

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Progress of the War.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Letters from Constantinople by the City of London state, that on the 10th the fire had not been raised against Sebastopol, but that the operations would go on rapidly, it having been found that the south wall is not banked up on the inside. After the opening of the breach, which will be easily effected, the assault will be immediately made. The besieged begin to be in want of provisions, in consequence of the reinforcements introduced into the place after the battle of the Alma.

Two daring reconnaissances have been executed by Admiral Bruat; one in the day, when he went close to the walls with 4000 sailors. A shower of the enemy's balls fell among them, but no one was hurt. The other was made at night, and had for its object to sound the passage between the vessels sunk by the Russians.

VIENNA, October 23.—The Lloyd contains perfectly reliable intelligence from the Crimea, dated October 13. On the 9th the trenches were within 700 metres of Sebastopol, and it was expected that the regular bombardment would begin on the 16th. The English batteries were ready, but still masked, as the French were not sufficiently advanced. The Russians maintained a brisk fire, but with so little result that it was not returned. The garrison had attempted several sallies, which were always speedily repulsed. It is not for a moment doubted that Sebastopol must fall.

Russian intelligence from the Crimea of the 16th announces that the allies had begun to bombard Sebastopol on that day, but without having done any damage. The Russians returned the enemies' fire.

A Russian official despatch, dated St. Petersburg, the 23d, states, that up to the 16th nothing important had occurred before Sebastopol. The enemy (the allies) seemed to intend a regular siege, and had begun works, which the garrison had destroyed in a sortie by night. Not a single shell had fallen in the town. Cholera continued to rage in the enemy's camp.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 16.—The garrison makes frequent sorties at night; not a single shell has yet fallen into the town itself.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—Advices from Constantinople state, that there is no truth in the report that Eupatoria has been retaken by the Russians. A rumour prevailed in the camp on the 11th, that the Simpheropol army would attack it, and that the Greeks in Balaklava would at the same time set fire to the town. All the Greeks were therefore forced to quit Balaklava. A sortie was made by the Russians on the 11th, but they were repulsed.

The correspondence from the heights behind Sebastopol have reached us to the 13th instant, and is, on the whole, very satisfactory. The labour of landing the siege artillery and ships' guns, and dragging them and the never-ending material from Balaklava to the heights, has been commenced, and the sixteen days devoted to this task have been well employed, though the enemy, in this interval, has been enabled to strengthen his defences, and instead of one fort, mounting only 15 guns, to defend the approaches, has now numerous batteries, with 70 heavy guns, to menace the lines of the Allies; yet the destruction of Sebastopol can be asserted without doubt to be but a question of time.

Lord Raglan has ordered works to be constructed in the rear into which the armies could retire in case of any unexpected reverse, and where he could defy all the test of the Russians to reap advantage from a temporary success. The French have thrown up two redoubts still further on the rear to render any attack on that side impossible. The ambulance train had arrived from Varna. Sickness had considerably decreased, and all were eager for operations.

The Paris papers thus summarize the latest correspondence from Constantinople:—Accounts from Constantinople to the 12th have arrived via Vienna. The Ajaccio had reached that city with news from the Crimea to the 10th. The preparatory works for the siege were continuing without interruption. The Russians were making extraordinary efforts to fortify themselves; they were literally adding defence to defence, and had brought into requisition all the heaviest artillery of their fleet; but their works were thrown up in haste and without art and could not hold out long, as they were completely commanded by the guns of the allies, and as besides they had not had time to become consolidated. The Russians, however, had received some reinforcements, and were expecting more. Prince Menschikoff had gone towards Perekop to hasten the march of those expected. In the evening of the 7th, nine French battalions invested the place on the side of the attack. In the night of the 9th the trenches were opened, 30 guns from the French fleet and 1000 sailors were to be placed under the orders of Captain Rigault de Genouilly; amongst the guns were 14 mortars of 100, and 16 of 36. The material of the English was magnificent, but not superior to that of the French. The English were to attack a tower on the western side, which defends the bottom of the port. This tower would, it was said, be soon destroyed, notwithstanding the Russians have thrown up earthworks to prevent it from being easily distinguished, and have even had recourse to the almost incredible expedient of painting it in an exact colour. The batteries were within about 700 yards of the ramparts, but it was necessary for the guns to be within 300 or

