THE WAR.

(Special Correspondence of the London Times.)

NARRATIVE PROGRESS OF THE ATTACK.

[illegible] I have at various times mentioned the name of Major Vandeleur, the gallant officer of the 17th Lancers, who, with a small detachment of his regiment, and which I have [illegible] in the trenches on our own [illegible] the former by Major Vandeleur (whose foot was blown off as he was [illegible] by a musketoon—the gun was fired by a Russian officer, who immediately gave himself up to a gentleman of the 97th, who endeavored to protect him, throwing down his sword, and anything but a prisoner of war;) the latter by Captain Green, the senior officer of the regiment, provided with the service ammunition. The attack was delayed at once, and the men entered the trenches, which is a work traced on a most elevated ridge, retaining a large mass of men to assist it, not only the salient, but at the same moment on both flanks, so as to turn them, and to enable the assault storming party to advance down the interior space of the work at once, taking the Malakoff in front and flank, and indeed in rear, at the same moment. In consequence of attacking the salient only, no front could be formed on account of the small interior space at that point; the men were forced to advance by driblets, and at the same moment fired on from traverses on either flank, where they could not see their assailants; an evil so much aggravated had the attack on the flanks and salient been simultaneous. The handful of men, who assaulted and took the salient most gallantly held it against far superior numbers for a considerable time, until their ammunition being nearly expended, and receiving no flank support, which could alone assist them to any purpose, and being pushed on from these flanks by a vastly superior force, they retreated to the extreme side of the parapet, where they remained, and, being reinforced by some fresh men, kept up a heavy and continuous fire on the Russians in the interior of the work; they held their ground on this last shaking parapet of loose earth, stones, and broken gabions, under a most galling fire from both flanks and in front, and continuous showers of vertical grape, for an hour and a half at least, from inside the work, when a sudden rush made by the enemy, who had crept up the faces by the traverses, obliged the troops to retire, and step by step, pelting each other with huge stones, they retired, slipping and tumbling into the ditch, where many good fellows were buried alive, from the scarps giving way; then came the fearful run for life and death, with men toiling over like rabbits, then tumbling into the English trench, where the men lay four deep on each other. The men once in, manned the parapet, and kept up a continuous fire on the enemy on the parapets of the Redan. The rest you know. The Rifles, as usual, behaved nobly; and where they had tried to creep up the ditch to pick off the Russians on the flanks, they lay four and five deep, altogether. Col. Lyons, of the 57th, as usual, was all energy, and though severely wounded through the thigh, and unable to stand, remained on the ground cheering on the men, and giving directions to the last.—Colonel Handcock, of the 97th, was also shot through the head on the crest of the Redan, and died soon after arriving in camp. Captain Preston, and Lieutenants Swift and Winser, of the 97th, were all killed inside, where their bodies were found next morning. Captain Vaughan, of the 90th, whose conduct was beyond praise, was shot in both legs severely, and taken prisoner when we left the place, it being found impossible to get him over the ditch. He was found in a Russian hospital to-day, and brought to camp.—Captain Windham was most energetic in striving to keep down the fire on the flanks, after the first repulse, and stood where the fire was hottest, trying to force a few men to make an attack on them; but so dense was the fire that the men were mowed down as fast as a handful could be got together. He was backwards and forwards, cheering, directing, &c.; but a formed body of men could not be got out of service, and that could not be done. Lieutenant and Adjutant Dyneley, of the 23rd Fusiliers, was so severely wounded that he died soon after—a most excellent officer, and a great loss to the regiment and the service. Individual deeds of daring were too frequent to particularize. First set down Russian on the extreme salient was a Russian officer shot through the mouth, a singularly handsome man, with fair hair and feet white and delicate as a woman's. I won't trust myself to remark. The fire of our artillery had been splendid as the number of broken guns proved."

