Vol. XIX.

In angry strife-

HAMILTON, C. W., NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

No. 16-

## POETRY.

### THE HEAVENLY LAND.

Beyond the bounds of time, Across the sea of life.
Where passion's billows foam and toss

There is a land so bright That mortals cannot gaze But wondering stand upon the verge

The bills of glors tower
Majoric and sublime,
Above the snow-capped peaks of earth,
The Alpe of Time,

Four-square the city stands, The jasper Wills that rise in a committee of the property of t

-> NL stobut stood upon throws ..... I to shadow on that shore, No lightning flash along the sky. Or thunders rose.

The air is pure and bright, All is serene and calus. Nought aver apters there that can The holy harm.

But from the throng of God: There flows a orygical stream.
And beaving pure light upon its clear
Bright waters beam.

And when that river flows The tree of life appears, Yielding its monthly fruits throughout Eternal years.

Beneath the shady bowers, Robed in immortal green, Grow farer flowers than mortal eye Hath over seen.

Death finds no victime there To pine and droop and die, it is, a For God's own hand wiper every tear From sorrow's eve.

There night shall never come, .... Nor heaven's long day be o'er; God and the Eamb shall be their light professed, more, and the street

aghout that wide domain

Throughout that wide domain

Joy beams in avery eyes.

While angel voices join in praise

To God most high.

There may be a spirits bow

Before the great 1 A M.

And weightip him who pardoned them

Through Christ, the Lamb.

Lord, may I with them stand, When heaven and earth, at thy command, Shall pass away

BENEFITS OF DROUGHTS, AND THE MODES IN WHICH THEY IMPROVE LAND. a con de plantari mane di cant massa de a in-

-Colendor in toring of the page

It may be a consolation to those who bare folt the influence of the late, long and protracted dry wonther, to know that droughts are one of the natural causes to restoro the constituents of crops, and removato cultivated decile... The dissinution, of the mineral matter of cultivated soils takes place from two causes;

ried off, in grops, and roturned to the soil in reasons and toxts.

2. Mineral matter carried off by rain water to the sea, by means of fresh water the consequence ??

Those, two causes, always in operation and counteracted by nothing, would in time and counteracted by nothing, would in time reader the casth scharren waste, in which no tendure would quicken, and no solitary plant take root. A rational system of agri-culture would obviate the first cause of sterility, by always rectoring to the soil an equivalent for that which is taken off by the crops; but as this is not done in all cases, Providence has provided a way of its own to counteract the thei(tlessees of man, by in-attuting droughts at proper periods, to bring up from the doep parts of the earth food, on which illants mights feed when this should again fall; The manner in which droughts exorcise their beneficial influence is as follows:

During dry weather a continual evaporation of water takes place from the surface of the earth, which is not supplied by any from the clouds. The evaporation from the surface creates a vacuum (so far as water is concerned) which is at once filled by the water rising up from the subsoil of the land, the water rising up from the subsoil is replaced from the post strata below, and in this manner the circulation of water in the earth is the reverse to that which takes place in west weather. The progress to the surface of the in the drsing nip of springs, and of rivers and streams which are supported by springs It is not however only the water which is brought to the surface of the tarth, but also all that which the water bolds in solution These mubetances are salts offlime and madnosis, of potash and sods, and indeed what-ever the subsoil or deep strats of the earth

may contain: hat melenge The water on reaching the surface of the soil is graporated, and leaves behind the mineral sails, which I will here enumerate. viz : Lime, as alvi blacked lime, magnesia, as air slacked, magnesia; phosphate of lime, or, bone earth; sulphate of lime, or platter of 000,000 Wool; 1,000,000 yards of Silk; 24,-Paris, carbonate of potash and sods, and also 000,000 the of Rice; 100,000,000 the of Coffen; 168,000,000 obtained of sodium; or coramon salt; all in-Wool; 35,000,000 the of Coffen; 168,000,000 dispensable to the growth or production of libs of sugar; with other stricles to an infi-plants which are used for food. Pure rain nite amount; with timber in almost incal-water, as it falls, would disolve but a very, culable quantity and with minerals and small portion of some of these substances, even the precious metals, by hundreds of but when it become strongly imbued with car- ren as she is, has contributed airead, to the

The tiling was difficult of explanation; with the first of exp

a long time exposed to the direct rays of the use upwards o \$5,000,000, being an excess sun on the surface. The soil on the surface over the expenditure of \$700,000. We of the cylinder was now treated with sail base thus briefly referred to the vast Colophuric seid, and gave a coplous precipate of | nisl Empire, which constitutes at once the

sulphate of barytes.