400 yards, in order to be able to make breaches for assaults. The fire was to continue with 200 guns, and no one doubted the tremendous results which would soon be obtained. The Russians neglected the siege works by incessant discharges of artillery during the day; but their aim was not very correct, and the soldiers made jokes on seeing their shot and shell flying about. During the night the besiegers worked without being interrupted. Some sorties, or rather some false sorties, had been attempted by the Russians, as a diversion, but all repulsed. The armies, as is already known, are divided into two corps, one to carry on the works of the siege, the other to protect them, and watch the enemy. The French corps engaged in the siege was composed of the 3rd and 4th divisions under the orders of General Forey, and the other corps of the 1st and 2nd divisions under General Bosquet. The Turks were kept in reserve, ready to go wherever wanted. It was supposed to be the intention of Prince Menschikoff, on receiving his reinforcements, to march to the relief of Sebastopol; but the allied generals had taken every precaution, and feared nothing; the position they occupy is stronger than that of the Russians on the Alma, and they think that Menschikoff could not take it even with 100,000 men. They have, too, fortified Balaklava on the land-side in such a way as to render it impregnable. All the letters speak in the highest terms of the prudence, skill, and energy of the English and French generals; and state that the troops were full of ardour. The sanitary condition of the armies had greatly improved; the cholera had nearly disappeared. The expedition at the beginning of the month to Yalta, commanded by Rear Admiral Charner, had not produced very important material results, but had produced great moral effect. The inhabitants displayed great joy on seeing it, and the Cosacks seemed in consternation. From Constantinople the reinforcements demanded by Lord Raglan were continuing to be sent off; they were to amount altogether to 16,000 men. The convoys sent off from Varna had arrived in the Crimea, and had been disembarked without accident, together with all their material and horses. The wounded soldiers sent to Constantinople were in a favourable condition. The Turkish Government has done everything in its power for them. In the French hospitals, the Sisters of Charity and the infirmaries were indefatigable in their zeal. The French Charge d'Affaires and the Ottoman ministers had made frequent visits to the hospitals. The letters conclude by mentioning a fact unexampled in Turkey—the opening of a subscription for a monument to commemorate the heroic resistance of the Ottoman fleet at Sinop.

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limits. To this naturally succeeds the desire for sociality and display. Fine houses, fine furniture and the dresses are made to be exhibited, and now comes, not exactly the tug of war, but the anxious strain, the unending contention to what is called *rise in the world*, that is to say, intimately with a class of society into which hisbert's progress has been rather difficult. There is in every country, a portion of the people who, either from the adventurous circumstances of birth, office, profession, or from military success, command a position from which they conceive themselves entitled to look down, as it were, upon their fellow mortals, and this constitutes the aristocracy, elite, or as it has been here termed—*upper crust of society*—but by whatever term designated, and however ridiculed and depreciated by those not within its pale, there are few who have not at one time or other of their lives, felt an anxiety to be enrolled among its numbers.

and this too, in under proper regulation, is not only an excusable, but a laudable ambition, and generally takes, if not its rise, at least its intensity from one of the most sacred emotions of the human heart, and which forms the basis of all improvement—the love of our children. In the brute creation, this *urge* or instinct reaches but to a certain point, and the parent dismisses its offspring from its nest, as soon as it is able to provide for itself, and then, as far as we are able to judge, is unable after a time, to discriminate between its own and of the same species. Not so with man; his care begins with birth, and ends not until his own existence is determined—many attempts, or endeavors to extend the provisions for the future happiness and welfare of his progeny beyond the date of his own life. He is willing to toil, and deprive himself of much, provided it will secure to them hereafter an excess of that which he thinks is among the blessings of life. Hence the desire to seek, to penetrate the innermost rooms of fashionable life, to make his son a gentleman, and his daughter a lady; and hence, alas! common in many cases, a struggle which lasts as long as life, and too often at the close of it only shows forth its worthlessness.

