

of the town. Here they will have to contend against... With the French, but more towards the extreme left, near the sea, the mass of the Turkish... On the right of the French line commences the left of the English. As I have said, we stretch from the end of the Russian town round to the rear of the harbor and Turkish quarter. A French division, with a regiment of Tunisians, form the extreme right of all.

There certainly never was a siege in the course of which such heavy guns will be used on both sides.—The English siege train will comprise about thirty-eight thirty-two pounders, thirty fifty-six pounders, thirty thirty-eight pounders, eighteen eighty-four pounders, and about a dozen twelve and thirteen inch mortars, with six Lancaster guns throwing ninety-six pounds and shot. The *Terrill* and *Detraction* have each given us four sixty-eight pounders of one hundred and thirty hundred weight, and having a range of from 2,500 to 4,000 yards. The *Trojan*, the *Sampson*, and the *Diamond* have also landed some of their heaviest metal, and two long-range Lancaster guns have been landed from the *Arcton*, and two from the *Dog*, which recently arrived from England. There is no possible combination of which stone and mortar incapable which can resist the concentrated action of such guns as these. We shall not, however, find the Russian deficient either in range or weight of metal. We believe that some of the finest and heaviest guns used in modern warfare will be found in the fortresses of Sebastopol. In no respect shall we find it wanting in the defenses to be expected from a first class fortress of such enormous strength and paramount importance.

It has been found necessary to detach a considerable force from the besieging army in order to maintain possession of the road between our position before Sebastopol and Balaklava, which is our base of operations, and medium of communication with the fleet.—If the Russians could by a bold movement intercept and occupy the immediate country, it would be a most serious disaster; for not only should we be hemmed in between Sebastopol, the forces at Bakti-Deraï, and those in the rear, and cut off from all means of supply, but the fleet would be in a most perilous position. The harbor of Balaklava, though of sufficient depth to afford a refuge for ships of the largest burthen, is so narrow that it would be almost impossible to get out in time to avoid entire destruction. We have no doubt, however, that the force entrusted with this important task is sufficient to secure the road of communication. We regret to hear that the cholera is committing most disastrous havoc among our troops. It is attributed to the rapid changes of the climate, the mornings being suffocatingly hot and the evenings extremely cold. The mortality has been stated at no less than two hundred a day, but we can scarcely credit this.

A most unfortunate disaster has happened in connection with the transport of the cavalry forces from Varna to Balaklava. It appears that seventy-eight horses of the *Annikulea* Dragoons, and upwards of one hundred horses of the *Royal* Dragoons, were shipped some days ago on board the *War Cloud* and the *Wilson Kennedy* at Varna for transport to this place. On the passage a violent gale of wind arose and lasted for nearly two days. The sea ran high; the ships pitched and strained excessively; all the fittings and fore-boxes gave way, and the horses got loose upon the deck. In this terrible condition the captains of the ships seem to have been unable to do anything to save the valuable animals entrusted to their charge. Seventy out of the seventy-eight on board the *War Cloud*, and one hundred on board the *Wilson Kennedy* perished.

The Russian ships sunk in the port of Sebastopol have been so disposed as to form two barriers, each composed of three ships, and having between them a passage for a single vessel, which passage is temporarily closed by chains. It is not impossible to penetrate into that port by that narrow passage, but it is very difficult. The part of the vessels which remains above the surface of the sea has been drenched over with pitch, and loaded with inflammable matter, which it is supposed will be set fire to should the vessels of the allied fleets attempt to enter.

THE BALTIC SEA.