The experiment was raried substituting chloride of lime, sulphate of some and car bonate of potash for the chloride of barium. and on the proper re-gents being applied.

We'see, therefore, in this, that even those things which we look upon as crile, by l'envidence are blessings in disguise, and that we should not murmur even when dry seatous afflict us, for they too are for our good. The earty and the latter rain may produce at once abundant crops; but dry also a beneficial dispensation of Providence in bringing to the surface food for future brops, which otherwise would be forever usoloss. Seasonable weather is good for the present; but droughts renew the storehouse f plants in the soil, and furnish abundant supply of nutriment for future crops. JAMES HIGGINS.

State Agricultural Chemist, Baltimoro, July 11.

TRUE HEROISM.

The following anecdote is told by a correspondent of the New York Observer. He is giving some account of Canada:

carry the host in the streets, so as to mpode, even on the Sabbath, the great theianohfares of the cities, and wee be to the Protestant who uses his right of way on such occasions! If there were a few these pagan processions would be as scarce in its atroots, us they are in New York. The story of Hector is worth telling.

It was the custom to send a guard of benor of the British troops, and the hand of the regiment, to assist annually in the colubration of the Fete Dicu." Hector was a bands man of the 93rd Highlanders, many of whose men were persons of intelligence and picty. As the fote day was approaching he contemplated with horror the prospect, of being ordered to play at the idelatrous grand mass in the cathedral of Notre Dame. He solicited one of the captains to ask the cole nel that he might be excused; but although desirous to oblige him, he declined. So that nothing was left to Sector but to go to the commanding officerhimself, who at the time was in one of those moods which prevented Hoctor ontered and saluted. He then

stated that the word of God and his own conscience told him that it was sinful to asaist in the Holatrous coremonies of the soldiers wearing heavy boots in summer as Fete Diou, and bogged that he might be ex- well as in winter. If, on the contrary, the cused. The Colonel heard him with impationee and scorn, at first; and after hastily pacing the room, put some biting queshis views of idolatry. Hector was at home on such points, and favored his Colonal with

Suddenly the Colonel asked him, to If you

"I know my duty as a soldier, Sir," ro-And if after what I state plied Hector, "And it after what I state to you before God, you order me to go, I will go; and on the day after I will ap-

' Very well; McPherson; you shall not go. Hector saluted, and left the room

with great joy.
The result was that a correspondence ensued between the authorities in Canada and the Colonial Secretary, and orders were sent out that no guard of honor or military band should assist thereafter at popular fetes. and thus a custom'of ages was swept, away

Let a few Hector McPhersons appear in Canada, and soon the miserable idelatries of the priests, so far at least as they disgust the public, and impose the streets, will come to an end.

Some may wish to know what has become of Hector. He has been promoted in his regiment. He is in the Crimea. He was amongst the foremost of the brave at Balaklava; and unites in himself the enthusiasm of a soldier and the sobriety and calmness of a man who fears God." 25 (25 ) (25

# ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES"

"The commerce of Great Britain with her Colonies, already exceeds that with all for-gign countries. Mr. Disraeli stated on one mon : 6,000,000 hs Pepper : 2 000 000 gal. Vegetable Qiis: 8,000,000 hs I digo: 40,-000,000 Wool: 1,000,000 yards of Sik: 24,pire would occupy her shipping. receive ner dispersion of the consideration of the and send her back in return all the luxuries allowed the first to the consideration of the sailor of a soil which I analyzed three or land necessaries which her million of home four years and shipping and necessaries which her million of home four years and shipping and necessaries which her million of home daily, received reinforcements. An entire ground on any point and flying in every distinction of the which he are the most inti-standard substance than I at first found as noon had been applied in the meantime. The next tan all Europe, cavalry, landed there on the 11th. It was the tiling was difficult of explanation, mittle and measurements of the consideration of the surface of more than two leagues.

