mer's European Times, Nov. 11.

French, baving established balos-bouses and overs of their own, had presented of the company and oversy English officer and private angaged before Schustopel with a loaf of the bread that, had the other ships been able to close to be made—one of these soldierly acts which expresses so much, because it was voluntary, and arces entirely from a feeling of mutual respect. Allies have fought together in other times who could with difficulty be kept from cutting each other's throats, so strong was the hatred, so bitter the contempt, by which they were respectively moved, but the cordial feeling amongs the allied troops in the Crimes has been reciprocated this week at the Mansion-house, in the city of London, where the representatives of each country vied in compliments to the cordinity of the alliance, and to the moral effects which it must have on the future destiny of mankind. Indeed, the peeches on this occasion, and the forthcoming visit of the French Sovereign, will do much, in comercion with this Russian war, to compensate for the blood and treasure which have been spent in pusishing the aggressions of one insolent dictator.

Austria is again said to be cooling in her feeling towards the Western powers, and inclined, until matters in the Crimes at the amove decisive ture, to wait upon fortunes. She is accused of temporising, but the time for doing so is past. No course which she amove decisive ture, to wait upon fortunes from reaching, which which speche so find the same and the conditions of the second of the source of the second which the whole of the German Courts have pursued since the commencement of this war is a melancholy commentary on the smallness of rulers who keep in check so great a people. It is amazing how the spirit of patriotism has sunk in the German mind of recent years under the military code to which they have been subjected, for the Prussians, as well as the Austrians, are known to be most invetorate in their hostility to the Czar and his system.

The siege of Sebastopol is the engrossing event of the day. We therefore make no apology for giving at the utmost length which our limits will permit the details connected with that important operation. Some of the incidents recorded in the following despatches might at other times seem trifling; but, in the present state of public feeling, we believe that the minutest particulars will be perused with interest. The following details complete the narrative of the siege since our last publication:—

des, when may be interesting to the carried wavy the mainmant of this Retri"Yesterday, the 17th, about half-past mote, the French first commenced the carmouth forts, exposed at the mine time to a
covere first from the north as well as the
nouth forts, exposed at the mine time to
account forts, exposed at the mine time to
account forts, which was not returned until
their position, was taken up. Admiral
Dundas followed with most of his feet,
description, was taken up. Admiral
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darkness. She was closely supported by the Sanspareil astern, and later in the day by the Bellerophon on her bow. Latterly the fort (Constantine, I think) which they were engaged with was almost silenced, and the guns es barbelle wholly so. The general impression is that very little damage has been inflicted on the enemy; but, though all did their best, there can be little doubt that, had the other ships been able to close with a distinct object, and hammer at it as the Agamemnon did at hers, the result would have been very different. She lay close to her work, and would have breached it, but the fire at times had to be withdrawn to silence the small forts on the hill, which were hulling her meantime. On resuming the fire on the larger forts, of course the line of fire was altered, and more distributed.

"The Albion and the London were en-

of powder, which was limited to 50 each gun, at one time, the Sanspareil withdrew, and the forts on the hill directed their full efforts at the Agamemnon—The Agamemnon fired 70 rounds, and her broadside is quite scorched the whole length. Sir Edmund Lyons, at the time occupied with the big fort, sent his flag lieutenant through a galling fire to bring in the Bellerophou and to get the Sanspareil back. He said 'Tell them to come in; these forts will sink me, and I'm—if I leave this;" and this is quite the case. He is of the truest stuff, fixes his mark, and then sticks to it.

"The Britannia remained till after dark steady also at her work, but she and the French were all too far off."

The most tragic was certainly the fate of the Albion and the Arethuss—the first forming part of the central, the second a part of the left division. Bold and undaunted, they entered close to the northernmost, or so-called "Wasp" battery, and had scarcely time to open their fire when the cables with which they were lashed to the steamers were severed by shot, and they became unmanageable just at the moment when they were most exposed to the fire of the enemy. The Albion was set on fire in three places, and would certainly have gone on shore, as she was only in five fathoms of water, had not the Cambria, one of the steamers expressly kept ready for such an emergency, come up in time to rescue her from destruction, unfortunately not before she had lost 12 men killed and 70 wounded. To-day the Orinoco is going to tow her down to Constantinople. She is fearfully damaged, her mainmast much injured, and the mizen is tottéring and bare. The Arethusa, although she suffered less in men, laving only 4 killed and 14 wounded, suffered even more in her hull. It is, besides, asserted that the dry-rot is in her wood. She went away yesterday evening, towed by the Emeu. Both these vessels, owing to this accident, quitted the scene of action after a short time.

