

gineers, who was taken on the night of the 2nd of July; he has been kept at Itezan, and reports having been very well treated by the Russians.

The prisoners have been kept at Vorenitz, on the Don, and when they left there were only two remaining, who were sick, and 81 deserters. I transmit the nominal list of the men.

The force from Eupatoria, under the command of General d'Altonville, made a reconnaissance on the 22nd inst. They fell in with a large force of the enemy and offered them battle. The Russians, however, retreated before them, after an exchange of a few rounds with the Horse Artillery.

I beg to enclose a copy of the report of Brigadier-General Lord George Paget, in command of the English cavalry at that place.

I have the honour to report the departure of all the Turkish force that were here for Asia, with the exception of some artillery, which has been transferred to the contingent.

The weather continues magnificent, and the health of the troops all that can be desired.—I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.
To Lord Panmure.

KINBURN, Oct. 24, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops under my command, as per margin, returned yesterday from the reconnaissance they made in company with the French army.

The force left Kinburn on the 20th inst., bivouacked that night and the following at the village of Sebadoffka, which the allies burnt. A good many farms, all deserted, and a great quantity of hay, were also destroyed.

On our return yesterday, about 250 of the enemy's cavalry menaced our rear.

The troops are very healthy.

At a conference held to-day, it has been determined that the fort of Kinburn is to be occupied for the winter by French troops, and it is expected that the English troops will embark for the Crimea on the 1st of November.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. SPENCER, Brigadier-General.

The Military Secretary, Head Quarters, Crimea.

The following order of the day, dated "Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 20," was published by Marshal Pelissier on the taking of Kinburn:—

The army will learn with joy the announcement of a fresh success. The flags of England and of France have since the 17th floated on the walls of Kinburn.—The key to the mouths of the Bug and of the Dnieper is in the power of the allied armies. Surrounded on the sea side by the squadrons of Admirals Bruat and Lyons, and on the land side by the Anglo-French division under General Bazaine, the fort of Kinburn capitulated after a bombardment of five hours and a half. Its garrison, composed of one general officer, ten other officers, and 1380 soldiers, left the place with the honours of war, and surrendered as prisoners of war, abandoning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon, 25,000 projectiles, 120,000 cartridges, with ammunition and supplies of different kinds. The day of the 17th Oct. in which the fleet and the army so happily united their efforts for the same object, adds to the glory and the renown of the allied armies. The success thus obtained terrified the Russians, who, in their despair, on the following day, blew up the fort of Otchakoff, and three batteries near it. Kinburn in our hands will become a formidable menace against Nicolaieff and Kherson.

PELISSIER.

The latest accounts received at Vienna from the Crimea state that the Russian army, after being reinforced by 22,000 fresh troops, from Perekop, under General Plautin, was about to assume the offensive, and was making preparations for a vigorous attack on Eupatoria.

The *Fremden Blatt* states that Prince Gortschakoff has received provisions for his army for six months, and that Russia has now 200,000 men in the Crimea. The Grenadier corps which lately arrived at Simpheropol was accompanied, says this authority, by "2000 wagons drawn by oxen, so that the Russian army is provisioned for six months." Prince Gortschakoff will not expect convoys after November, as by that time the steppe will be covered with snow.

The *Times* correspondent at Kinburn reports on the 30th of October that two rafts formed of splendid pieces of white oak, intended for the dock-yard of Nicolaieff, and valued at £20,000, had been captured by our steamers.

It is stated in the *Constitutionnel* that both the Czar and the Grand-Duke Constantine witnessed the bombardment of Kinburn from a neighbouring eminence.

The *Fats* paper *Constitutionnel*, on the authority of

a correspondent at Odessa, publishes part of an order of the day of Prince Gortschakoff, in which he tells the army that the Emperor has invested him with full powers to cease or continue the defence of the Russian position in the Crimea according to circumstances.

The Commander-in-Chief adds:—"We will never voluntarily abandon this country, where St. Vladimir received the water of grave after his conversion to Christianity; but there are conditions that sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless."

The Emperor has deigned to leave me sole judge of the moment when we ought to change our line of defence. If it should be the will of God we should do so, it is for us to prove that we know how to justify the boundless confidence of the Czar, who has arrived in our vicinity to provide for the defence of the country and the wants of his army.

The order is dated from the heights of Mackenzie, October 15.

ODessa, Oct. 27.—Tolstchen is said to be working wonders at Nicolaieff. The new gunboats, which will be manned by the remnant of the Black Sea fleet, will be stationed below Sparskd, where the Bug is 600 fathoms broad. The two banks of the river will be defended by forts and redoubts. The inhabitants of Nicolaieff were informed that, in case of an attack they might, if they pleased, retire into the interior. Three-fourths of the people have emigrated, and things are not better at Cherson.

It is stated that all the batteries at Odessa are to be disarmed, and the guns sent to Nicolaieff.

It is stated in the same letter that Mouravieff, who commands before Kars, is retiring to the Russian frontiers.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—The Austrian *Gazette* states authoritatively that a French camp for 50,000 men is in the course of formation at Silistria, and that large quantities of provisions and building materials have already been collected there for that purpose.

The *Morning Herald's* correspondent at Kars gives details of the battle of the 29th. They fully confirm previous reports of the desperate nature of the defence. Had there been but two regiments of English cavalry, the whole Russian force would have been annihilated. The Turks buried upwards of 6000 Russians, and the enemy carted away dead and wounded for 20 hours. The defences erected by Gen. Williams were admirably contrived, and the fire of his artillery was murderous.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The *Globe* says:—It is with some surprise and regret that we hear that some of the senior generals of the Crimean army have resigned their divisions, because their junior, General Codrington, has been invested with the chief command. Sir Colin Campbell returns home on private affairs, and it has been said that professional jealousy is one of the causes of his return. There are two other general officers senior to the Commander-in-Chief, General Barnard and Lord Rokeby. We sincerely hope that no considerations of etiquette will induce them to abandon at once the posts they hold and their fair prospects of high distinction. Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermaster-General, also returns home. He is junior to General Codrington, and of course can have no cause of complaint. It is understood that he returns to fill an important situation of the staff at home.