"The next day of the orders of Lieut. Allemand, of the Cacinative distribution of the capture of the Eelbek, and the French Cavalry had advanced to Baidar. The army at Eupatoria advanced to Baidar. The army at Eupatoria daily, received reinforcements. An entire ground on any point and flying in every distribution of Prench infantry, commanded by squadrous, and, before retiring, collected all the troops were landed at about 4,500 means from the place to the south of it. In the tiling was difficult of explanation, on the care the most inti- division of Prench infantry, commanded by commanded by the control of the surface of the orders of Lieut. Allemand, of the Cacinative distribution and its the consument of the Eelbek, and the French Cavalry had advanced to Baidar. The army at Eupatoria advanced to Baidar. The army at Eupatoria distribution of the pass of Otschakew, and entered the Dnie- division of the pass of Otschakew, and entered the Dnie- division of the pass of Otschakew, and entered the Dnie- division of the pass of Otschakew, and entered the Dnie- division of the pass of Otschakew, and entered the Dnie- division of Lieut. Allemand, of the Eelbek, and the Crimea. The next day of the pass of Otschakew, and entered the Dnie

glory, greatness, and life of livest Britain. Its importance to the parent country has been noted; and wheever seeks its dismenberment, is not only an enemy to the Colin every instance, the presence of these sub 'mother country. While they sland, she stances were detected in large quantities on stands firm and impregnable. Her interests stances were detected in large quantities on scale the soil; on the explined. Here, then, was are identical with the interests or the comproof positive and direct, by plain experimies,—heredildren, "Render these uncless," ments in chemistry and natural philosophy, said the sagacious Talloyrand "or deprive her of them and you break down for list wall an her last mole!"

### EUROPEAN NEWS

THE WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the London

" There is no news from the Crimea. We tions of the allied army have placed the Autumn campaign would be closed by the army of Prince Gortschakoll in a very bad capture of Bakshiserai. position. It is further stated that it would not be able to make a retreat to Perekop, and that the position in which it is placed is such as to render it impossible for it to accept battle. The inference drawn from all this is, that the Russian army will be obliged to "On certain fote days now, the primate lay down its arms within a very short period."

The Courrier de Marselles publishes the following letter, dated Sebastopol, the

"We have been informed that the Russians intend to concentrate all their forces on some point of the Crimea, probably Simpheropol. It is added that the evacuation of selves observed that the Russian troops occupying those heights are gradually diminish ing in number. We nevertheless still perceive a few battallons occupied in erecting field-works and batteries; but this may be a blind to deceive the allies, by making them believe that they do not intend to evacuate their positon, Whatever may be the point of concentration chosen by Prince Gortschakoff, should the winter be mild, that is, rainy, their army must inevitably porish, for we positively know that they have not opened a in the source have been rendered almost impracticable by the recent rains.

"This accounts, no doubt, for the Russian winter be rigorous—that is, if the ice and snow cover the ground-it will be possible for them to travel over the country in sledges, and o receive provisions. Marshal Pelissier continues to advance into the interior, slowly, it is true, for it is necessary to the chief lines of the communication beconstruct roads for the passage of the artil- tween Simpheropol and Perckop: The plan of ery and heavily-laden wagons. the Generals-in-Chief is not known. They appear intent on advancing as far as possible

on circumstances.

"General Trochu is preparing to leave ply, for and purchase my discharge. for France with several of the Generals tions of Struck with the religious carnestness and wounded in the last engagements. Nothing pivot. firmness of the man, the Colonel quickly new has occurred at Sebastopol, except the explosion of another infernal machine. It exploded in the Karabelodia but only killed any of those machines. They are supposed be earthen pots of a conical form, buried chemical preparation of great power, for their detonation is most violent. These machines appear to have been placed in the culation is greatest."

The following is extracted from the letter an officer, dated from the pass of Kardown-Bell, the 3rd of October :-

of the valley of Baidar, at the distance of crossed one of the arms of Lake Sasik, and about two miles and a half from the Belbek, marched by Chiban upon Djoltchak, the now be in Odessa and in the port of that where the river forms a bend and flows to the North west. Our four divisions, perfectly joined each other about ten in the morning. well organized and amply supplied with pro-Great Britain has exported to the Colonies, attack the enemy. The Russians are quite ly fallen back upon their reserves. During in the article of calloo, (313,000,000) three lundred and thirteen million yards more defended by numerous batteries. But our d'Allocuitle character de la location of the passes, Gen. than to all other parts of the world. This brave soldiers are not to be stopped by such enemy, who, with 8 squadrons, several troops Colonial Empire supplies the mother counobstacles.—When the Marshal deems the
of Cossacks, and Artillery, endeavoured to
try, annually according to official returns.
in spite of them. We are ordered to hold the lake. moment favorable we will force a passage turn his right by advancing between him and ourselves in readiness to march forward at a General d'Allonville, supported in the

work making roads for the artitlery.