THE BALTIC SEA.—The Danish, which arrived at Helsingør on Saturday, left the fleet under Sir Charles Napier at Næstved on the preceding Tuesday, and at Helsingør consisted of twelve screw steamers. She brings very little news, beyond the intimation that the fleet will leave the Baltic in the latter part of November, and may be expected home by December 5.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN IN THE BALTIC.—The armament now building to operate against the Russians in the Baltic at the opening of the spring campaign includes thirty-five vessels—namely, five floating batteries, the decks covered with iron plates eight inches thick, and the exterior with one hundred plates four inches thick, rendering them perfectly ball and bomb proof (these vessels will be armed with six of the long range guns on the Lancaster principle); ten bomb-vessels, to be armed with from two to three mortars of the most powerful description; and twenty gunboats, drawing about four feet of water, the latter being especially intended for service in the River Neva.

RUSSIA.

THE MARCHING OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.—From the accounts received from the north there is no question as to the Czar's intentions towards Austria.—The Czar himself is reported to be about to remove from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and the heir apparent has already left the northern capital to place himself at the head of the division of the Guard. Prince Paskievitch retains the chief command of the western army of operations, and General Radtzyer commands the corps of Grenadiers. No doubt was entertained at Vienna that these troops were about to be concentrated upon the Austrian frontier, and that the whole forces of the Austrian empire would ere long be required to meet so formidable an antagonist.

On the line of the Danube an equal vigour is apparent. We hear from Galatz, of the 10th, that 30,000 Russians had entered the Dobrudzha, between Tulcha and Iatcha, and were fortifying Babadagh. At Metchin there are about three hundred Cossacks, three hundred volunteers, and four battalions of infantry, with eighteen pieces of cannon; whilst at Tulcha there is an equal force of the Russians; and that there are moreover two regiments of the enemy at Adgillar, situated about half-way between Iatcha and Babadagh. The Russians have also some artillery at Kacharman. He goes on to say that General Luders is at Satoroff with his staff and a strong division of infantry; that General Englehardt is at Renk with fifteen battalions of infantry and a brigade of hussars, that Anshakoff is at Ismail with three regiments of infantry and three regiments of Cossacks; and that the rest of the 6th and a division of the fourth corps d'armes occupy the line between the Dacube and the Pruth. Further, this report states that General Anrep, with Dragoon Lancers and Cossack regiments, is at Chodyn, from whence a cordon is established against the frontiers of Gallizia and the Bukowina. Prince Gortschakoff and General Danneberg are reported to be at Kisenoff, with the 6th major. The Russian flotilla is reported to be now at Iatcha and partly at Ismail and Kilia, and attempts are made to bring it into the Dnieper. On the other hand the Turks are not idle, although the rigorous interferences of the Austrian authorities has considerably hampered the movements of Omar Pasha. Nevertheless we hear that he will forthwith commence offensive operations in Bessarabia. The report of the march of Osten-Sacken with 40,000 men from Odessa is contradicted.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

THE POLITICAL EMBARASSMENTS OF THE GERMAN POWERS.—The manifestly hostile intentions of the Czar in marching his forces towards the Austrian frontier, and the increasing breach between Prussia and Austria, are precipitating events to an alarming degree. It is evident that nothing short of an imperious necessity will induce the former to abandon its simulated neutrality in eastern affairs, unless that be changed into a decided co-operation with the Czar, and we are not sure that such an issue, however deplorable in itself, would not conduce more materially to the interests of Europe and the peace, than the hollow-hearted diplomatic fencing beneath which its real bias is now veiled.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN.—We mentioned in our last that the Volksting—(equivalent to our Commons' House)—had unanimously petitioned the King on the 20th inst. to dismiss his Minister, and to adopt a constitution in accordance with a pledge previously given by his Majesty. The petition was received by the King by deputy, and an answer was promised. The response was as prompt as it was summary. On the 21st. the Volksting was dissolved, and the country is slated to be on the eve of revolution.

FRANCE.

The Sultan, to show his sense of the services of the late Marshal de St. Arnaud, has acceded to his widow's pension for life of 25,000 francs per month. The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from the Emperor to Madame St. Arnaud, awarding her a pension of 50,000 francs as a national recompense.

Editorial Miscellany.