If these two vessels have been the most unfortunate, the Rodney may certainly be

steamed straight down inside, near the shore. The first were the Sampare, Terrible, and Tribune, who advanced like decirreurs before the Agamemunon and the Sampareli, which formed the main striped of this division. These two, after having tried the range of their long pivot-guns at the Wasp Battery, steamed right down to the fort on Cape Constantine—the formine dable casemated battery at the left of the entrance into Sebastopol, and engaged it. It There you could see them anchored, the Agamemon at 800 yards, and the Sanspareli at little behind, enduring with unshaken firmness the heaviest fire of the ensury, and it into the could approach clear in the shoel water, howeved around them, making the most of their independent together the shoel water, howeved around them, making the most of their independent together the shoel water, however down the northermont batteries running along the shore, from the Satteries running along the shore, from the Sate Fort side, and from the whole suit batteries running along the shore, from the Sate Fort side, and from the whole suit batteries running along the shore, from the shoel for of the, century on that side along, when the Queen, having left her first anchoring-place, where the Turkish flag-aship had come in her way, passed inside of the other sailing line-of-battle ships from the extreme right to the left, and came up alongside the two heavily-pressed screw steamers, and drew off part of the enemy fire from the mema amound an anound a longside the two heavily-pressed screw steamers, and drew off part of the enemy fire from them— a movement which, as I told you, was acknowledged by Admiral Lyons hoisting the signal of the other sailing ilmo-of-battle ships from the astronuclet, the respective price with which they took the vessel in any well as the propelling force, which she brought was only momentary, for , being in but six fathoms water, a because the bighest credit for the skill and network which as a took of the other sailing line-of-battle ships from the astronucles

several feet, and all travelling was consequently suspended. The Paper Mill of Messrs. Philips, near the Reservoir, has been partly carried away, and the Reservoir itself has been so much damaged that a supply of water cannot be obtained for the city. Messrs. Reed's Flour Mills at Little River have also been considerably damaged. The Colbrook Mills of Messrs. Estabrooks & Ring have been completely carried away, and the dam at the Nail Factory of Messrs. Scovil also damaged. The new Sew Mill at Musquash has also been much injured, and the road over the Musquash Bridge is rendered completely impassable. Messrs. Hawkes & Power, at Black River, had several thousand logs swept out of their dam by the rush of water, which were carried down to the shore. The Bridge over Hampton River is swept away; and the Saw Mills of Mr. Wm. Davidson, at Salmon River; have also shared the same fate. Mr. D. has also lost a large quantity of logs.

Bridges have been carried away in every direction, and the travelling both east and west is suspended except by water; consequently the mails are all behind-hand.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

. Wednesday, November 29, 1854.

wednesday, November 29, 1884.

Wednesday, November 29, 1884.

Wednesday, November 29, 1884.

It is appears that they are much injured by the Russian free, and the work of cannonading goes on slowly in their part of the line. A spectator on the 20th compared it to child's play, and said that the fire did not exceed a shot every five minutes from each battery. This, however, seems to be an exaggration. The town has been on fire several times; it is much cut about, and the loss of the enemy must be very great. A deserter who came out on the 21st said that no less than \$1000 had been killed and wounded. Nachimoff, the admiral who commanded at Sinope, was said to be at most supposed to severe in the supposed to severe in the supposed to severe in the supposed to severe works within 300 yards of the Russians, and are making a Considerable impression. The Rifles have been engaged in picking off the Russians gunners, who are shot down in considerable numbers. There are several volunteers also a ramed with rifles and the requisition of the result of the supposed to severe injury, vitering the supposed to severe injury Ir gives us sincere pleasure to be able to inform our readers that directions have been

an confer to generate Hansina reinforcements in any terminal part of Personals, and the force on the Mill directed their field in the control of the Care. Whatever the motive may be great the control of the property of the control of the control of the property of the control of the requisite to obtain the greatest results. It is expected that when her engines are in complete working order, she will make the passage to Pictou in less than 5 hours. We trust that in the future regulations for carrying the Mail, the claims of Mr. Heard—for we consider he has great claims on this community,—will not be overlooked, and that party feeling will be laid aside, and a generous disposition to encourage merit be displayed.—We would now turn our attention and that of the public, as to whether the time has not arrived when we should look out for a shorter and more convenient route for the conveyance of our mails, and the accommodation of passengers. On the 2d day of December, in the year 1828, the writer left Charlottetown in company with the late Chief Justice Archibald, for Nova Scotia. The latter was anxious to get to Truro with the utmost celerity, and the vessel made as direct a course for the opposite shore as it was possifor her to steer. Mr. Archibald was landed some where between River John and Tatmagouche, and we have ever since been puzzled to ascertain the exact spot. Our attention has however, been called to the subject of a nearer postal line than that now used, and upon an inspection of Capt. Bayfield's Charts, we think we have hit upon the place we visited in December 1829, and one which is in every respect the proper route for mail communication, and for a more extended accommodation for travel-

Since the above received the folloconcerning the tel.
H. Palmer, E. Company, has redone this Fall, illimited. The prealmost half a-done est citizens in Ne extract from a length of the line the Company, de Nov. instant.

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Conviction.—I Schr. Mary Ann, on the 28th Nove Brisay, Robert H Eaqrs., on the Health, and fined costs, for violati Health, in suffer the said vessel officers.

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Nov. 18, —Compa-do. Nancy, P. Providence, R. Solon, Pictor; 12th, —W. Nelson bith, —Mayflower touche; dond. 72d, —Riffe, Hali-Shedise. Id, Elizabeth, Mi-bal. - Rosebad, thtp.—Lady La