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The Mexican Mustang Liniment,
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June 7, 1854. tf

PHOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (Late of Upper Queen Street,) begs to inform his numerous siends that he has just REMOVED his Business to to House lately occupied by Man. Woom, in Four-tion of the Comment of the Problem of the Prob

Deserters had announced that there were in the town 6,000 dead, and double that number of wounded.

Women and children are said to be lying unburied in the streets; everything is neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said to be silenced except one.

The soldiers are said to be kept at their guns by the swords of their officers and

guns by the swords of their officers, and many have been shot for attempting to

desert.

During the confusion a large body of Poles quitted the town. The Russian fleet sought shelter of the buildings alongside the quays. Batteries in new positions were to fire on the ships on the 25th with red hot balls. The losses of the allies, at that date (the 24th) were not very considerable.

The Rifles have been engaged in picking off the Russian gunners, who are shot down in considerable numbers. There are several volunteers also armed with rifles, who have joined in this part of the warfare. The Russians are constructing another line of works behind their present ones, they have plenty of guns and ammunition.

line of works behind their present ones; they have plenty of guns and ammunition. The British effective infantry is now about 15,000, the French 36,000, the Turks, 11,000. The artillerymen are being much worn out by incessant toil. They are 12 hours out of the 24 in trenches, instead of the usual 8. The loss of effective strength

the usual 8. The loss of effective strength from sickness and wounds amounts, in the British force, to about 80 a-dsy.

The following despatch is from Vienna:—
The Press learns from an authentic source that the siege works were so far advanced, that on the 1st of November the third parallel had been opened. It would be completed in eight or ten days, when the further decisive operations would begin. It is not the intention of the allies to undertake anything against the northern

undertake anything against the northern side of Sebastopol. From accounts received in Paris, it ap-ears that the loss sustained in the cavalry ction before Bala Clava was less severe than was at first reported. Instead of 500 men, it is said that only 124 were killed and wounded, and the names of no officer

are mentioned.

Up to the 2nd of November, no general attack had been made upon Sebastopol.

From the News of the World, Nov. 12.

Up to the present minute we can form no accurate conception either of the actual force of the Russians, or of the spirit with which they are animated. On these points our information is contradictory in the extreme. Deserters are said to represent the town as panic-stricken, the garrison as mutinous, the carnage frightful, and the defences half ruined. Other accounts depict the Russians as inspired by the most energetic resolution, as repairing the damage caused by our batteries with incredible celerity, and as maintaining an equality of fire with a perseverance not to have been anticipated from a defeated and demoralized army. An eye-witness says, that he noticed the artillerymen in one of the Russian batteries standing as boldly and as coolly to their guns as on the first day of the siege, and that, though the fire of the place was thought to have rather slackened during the 21st and 25d, the result might have been attributable either to the want of amunition or the occupation of the garrison on some interior line of defences. It appears to us, moreover, that the bold attack upon the Bala Clava forts on the 25th, and the renewal of the attempt in another quarter on the day following, must needs be taken as evidence of considerable believes as the part of the betieged. Such From the News of the World, Nov. 12.

ABBIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Slackening of the Fire of the besieged,—Sebastopol a mass of Ruins.

A despatch from Therapia states that the captain of a ship, which left the Crimea on the 28th, brings intelligence of the slackening of fire of the besieged. Their aim was uncertain, and artillerymen were failing.

The trenches had been carried to within 300 yards of the place.

A Russian despatch announces that reinforcements, under the command of General Dannenberg, are approaching Sebastopol.

The Russian corps in Poland are leaving the Austrian frontier.

The Ganges brings letters of the 24th from the Crimea.

The assault by land and sea was, it was expected, to take place on the 1st or 2d of November.

The Chasseurs of Vincennes killed all artillerymen that showed themselves at the embrasures.

Shells were poured in all night, leaving the enemy no possibility of repairing his disasters.

The interior of Sebastopol was a mass of ruips (decombres sur decombres). Almost all the town was on fire, and the besieged had desisted from their efforts to extinguish the fames.

Deserters had announced that there were in the town 6,000 dead, and double that number of wounded.

Women and children are said to be lying unburied in the streets; everything in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said in neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the R

Journal of the Siege of Sebastopol.

Oct. 19.—In the night between the 18th and 19th the works were not disturbed. At about half-past ten, however, an alerte was made in Sebastopol. A clamour was audible, and a brisk cannonade in all directions, ble, and a brisk cannonade in all directions, with platoon firing and cheering. In half an hour silence was restored, and the works were resumed. At half-past six in the morning the French artillery opens fire; the English does the same; the place replies. The firing is tremendous, notwithstanding a dense fog which clears about eight a. m. The firing then becomes more steady and procise. On our side it is kept up with equal chances, and towards the end of the day it has evidently an advantage over that of the place. By two o'clock, the tower of the central bastion was a heap of ruins. The embrasures of the Mast bastion (right hand) had suffered considerably. About three p. m, the firing on all sides slackened. Our batteries suffered little, and were easily repaired during the night.

Our batteries suffered little, and were easily repaired during the night.