CITY OF HALIFAX, 23d Nov. 1854.

His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen, his Honor the Recorder, and other Officers of the City, this day waited upon Colonel BAZALGETTE, and presented him with the following Address, which was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the City Council, held on Friday last:—

To COL. JOHN BAZALGETTE, &c. &c.
The Address of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax.

SIR.—We regret to find that you are about to remove with your family from the Province.

During a long residence in this City of over 40 years, while you have honorably fulfilled the duties of various Military stations of trust and distinction successively held by you, and also during your Administration of the Government of this Province, your course of life has been remarkable for those qualities that characterize the good citizen, which with your invariable courtesy of demeanor, have placed you among the most esteemed of our inhabitants.

We are happy to bear this public testimony of our high regard to you as a member of Society, and beg respectfully to add that wherever your future home may be, you will carry with you the best wishes of the citizens of Halifax for the welfare of yourself, ye amiable consort, and family.

For and on behalf of the City Council.
HENRY PRYOR, Mayor.
Halifax, N. S., 23d Nov., 1854.

To which Colonel Bazalgette was pleased to return the following reply:—

Worshipful Sir and Gentlemen.—I receive with much gratification your kind Address on my approaching departure from Halifax, where, during a period of 40 years, I have enjoyed a happy social intercourse with your fathers and yourselves.

In the performance of my various official duties, it has ever afforded me pleasure to be useful where occasions presented themselves, of co-operating with the members of my profession to promote the welfare and happiness, or alleviate distress wherever it has occurred in this community.

Flattered by the terms in which you are pleased to approve of my performance of those duties, and the regret you express at our separation, I cannot refrain also from experiencing much feeling when called by weighty and irremovable claims to leave a place endeared by many affectionate recollections—the birth place of all my children, their happy, earliest home;—and when I think you for the good wishes you entertain for the welfare of Mr. Bazalgette, my family and self, I most cordially reciprocate these feelings towards yourselves, and shall ever feel deeply interested in and be most solicitous for the advancement, welfare and prosperity of the Metropolis and the Province of Nova Scotia.

JOHN BAZALGETTE,
Colonel.
Halifax, 6th Nov., 1854.

We find by the Toronto Church of Oct. 19, that the Lord Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by the Venble. Archdeacon Lower, had on the 23d ult. made a visit to the Township, where various duties important to the interests of the Church, were performed. On Friday, the 29th, the Bishop held an Ordination in the Church of St. Luke, at Waterloo, where in presence of a large assemblage, Mr. John Golden and Mr. Hugh Montgomery, (the latter formerly well known in the diocese, and much respected as a Wesleyan Minister,) were ordained Deacons; and the Rev. C. A. Wetherall, Rev. John Davidson, and Rev. S. P. Williams, received Priest's Orders.

We have received from Rev. W. H. Snyder, a note expressing surprise that "Mahone Bay was omitted from the list of Parishes represented by Delegates at the late Synodical Meeting." The omission is rectified below. The Rev. Mr. Cochran is absent, but we have no doubt that any omission of the kind must have been altogether accidental.

NAMES OF DELEGATES FROM MARONE BAY.—Mr Benjamin Legg, and Mr. Frederick Eron.

The new New Brunswick Administration has been composed as follows:—

- Hon. CHAS. FISHER, Attorney General;
- Hon. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Solicitor General;
- Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary;
- Hon. WILLIAM H. STAVES, Surveyor General;
- Hon. WILLIAM J. RITCHIE, Executive Councilors, without place;
- Hon. JAMES BROWN, and
- Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH,) place.

Hazard's Gazette, Charlotte Town, P. E. I., devotes a column to a record of the proceedings of the Rev. J. C. Cochran, in Charlotte Town, in behalf of King's College, similar to the account in the last Church Times. The Editor of the Gazette promises that "As soon as Mr. Cochran shall have completed his mission in the Island, he will publish the result of his application."