dry, and again alled up in the rainy season export trade of Canada alone reached in As the above explanation depended on the 1851 the enormous amount of \$18,000,000, principles of natural philosophy. I at once and has since gone on gradually increasing pied the passage of the Diana, near Also, instituted several experiments to prove its 1 In that year the value of our Canadian Formula and harness; 169 prisoners, of whom one is The entire day of the 16th was nearly an officer, Licatenant Proception, of the lost for us, as the wind had veered around principles of natural philosophy. I at once and has since gone on gradually increasing pied the passage of the Diana, near Also, and the excellent positions of Televihou and the ex Into a glass cylinder was placed a small; ture, \$4,000,000; or the Soas, \$204,900; the passage of Manhug-Kale, the heights of this was then filled with a dry soil, and for her Canals, \$210,000, and her whole reven. Which, as well as those of Kerman, are occu-vision of General Korf, who commanded in harrass the place. pied by the Russians to the number of this engagement, and who has the reputa-24,000. The reconnoissances made by the tion in the Russian army of being a cavalry ring the night, we were engaged early in the 2nd corps near that passage were terminated, and the Freich were engaged in fortifying the roads which lead from the valley the same time, completed important operations between Skelia, at the entrance of the valley of Baidar, Kale, and the Belbec. They have explored the country to a distance of 11 leagues, without meeting with the slightest resistance from the enemy.

It was only when the French began to re-tire to the beights of Baldar, on the 13th, that a Russian corps appeared disposed to attack them. Marshal Pelissier still had his head-quarters at Skelia on the 13th. The reconnoissances on both sides give rise to almost daily skirmishes on the route from Skelin and Kale .-- The only place where THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA. there had been no fighting was the passage leading directly from Tchouliou toward the North, and terminating in the country of the News, writing on Monday evening, October Scherkees Kermann, in the interior of the principal position of the Russians. Marshal Pelissier was making preparations to winter are assured, however, that the recent opera- in the Crimea. It was believed that the

> BERLIN, Oct. 20 .- It is said to be known here that Marshal Pelissier has, with great difficulty brought up 120 canuon to the heights of Tchouliou, and has thus gained a pivot for his operations in the valley, which it will be impossible to wrest from him.

> By Submerine Telegraph,
> CRIMEA. Oct. 16.--General Bosquet's corps occupies the passage of Diana. allies are also near the same point, and are not molested by the enemy. Marshal Pelissier's quarters are at Skelia. The enomy continues to augment the defences of north Sebastonol.

A Vienna paper states, on the authority the northern part of Sebastopol has bed of a telegraphic communication from Odessa, for some time decided on, and we have our- that at the same time the Allies attacked Kinburn, 30,000 men were landed on the peninsula of Tendra; but nothing was known as to their destination. Tendra is a long spit of land a little West of Perckop.

THE CAVALRY AFFAIR NEAR EUPATORIA.

The French Minister of War has received the following report from Marshal Pellis-

" M. le Marechal, In my dispatch of single new road, and that all those existing the 20th of Sentember I stated to your Exville to Eupatoria with three regiments of his division of cavalry (the 4th Hussars, the 6th and 7th Dragoons, and a battery of Horse Artillery); I then expressed the hope that the able activity of this General, seconded with zeal by the Muchir, Ahmet Pacha would succeed in dispersing the toops the Russians have retained in the vicinity of Eupatoria, and afterwards in threatening

"A brillant cav on the 20th of september, at Kougibil (five leagues north east of Eupatoria), in which but the execution of this plan must depend the Russian envalry under Gen. Korf was completely defeated. This action inaugurates very auspiciously the series of opera-tions of which Eupatoria will now be the

"According to a previous arrangement between Gen. d'Allonville and Ahmet Pacla, three columns quitted Eupatoria on the 29th one man. We have not been able to discover at three in the morning, to march against the

enemy.
"The first, directed to the southeast, took in the ground, with a match above the surface, which when walked upon, causes the explosion. Those pots are not filled with of the enemy before it, which it easily drove ordinary gunpowder, and must contain some back with the aid of two guns, which supported the column by their fire. " The second, commanded by Ahmet l'a-

cha in person, passing by Oraz, Atchin, and principal thoroughfares, at the meeting of Teiech, advanced upon Djollchak, destroyeveral streets in short, wherever the cir- ing in its march all the stores of the enemy. "The third column, at the head of which was General d'Allonville, was composed of 12 squadrons of his division, of Armand's Battery ( of Horse Artillery ), 200 irregu-"We are now encamped at the extremity lar cavalry, and six Egyptian Battalious. It

