist 'athin the right bank of the Dambe. The melaneboly certainty justified his original plan, and dispositions. He took an extraordinary resolution, however, which was it some respects a change (unless it was a corollary) of that plan. He determined, sort to recall his outlying and far-extended le uning; but, in case of any intermediate advance an interpendent army, and to ever it to act like an independent army, and to ever it to act like an independent recall his outlying and far-extended learning; but, in case of any intermediate advance an imprion of the enemy, to leave it to act like an independent army, and to give it a roving commission — predatory, adventurous, dangerous—on the 'right flank of the whole Russian occupation. It should have its base upon Servia, and, in case of mishap, its retreat upon Bosnia. Semendria on the 'right flank of the whole Russian occupation. It should have its base upon Servia, and, in case of mishap, its retreat upon Bosnia. Semendria on the 'rorth, Usitza on the south, Zvornok straight behind, in the west, should be to its rear, what Schumla' was to have been. Schumla, he hoped, would take care of itself, and he of Schumla. Perhaps the noble combat of Cirate inclined his doubtful thoughts to this decision. The consequences of that yietory were long felt; and on the 24th of February the Russianis were still on their defence, and , rather timidly commanded, in front, of Kalafat—a, down which according to their own plans, ought to have been stormed on the 13th of the previous moush. March opened with a change. The Russians had completed their dilatory preparations; and they now had, for attack, all the means which they were likely to have. Still, on the very eve of their grand and irrescientible advance inter Rulesrie. Weilfwhie

now had, for attack, all the means which they were likely to have. Still, on the very eve of their grand and irresistible advance into Bulgaria, Wellichia was the scope of another warning blow. The Turk-ish column at Rahma erossed the Dannie on the 4th of March, and drove back the Russian officests ish column at Rahmva erossed the Dambe on the 4th of March, and drove back the Russian options of Kahmasel' with perfect success and no small slaughter. Then, while the whole force of the enemy was assembling to purish this inroad, the Turks returned in safety to Rahova. On the 5th of March, martial law was proclaimed through all the Russian and in Coland; and orders came, to, the Russian and in Coland; and orders came, to, the Russian and in Coland; and orders came, to, the Russian Generals in the Principalities to press the war more vigorously. On the 11th of the dame month there was a violent struggle around Kalsfat; but the Turks remained masters of the places. It was their last stronghold-on the morthent bank of the Danube. But they continued to keep the south bank, as well as some islands in the stream. That island, especially, opposite "Furtukat (the Tarkish batteries which helped to gain the Baive of Olteniza); will be remembered by the Teider. Prince Gortschukoff attacked from the 15th Mirch, and would have gained it very dearly at the cost of 2000 men. for that lishind, as we have shown, was as much commanded from the south shore as it commanded the borth. But Prince Gortschukoff lost 2000 men in this attack, aud, at the same, time, failed to take the Island. It would, have, been a victory of, very, succertain, value, but it, was a bloody defeat, instead. About this, time, heat we have a victory of very uncertain, value; but it was a bloody defeat, instead. About this time, between the 12th and 16th, two frigates, one. English, and

th Oct., 1854.

Stray Sheep.

the farm of the Subscriber on the on EWES about nineteen months riked on the right side; wheever to the Subscriber will be rewarded

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ard's Gazette. 2 (RD, Proprietor and Public day creating and Saturday more an Square, P. S. Lahad, abscription, 186) Discussi for int for cas OF ADVERTISING.

on, accupying the space of lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.— - 20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lin nes, 6s.—and 2d. for each a te above for each continues

camptign. Other Pacha had then been ill for three weeks, in fact, since the date of the last combat at Giurgeve and he was reported to be dying. About the I dit of the month, the news reached the Sultan, and on the 20th, or the 21st, two of his own house-hold physicians were in attendance upon the Sultan, and on the 20th, or the 21st, two of his own house-hold physicians were in attendance upon the Sultan, and on the 20th, or the 21st, two of his own house-hold physicians were in attendance upon the Sultan, and on the 20th, or the 21st, two of his own house-hold physicians were in attendance upon the Sultan whither he had retired. In ten days more he was again well, and he resumed his duties. General (now Marshel) Baraguay D'Hilliers, the French Ambassador, a good diplomatist, but a better, soldier -the last surviving pupil of Napoleon, made-about this time, that tour of inspection for which he was so, well qualified; and we will note, in passing, that, at the same date, the Busso-Greek comparacy broke out Europe was alarmed more by what could not then be known than by what was escertained and when Arta was sized, some people supposed that the. Ottoman Europies, filed, with explosive materials, was now at its end, and that it would be at once burnt ont in a huge civil conflagration. The limits of the insurrecion, however, were soon as well known as its nature and, its origin. General Schilders made his first report before the end of January—it was not the loose and cursory conjecture of a hostile witness, but the film return of an experienced Russian General to the Sovereign, respecting the losses of a Bussian army. We cannot read, it without a shuder. He states that, in January, 1854, *hirty-five thonesind Russian soldiers* had alteredy perished in the Principalities. This is not only a Bussian statement, we tepeat, but the statement of one of the ablest and most distriguished Generals in the service of the Usas. And yet, at that date, here had been only two mouths, or, at

and the efforts of diately followed

one French, were dispatched from Beicos Ba 'open by, force...the Subinets Mouth (whith the the middle mouth) of the Dariute...ito may see in to posterity wonderful, that Beicos should stills have been the station from which to summon even any of the Allied vessels. But many untoward circumof the Allied vessels. But many untoward circhm-stances - some natural, and others, perhaps, con-ventional and deceptive- the delays of diplomacy, and the dreadful storms which had so long swept the Black Sen - combined to render it as advisable in appearance, as it was fortunate in results, that the fleets should return frequently to their old moorings. moorings.

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eart charans Warante log sarrouse line THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN dond beer Brow the Illustrated London Meudina and BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 8, 1854.

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had been

Burous Senastronic, Nov. 5, 1654. The 5th of November will be memorable, in future, as the antiversary of the hardest fought action that has taken place for many years. It commenced at daybreak on Sunday—a favorite day with the Russi-and the pretenden that Division right is on their side, had who presend that Division right is on their side, had who presend that Division right is on their side, had be presented their soldiers that the Sabbath is provin-tions—experience not having taught the latter the value of the pretence. Oftenitza, it is tree, might have been horne, in mind, as a proof that victory is not always at-tendant on those who, for the satisfaction of one min's pride, break through Divine command, which makes hard day a day of reat; both Russian soldiers are not supposed to reason, and so the pretence goes down. The dawn broke in upon a damp and mary meriling, when the action commenced. "A heavy glows covered has raise of the right and front of our puttion—the mist rolling storily down their sides into the value," and up again upon the hills which overflock Schwitopo' and the raise of the advanced pickets; but our offi-cars were unable to conjecture, from the noise, that