But let us not be misunderstood. We by no means condemn the parent, we approve of that ambition which would elevate the child into a superior station than that which its parent originally filled; but we would warn those who seek for their offspring this coveted distinction, that something more than the mere display of wealth is necessary, and that before they take that path, they are in order to be enabled to act consistently and with honor to themselves, and consequently reflect honor on their parents, without which, the exhibition of outward riches will only serve to show more clearly the intellectual poverty of the exhibitor. One of the most striking differences between society in our own time and in that of our ancestors, is the total abolition of distinction in dress. There is at the present day a species of revolution in this respect, and however the gentleman may peer out in the refinement of manner, language, or address, it is impossible to distinguish him by his costume alone from the mechanic or tradesman. The gifts of nature are pretty equally distributed, and the conventional trick of society is not difficult to be acquired; it becomes therefore, absolutely necessary, that they who would be distinguished as gentlemen and ladies should show it in the superiority of their mental acquirements. A certain degree of learning and of acquaintance with the progress made by the human mind within the last century, is absolutely necessary in refined society, not that these things are there the subject of debate or discussion, but they are always in common conversation alluded to as known to all; and ignorance on any subject is immediately set down to the score of *coarseness*, that phantom which stalks amid the throng of fashion, whose very breath is pestiferous, and whose touch is death. Now we are anxious that the people of Prince Edward Island should not only be wealthy, generous, and hospitable, but that they should be also polite and refined, so that when the well-informed stranger of the higher class of society in his own country, shall visit our shores, he may be enabled to say with truth "Providence has not only blessed these people with a fertile soil, a fine climate, a scenery of a mild and beautiful character, but has given them a degree of intelligence, not only to appreciate these bounties, but to render themselves more deserving of them by cultivating their minds, refining their manners, and diffusing the amenities of social and polite life through all classes." How this is to be effected, will form the subject of future insertions.

The Steamer *Roswell*, belonging to William Heard, Esq., left Charlottetown on Wednesday last, and returned on Thursday evening. We are happy to say that, all things considered, and taking also into account the fact, that the first steamer built at this port, and that this was her first voyage, she has not disappointed her well-wishers. As a proof of her competency in point of speed, we may mention that she made that part of voyage which lies between Charlottetown and Point Prim, 15 miles, in one hour and a half, although she had to contend with an adverse tide the whole way. She leaves again on Tuesday—see Advertisement.

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- ARRIVED. Nov. 9, Solt. Princess, Halifax; goods. Mary Jane, Pictou; coal. Brothers, Pictou; coal. James, Pictou; coal. Brothers, Pictou; coal. 11th, Trist, Walsh, Pictou; coal. Lively, Leno, do. Dove, do. 12th, Betsy, do; do. Lark, O'Brien, Halifax; goods. Victory, St. John's, New Brunswick; fish & produce. Elizabeth, do; do. 13th, Mars, Bunscombe; coal. Novada, do; do. Jupiter, New Brunswick; fish. Speedy, do; goods. Mary Virginia, King, do; do. Faveris, Richmond; do. 14th, Margaret, Halifax; goods. Olive Branch, do; do. Compagnie, do; do. 16th, Nugget, Bay Vert; coal. Brigantine. McDonald, Sidney; coal. Yates & Longworth. Trist, McLeod; do. to W. Orr. 17th, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; milk. Roswell, do; passengers. 18th, Morning Star, do; do. 19th, Morning Star, do; do. 20th, Morning Star, do; do. 21st, Morning Star, do; do. 22nd, Morning Star, do; do. 23rd, Morning Star, do; do. 24th, Morning Star, do; do. 25th, Morning Star, do; do. 26th, Morning Star, do; do. 27th, Morning Star, do; do. 28th, Morning Star, do; do. 29th, Morning Star, do; do. 30th, Morning Star, do; do.

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