> general rendezvous where the last colums " These columns had driven before them

moment's notice. The enemy remains on rear by two regiments of turkish cavalry, the defensive. Our troops are contantly at and the Fix Egyptian battalions, immediately work making roads for the artiflery. directed his force upon the point of the lake We extract the following from the Paris so as to surround the enemy himself. The correspondence of the London Times, dated promptitude of his movement enabled the 4th Cotober 23rd, at 6 p.in.:-- Regiment of Hussars, the first line of which "A private telegraphic despatch has been was led by General Walsin-Esterhazy, to received from Marseilles, britiging accounts make a close attack on the enemy, while from Constantinople of the 15th, and from General Champeron, with the 6th and 7th table matter in the soil, and thus acquires sum of £200,000,060 sterling! Nay, were the property of readly dissolving minerals on which before, it could have very little in
from constantion on the 19th, and from General Champeron, with the 6th and 7th the Crimea of the 13th. The morter batter is had opened on the last day against the vanced on the itussian fancers, and compelors which before, it could have very little in
from constantinopie of the 19th, and from General Champeron, with the 6th and 7th the Crimea of the 13th. The morter batter is had opened on the last day against the vanced on the itussian fancers, and compelors which before, it could have very little in
from constantinopie of the 19th, and from General Champeron, with the 6th and 7th the Crimea of the 13th. The morter batter is had opened on the last day against the countries suspended, her own Colonial Empire would occupy have shipping, receive her Gen. D'Autenarre occupied the plateau of the falteau of the

this engagement, and who has the reputa- The wind having shifted to the North dural, are among the latter.

D'Allowille, who speaks in high terms of the opened their fire. support he received from Almet Pacha, and the Turkish crops under his command.

Receive, Monsieur, &c.

" Parissien, Marshid. Commander-in-Chef."

ENTRA DEFENCES AT ODESSA.

Our merchants have observed with some

two of the six war steamers of the allies. all the summer, have weighed anchor and stood out to sea. The departure of these vessels was attributed to an extraordinary motive. It was generally believed that they were going to meet a formidable naval force about to appear before our city, and expose ! it a second time to the horrors of a bombardment. The greatest alarm is visible on every countenance, notwithstanding the air of confidence assumed by the military authorities. If this second misfortune should occur to complete the ruin of our commerce. the magnificent palace of Prince Worouzoff I have been several times to the Redan to inspect the work. It is a period study inches the Prince's garden from the Boulevard. The thickness of the wall has been doubled, and embrasures have been opened in it to enable a battery of field artillery placed in the Palace court to play on the assailants. Besides the large battery of field artillery six guine receited last April, a second battery, of semi-circular form, containing 12 mins, and commanding the roadstead by the roadst would be the first building knocked to pieces latter will be sufficient to prevent any hostile vessel from ontering the military port. Since summer the military engineers have of the largest calibre on the ground to the west of the colonade, which will sweep all the approaches in the direction of the Pere-

I here are, besides, at intervals, along forward and form a second flying battery of sixteen guus.

VIENNA, Oct. 15. Correspondence of the London Times.

During a warm discussion, which took which one on shore. place last night in my presence, on the subject of the menaced bombardment of Odessa some remarks worthy of mention were made long resided in the place. When Admiral Dundas some 16 months ago appeared before Odessa, it was, to all intents and purposes, an open city, and might have been however, with a humanity which reflects credit on them, fired at the batteries which the Russians had erected in defence of the port and did not attempt to injure the town." It was further said that Odessa is now strongly fortified, and well defended by numerous butteries placed a flour d'eugand armed with 36 and 48 pounders. It has been rumored that Admiral Brunt on the Sth made certain propositions to General Count, Strogonoff, but the Russians either refuse to give credit to the report of express their, conviction that the Governor of Odessa

the French Admiral are: I. To deliver up to the allies all the property belonging to the crown which may

will not accept any humiliating conditions.