Ex uno disce omnes.—The light division was deprived of its brigadier and of Colonels Unett and Lyons, the next senior officers, early in the day, and was left to the command of Colonel Bunbury. The 41st, who followed the light division storming party, whose position in advance was determined, as I have already stated, by Colonel Windham and Colonel Unett "losing up for the choice," got into the Redan nearly as soon as the 90th and the 97th, who formed the leading column of attack on the salient, and the parties of each division were soon inextricably mixed. I do not know the names of the first soldiers of the 90th and 97th who got in, but several soldiers of these regiments lay dead and wounded in advance near the Russian breast-work on the morning of the 9th. The men of the 41st who rushed into the Redan with Colonel Windham are named Hearnady, Kennedy, and Pat Mahoney; the last-named, a fine, tall grenadier, fell dead in the embrasure by Col. Windham's side, shot through the heart as he was shouting "Come on, boys, come on!" His blood spouted over those near him, but the men rushed on till they became confused among the traverses, and then the scene took place which I have attempted to describe in my former letter.

The salient, however favourable to the assailants, in one sense, was extremely disadvantageous to them in another, inasmuch as it prevented them getting into any kind of formation. It was, of course, the apex of the triangle, and was very narrow; while the enemy bring from the base poured a concentrated fire upon the point, and felled every man who showed himself boldly from behind the traverses, while they swept with a rapid fire the top of the parapet on which our soldiers were crowded. At the first rush, had Colonel Windham been able to get a handful of men together to charge at the breast-work, the few Russians there must have been routed, and by the time their reinforcements came up our men would have been able to reverse the face of the breast-work, and to close the Redan to their assailants. But seconds of time generate great events in war. Our delay gave the enemy time both to recover from their panic when they were driven from the salient, and to send up strong bodies of men from their bomb-proofs and the cover at the back of the Redan. And by thus the assaulting mass succeeding from the angles of the breast-work, moved up along the interior parallel with the parapet of the Redan, and drove our men from the salient, [illegible] the enemy time both to recover from their panic and to bring up strong bodies of men from their bomb-proofs and the cover at the back of the Redan. And by thus the assaulting mass succeeding from the angles of the breast-work, moved up along the interior parallel with the parapet of the Redan, and drove our men from the salient, [illegible] the enemy time both to recover from their panic and to bring up strong bodies of men from their bomb-proofs and the cover at the back of the Redan. And by thus [illegible] brought up, were forced over the parapet into the ditch. Colonel Lyons, one of the very best officers in the army,—a man of delighted celebrity and bravery, who was beloved by all who knew him, and whose death was lamented by all who knew him—was shot through the thigh as he was getting his men into order. His second drew out his handkerchief and bound his wound, and [illegible]

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The surgeon, when he was carried back, told him so, but he knew very well such hopes were vain. "I feel I am bleeding internally," he said, with a sad smile. He died that night. Two Captains of the same regiment fell beside him—Corry and Lockhart. Captain Rowlands, who very much distinguished himself, had the most extraordinary escape, and was only slightly wounded, though hit in two places. Hamilton, Maude, and Kingsbote, were severely wounded. Major Platt is slightly wounded. 4 sergeants and 30 privates were killed. 1 corporal and 12 privates were missing; about 60 others are severely wounded, and 49 slightly wounded, making a total loss of 184. The 49th, who were in reserve, lost 1 officer killed, 2 wounded, 2 privates killed and 22 wounded. "For the last thirty minutes of this contest, the English, having exhausted their ammunition, threw stones at their opponents, but the Russians retaliated with terrible effect by "hand-grape" and small cannon shot, which they hurled at our men. Captain Rowlands was knocked down and stunned by one of these missiles, which hit him right in the eye. As soon as he recovered and got up, he was struck by another grape shot in the very same place, and knocked down again. The 30th Regiment was formed in the fourth parallel left in front on the right of the 55th, and when the storming party moved out of the fifth parallel the supports occupied it, and were immediately ordered to advance on the salient angle of the Redan by three companies at a time from the left. The distance from the place in which they were posted up to the salient considerably exceeded 200 yards, and as the men had to cut across as quickly as they could in order to escape the raking fire of grape, and to support the regiments in front, they were breathless when they arrived at the ditch. When they arrived all blown by their double, they found only two scaling-ladders in the scarp, and two more at the other side, to climb up to the parapet. They got over, however, and ascended the face of the Redan. By the time the supports got up the Russians were pushing up their reserves in great force, and had already got some field pieces up to the breastwork, and the regiment falling into the train of all around them, instead of advancing, began to fire from the parapet and upper traverses till all their ammunition was exhausted when they commenced pelting the Russians with stones. In this condition there were no attempts being made to move the reserves whatever, while the Russians accumulated mass after mass upon them from the open ground in rear of the Redan, and displayed their columns on the breast work whence they delivered a severe fire upon us. The whole garrison of the Malakoff and their supports also came down on the left flank of the Redan and added to our assailants, and indeed there was reason to fight, for the possession of the Redan would have destroyed the enemy's chance of escape. In this gallant regiment there were 16 officers, 23 sergeants, &c., and 384 privates on marching down to the trenches; one officer was killed and ten were wounded, six sergeants were wounded and two officers and six privates have since died of their wounds. The 55th was the support, along with the 30th, and was stationed in the fourth parallel till the assaulting columns had cleared out of the fifth parallel, which it then occupied, and left soon afterwards to mingle in the melee at the salient of the Redan. Poor Lieutenant-Colonel Cuddy who assumed the command when Lieut.-Colonel Cure was wounded in the right arm, was killed as he led his men up the open to the face of the Redan; and of the remaining ten officers who went with the regiment, Captain Morgan, acting as aid-de-camp to the brigadier, had his arm broken; Captain Hume was blown up by a shell, but was not dangerously wounded; Lieutenant Johnson was wounded, and was also bayonetted by a Russian, who threw his firelock at him; the remaining officers, Captain Wenge (brigadier major), Captain Recksley, Lieutenants Elton, Harkness and Burke (adjutant), were not touched, nor was Acting Assistant-surgeon Fane, who went down with the regiment to the fifth parallel.