Ocr. 20.—The embrasures of the Mast bastion could not be completely repaired during the night; at dawn, when the firing recommenced, only two guns were serviceable. A portion of this result is to be attributed to the smart firing of our sharpshooters, which did not allow the artillerymen to serve their guns. The engineers push on their works to the right, before the Mast bastion, to the ravine which descends into Sehastopol, and senarates us from the into Sebastopol, and separates us from the English. The proximity of the town and the nature of the ground, which is rocky, render their labours difficult and slow. They work a la sape volante. From ten a.m. to one p.m., and from two p.m. to three p.m., the enemy directs a brisk fire upon these works; two or three breaches are made by works; two or three breaches are made by the artillery of the town on some of the weak points of the parallel. The artillery reopened its fire, and continued it during the day. The firing of battery No. 2, however (marines), was interrupted in the morning by the explosion of a powder magazine, which wounded no one, and did nearly little damage.

morning by the explosion of a powder magazine, which wounded no one, and did very little damage.

Ocr. 21.—In the night between the 20th and 21st, the besieged made a sortie about two in the morning, with the intention of spiking the guns of the French batteries. They penetrated between batteries 3 and 4, and had already approached some of the guns, when the artiflerymen, seizing their arms, and seconded by the guard in the trenches, and especially by the first company of the Voltigeurs of the 74th, drove back the enemy with loss. Six Russians remained dead in the trenches, and four wounded—one an officer, since dead—were made prisoners. The rest of the night passed over tranquillity. At six a.m. the General in-Chief visits the battery of the Geneese fort (No. 6. marine), and orders it to be suppressed. The French artillery recompence its fire at six; the place replies, but not so vigorously. Our batteries acquire a more marked superiority. Batteries No. 7 and 8 obtain good results. The engineers continue their works before the Mast bastion.

Ocr. 22.—The night is calm. The firing recommences at daybreak. The armament of the outworks of the enemy is much reduced, and the works much cut up and damaged. Recently constructed batteries are discovered on the back of the ravine descending to the south port, and unother in construction; the latter is meant to bear

commences the erection of the battery No. 9 and its powder magazine. Since two days, the enemy, who had displayed some battalions, a battery of artillery, and some Cossacks on the Chernaya, is no longer visible there. The general return of our losses since the commencement to this day is.—Killed 4 officers and 54 men wounded, 14 officers and 451 non-commissioned and 14 officers and 451 non-co

From Wilmer's European Times, Nov. 11.

Still nothing decisive from the Crimea. The siege of Sebastopol continues, the carnage in described in all the accounts as being dreasful, and the sufferings of the people in that devoted city show the horrors of war in their most revolting form. The Banshee is represented as having brought intelligence to Constantinople to the 30th, to the effect that the canonade was violent on both sides, but without decisive effect, although the damage done was great—coutradictions which, in the absence of more detailed and explicit information, we are left to reconcile as best we may. In the meantime it may be stated generally that our postal arrangements are execrable, and we are thrown almost exclusively on the Russian despatches for such soraps of intelligence as convey any idea of the progress of events before Sebastopol. The contrast in this respect between the activity of the Russians and the tardiness of our own Government is very marked. From Sebastopol to Odessa, the Russian versions of the progress of the siege are sent with regularity and precision, and transmitted thence to St. Petersburg with all imaginable celerity, ramifying from the Russian capital all over Europe, and indeed over the world, before our own more reliable accounts come to hand. We publish in our impression to-day scrape of news collected from various acurees respecting the struggle in the Crimea, but, anything in the shape of a continuous narrative is out of the question, for some of Lord Raglan's despatches respecting the commencement of the siege are atill wanting, and the letters of the representatives of the press in the Crimea have been equally unlucky in their whereabouts. Ungenerous criticism on the conduct of the Government at this moment is certainly not desirable, although in some quarters it is freely indulged in; but these repeated failures respecting the transmission of news afford a handle for assailing the coalition ministry which ought not to have been equally universely for the season to complied with, for the allies retorted

Highlanders on the 25th, stationed at the pass which commands this point, was only temporary—a surprise which produced a momentary panic on the part of the Turks; for the fight was renewed on the following day, when the enemy was finally repulsed with great slaughter.

The fighting in this affair was desperate, and the French and English cavalry were engaged hand-to-hand with the enemy, but our loss only amounted to 124 men, instead of the three regiments which Menschikoff's despatch represented as having been destroyed. When the particulars of this brilliant action are published, they will wear a very different version to that which the Czar and his General have given to the world. But the failure of this attempt to raise the siege, in the only position where it could be made, is tolerably conclusive that the means to relieve Sebastopol are at an end, for the Russian accounts, which extend to the 2d of the present month, are very subdued in their colouring. The sortie against the lines of the English before Sebastopol, so gallantly repulsed by the troops under General Evans, when 1000 Russians were left on the field, affords no proof of higher success, on the part of the enemy, in the first them is the serve of our army.

the Russians obtained over the Turks and the Highlanders on the 25th, stationed at the pass which commands this point, was only temporary —a surprise which produced a momentary panic

Letters from the Crimes to the 25th ult.
mention that the garrison of Sebastopol were
reduced to the greatest extremity, and were
weakened by sickness and fatigue, and disheartsned by defeat. The allied fleets were pragaring to return to Sepastopol. An attack by sea
is most likely intended, by way of diversion,
during the assault. It is said that the dead in
the city number several thousands, and the
wounded are calculated at more than 12,000.
Under pretence of protecting an hospital; the

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