The proposals said to have been made by

2. To surrender all the vessels, supplies and materiel of war.

3. To give into the hands of the allies the Quarantine Harbor, and to withdraw all the guns from the strand batteries.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL BRUAT.

KINBURN, Oct. 17, 1855.

The fort of Kinburn and the new works rected on this peninsula, are in our power. Our lose is unimportant.

On the morning of the 14th October the day they anchored off Kinburn.

In the night four French gunboatstine sent by Rear Admiral Pellion, under the different positions at present occupied by

officer of great morn. Our loss in compart- morning, Admiral Lyons and myself, in causon, is very small; we have six killed and sing to be put in execution the plan of attack 29 wounded; M. Pujade, ande-de-camp of arranged on the previous evening, agreeably of the Teboulion to Chamli. They had, at General Walsan, and M. de Sibert de Cor- to the sounding taken by Captain Spratt, of nillon, ordonuance officer of the same gene- the Spithre, and Lieutenant Cloue, of the Brandon, assisted by Mearrs, Ploix and "This brillant action does honor to the Manen, hydographic engineers. At twenregiments engaged in it, as well as to Genes to minutes past nine the three floating batterals Walson and do Champeron, and to tien price, the Devastation, Lave, and Tonnante,

The success they obtained on this day has is answered all the hopes of the Emperor. The rampart they battered presented very specdily, and on several points, practicable brea-

The French and English mortar vessels opened their mortar fire at thirty-five minutes past nine. Their aim rectified by the An Odessa communication, dated Octo- signals of the paddle steamers, was most adber 6, gives the following particulars as to mirably directed. I attribute to them, in a the defensive works lately exected in that great measure, the quick surrender of the nlace.

The five French-gunboats, the Grenade, unensiness that since the first of this month | Figche, Mitraille, Flamme and Alarme, sustained by six English gunboats, took up which maintained so strict a blockade hero their positions nearly at the same time as the morter vessels. Their aim ricochetted very advantageously to the open batteries a tion. Such are the results to the Allies of barbetta), which were contending against this successful expedition, The Russians the floating batteries.

As soon as the firing of the place had dackened, our gunbonts advanced, at the signal given by the captain of the Grenado. M. Janroguiberry, to the line formed by the floating batteries. They were accompanied in this movement by the English gunhoals.

Precisely at noon, the ships, followed by the frigates, correttes and puddle steamers,

guns, and commanding the roadstead, has Hannibal, advanced in the middle of this been also creeted. It is hoped that the pass. Gens. Bazaino and Spencor brought

The bold manosuvres, and the imposing glish ships, broadside on the property and Pastern, thundering with their guns, had a docinive effect. At. 35 minutes past 1, observing that the front of Kinburn fired no longthe garden terrace, pieces of heavy calibre, or, although the Northern, works, still conwhich may at a moment's notice be brought tinued to make use of their mortars. Ad-

The forts accepted the capitulation offered. The garrison left the place with the by one of the speakers, whose family has prisoners.—Our troops occupy all the Rus-

> should be given up to us in the state it was then in. We took possession, therefore, of of the two squadrons to tend the Russian wounded, numbering about eighty.

The number of prisoners is from 1200 to 1500. We are going to occupy ourselves with forming here a solid establishment.

The Moniteur says! "The fortress of Kinburn is a hornwork of maxonit with paravets of earth, surroundof majority with parapets of earth, surrounded by a ditch where it is not washed by a ditch where it is not washed by a sen; containing harracks and other buildings to divide the roof and chinnics can be seen. It is said Marshal Polispier is to be made above the ramparts. It is armed on every face, presenting one tier of guas in covered casemates with a battery above them; it mounts in all about 60 cannon, of which half are seaward from the S.E., to the N.N.W, Kinhurn contained a garrison of 2000 men. without reckoning the military colonists established' outside the walls in a regularly built village, to the South, and about a can-non shot from the place. Two new batteries have been recently built to the Northcast of the fortress."