The *Invalide Russe* contains additional telegraphic despatches from Nicolaieff in reference to the movements of the Allies, but they are of little interest.

Prince Gortschakoff has transmitted to St. Petersburg a despatch, dated Crimea, Oct. 29th, which notices the return of the allied force to Eupatoria, and our outposts having taken their former points.

The Austrian *Gazette* states authoritatively that a French camp of 50,000 men will be formed at Silistria. Large quantities of provisions and building materials are collected on the spot.

The Russian government have issued special instructions to its officials, ordering as many recruits to be raised as possible, and of all ages from 20 to 30.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—It is said the Sultan has manifested an intention to visit Paris and London in the spring, and has made known his wishes to the Grand Vizier, and to some of the principal ministers.

Nicolaieff is said to possess twelve dockyards, six for ships of the line and six for smaller vessels; also immense arsenals, and almost exhaustless materials for ship-building. It employs 600 workmen in ordinary times, and 12,000 on occasions of emergency. At present the number, according to German accounts, is not less than 21,000.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains this morning a further report from Admiral Duat upon the Kinburn affair, the only interesting portion of which is that which relates to the efficiency of the French floating batteries, and the conspicuous part they played in the reduction of the fortress. Their fire is described as being "of remarkable precision, to have speedily opened practical breaches, and to have sufficed for the destruction of the most solid stone work." "Everything," it is said, "may be anticipated from the employment of these formidable machines, recommended by such officers as those who distinguished themselves on the above occasion." Some idea of the strength of their construction may be gathered from the sight of a portion of the exterior of one of them displayed in the Long Gallery of the Exhibition. It is a solid shell of cast iron, some 6 inches thick, resembling very much that of a tortoise, to whose form the whole battery is so shaped as to approximate. When in action the chimney draws itself under its iron cover, much the same as the head of the animal spoken of. Against this smooth but slightly indented shell 64-pounders have been fired but found to rebound off, leaving only a slight scratch. The port-holes are of the same solid material, and open and shut again instantaneously before and after the discharge of the piece. The batteries are generally mounted with thirty guns of the heaviest calibre.

INDIA.

It is stated that Lord Dalhousie has refused to take a prominent position in the Palmerston Ministry, and will not leave India before December. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Wm. D'Oro, it is remarked, continues drawing his twenty thousand a year somewhere on the Himalayas, but is on the eve of returning to Europe with probably a hundred thousand pounds in his pocket, having slept through his five years' tenure of office more soundly than any head of our Indian army has ever been permitted to sleep.

UNITED STATES.

The real state of our relations with Great Britain is very different from what the London *Times* appears to suppose. On the one side, our neutrality laws have been broken by British officials, acting, as it seems, deliberately under the orders of their government. Our authorities have put a stop to this illegal business, and remanded the British Minister, Consul and others, that it is not the part of a friendly Power to send agents into the country to do the people an example of violating the laws; with which observation our government has apparently dismissed the matter, deeming the culprits in the case sufficiently punished by exposure. There is nothing very warlike in this.

Next, the British government has sent a fleet into the West Indies, where, certainly, there appeared to be no necessity for an increase of the British squadron. Inquiry instantly springs up as to the purpose of the fleet, and in the absence of any serious indication by the British press, several plausible conjectures are started in this country, imputing to the British designs of interfering in the affairs of Cuba with their past history. It is quite possible that no interference is intended, and that the fleet has been sent into the West India waters merely in order to spend the winter there, so as to be in full efficiency and readiness for work in the spring. If this be so, an explanation so that effect will readily allay any little irritation that the sailing of the fleet caused here. If, on the contrary, the British government have actually had the folly to provoke a disturbance with this country by sending a fleet to the West Indies to colonize Honduras, defend St. Thomas, or overlook Cuba, it is quite evident they have made a mistake that will be fatal to them, but which cannot, without great mismanagement on both sides, disturb the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Whatever Lord Palmerston may aspire to, the British people will wait, at all events until they have put an end to the Czar, and conquered Russia, before they undertake to put down this country; and as the former events do not appear likely to occur between this and the close of the month, or even within any reasonable period of time, we can, we think, sleep soundly, without dreams of war for the present.—*N. Y. Herald.*

H. M. Steamer *Columbia*, 6, 100 h. p., having been engaged all the season in the Bay of Fundy, returned to this port on Thursday last, where she will be housed over and remain during the winter.—*Chron.*

The alarm of fire on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock was occasioned by the accidental burning of a small cottage, owned, we believe, by Dr. Jennings, in the Clewly Lane, on the road leading to the N. W. Arm, past Studley. The firemen and military had a sharp run to the scene of disaster, but arrived too late to render any assistance.—*Id.*

The people of the township of Yarmouth having, by a large majority, accepted the privileges of municipal incorporation, a requisition has been presented to George Killam, Esq., requesting that he will allow himself to be put in nomination for the office of Warden, to which that gentleman has consented.—*Id.*

The Supreme Court commenced its sittings in this city on Monday. The criminal calendar is, we regret to learn, very heavy on the present occasion.—*Id.*

John S. Thompson, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent of the Acadian School—the situation lately vacated by Mr. Selden.—*Id.*

A child upwards of four years of age came to his death at St. Stephen's a few days ago by being shot through the head with a loaded musket, with which he and an older boy were playing.—*Liverpool Times.*