The Moniteur de l'Armec, says:

"The capture of the fortress of Kinburn very important in a military point of view. Henceforward the liman of the Dneiper and the Bug are open to the Allied fleet. There is now nothing to hinder them from opera-ting with their flotilla against Kherson on the Diciper. It will be in their power to sail up that river the distance of 25 miles which separates that place from the mouth squadron left the roadstead of Odessa, as of the river. There is no serious obstacle soon as the heavy easterly winds, which had to prevent a similar operation being directed checked their operations since the 8th Octo- against Nicholaieff, which is situated 20 ber had ceased. In the evening of the same imiles from the liman, Nicholaieff is the great naval and military attend of Russia; Khemon is the chief depot whence provis-Tirailleuse, Stridente, Meurtriere and Mu- ions can be forwarded through Perekop to the orders of Lieut. Allemand, of the Caci- her army in the Cromea. The naval expe-

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICA-TIONS OF OTSCHAKOFF.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 23. The following telegraphic despatch has

this day been received at this office from Rear Admiral Sir B. Lyone: Off the Mouth of the Dnieper,

October 18, 1855. " This morning the enemy blew up his fortifications on Otchakoff point, mounting 23 guns, which were assailable by our mortar

REPORT of MARSHALPELLISIER.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 21.

I have just received from Gen Baxain his report of the capture of Kinburn. The Auglo French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the alhed squadron. Having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and in the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 300 metres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of Chasseurs, under cover at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusilade on the Russian artillery at their guns. The field artillery also played an effective part in the operation. We have taken 1,420 prisoners, including General Koianovitch and 40 officers, with 174 pieces of cannon and a quantity of ammunition and stores. We are now in full occupation of an important posihave rendered this success complete by themselves blowing up the fortifications of Otchakoff, on the 18th. I will send you the standard, with the arms of Russia; which floated over the walls of Kinburn.

#### THE REDAN.

An officer, dailing from the Camp above Sebastopol, September 21, writes as fol-

Rear Admiral Pellion—the Asmodes, Cacique and Sane—made for the pass of Otschakow, in order to take the forts of Kinham in the cear. The English ship, the Ilamibal, advanced in the middle of this pass. Gens. Bazaine and Spencer brought up their riflemen and field pieces to about 400 metres from the place.

The bold maneguves, and the imposing being a committed victor. Then the hill, in being a complete victor. Then, the hill, in the rear of all these, works, is completely of the harbour. As the Russey hard to direct sessuit of the work could possibly succeed if the garrison within preserved the most prilidary coolness and phick. The Little Redan though a less important work, was denstructed somewhats after the same tinued (4) make use of their mortars. Admiral Lyona and myself thought it right to respect the courage of the brave fellows we is scarcely my flashing first and private the fing of truce, sending a French beat and an English one on shore.

The forts accorded the capitulation offer. proportioned will work give a just dos of thee wonderful works, which have been housers of war, and gave themselves up as growing and increasing week by wook, for so prisoners.—Our troops occupy all the Russian works.

The dapitulation stipulated that the place should be given up to us in the state it was fire similar of some of the individual parts; poses, an open city, and might have been then in. We took possession, therefore, of the complicated whole however, with all its destroyed without difficulty. "The allies, the enemy's stores and munitions. Admiral intrigute and mutual relations, is beyond

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL DEST. At January, 1820. the debt was 2794,980,461, and the annual interest payable thorsen was 227,736,448. At March 31, 1856, the dobts 2,2751,645,818.

Duka de Schastopol.

A. boy, at Aluwick has narrowly occuped with his life through cating burles of the atropa belladonna (deadly nightchaid). For more than twenty-four hours his was delirious, but under proper treatment the dan-Duke de Schastopol. gerous symptoms were subdued, and the is

A 'ruler of the planets' has been committed to the Lucds House of Correction, for one minith, as a vigrant. She is a German and rather ladylike in appearance. As, many as sixty females a day, visited; this woman to

ascortain their forcupes in sail and requi In the case of the farmer, Nathaniel Williams, who was committed to prison by the Worsesterablice magistrates, because he took advantage of a fine Sunday, and carted his corn, the Secretary of State has directed the magistrates to be informed from the Home-office of theillegality of their decision

In the pext session of Parliament an attompt will be made to alter, the present postal law, so as to enable newspapers stamped at Somerset-house to be sent to the British colonies without many additional

charge Boston for the establishment of a readingroom and library for the printers engaged on the daily papers in that city. Like nearly every other good thing, the project originated with the ladies.

Samuel Weir, a highly respectabe citizen of Clinton county, Indiana, committed micide a fem days since. He had been drawn as a juror, but, owing to his limited knowledge, of the language, he was set aside as incompetent. He seemed to consider it as a reflection upon his honesty, and put an end to his life in consequence.

The same of the same of the same . १८८७ मधी १ वर्षी हो और बीजबर