The regiment went out less than 400 strong, and suffered a loss of 140 officers and men killed and wounded. The gallant 62d went into action 245 of all ranks. They were formed into two companies, with four officers to each, and the colonel, major, adjutant, and acting assistant-surgeon O'Callahan, and formed part of the storming party. Colonel Tyler was hit in the hand crossing the open space in front of the Redan, and retired. Lieutenant Blakiston was shot in the very act of getting in through an embrasure of the Redan. Lieutenant Davenport was shot through the nose. On the parapet two officers were killed or died of their wounds, and four officers were wounded out of a total of 11; three sergeants were killed and four wounded out of 16; one drummer was killed out of eight; and fourteen rank and file were killed, and 75 were wounded, out of 215. Such was this heavy day. To know how it fell on our allies, I may give the following fact:—The 15th regiment, Colonel Garrain, went into action 900 strong, against the Little Redan, and came out 310. The two chefs de bataillon were killed, 11 officers were killed, and 19 officers were wounded. It was observed then an immense number of the Russian dead in the front were officers.

The Vladimir behaved admirably on Sunday. She took up a position within range of the French battery at Inkermann. She will not fire her shell over her (lift) will fire of seeing them miss her.

Watch the disaster of Sebastopol became known in the province of St. Petersburg, they became greatly alarmed, and that the carriage of the Emperor in the street, followed it on its way to the Palace with shouts of "vengeance for Sebastopol," "vengeance for Kurskaik," "vengeance for Sebastopol."

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the wounded which the Emperor's aide-de-camp, Count Adlerberg, brought with him, were forced over the parapet into the ditch. Colonel Lyons, one of the very best officers in the army,—a man of delighted celebrity and bravery, who was beloved by all who knew him, and whose death was lamented by all who knew him—was shot through the thigh as he was getting his men into order. His second drew out his handkerchief and bound his wound, and [illegible]

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCT. 27, 1855.

THE WAR HAS NOT YET STOPPED!

The combined Allies entered at Eupatoria yesterday [illegible]

[illegible] for New York.

Little has occurred at the seat of war beyond that the Allies are throwing Fortlets, but their advance was checked for a time.

The French troops were concentrating on the Danube. Odessa was expected to be immediately bombarded. The Allied fleet was before the walls.

The Garrison of Kars still holds out.

General Simpson in his last despatch, dated Sebastopol 29th Sept., says that 2000 men were employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. Fatigue parties in the town were employed in getting timber and other materials from the ruins of buildings, in order to get shelter for the troops before bad weather sets in. The Russian fire from the batteries on the north side caused, Gen. Simpson says, some little annoyance, but had not prevented work from being carried on. By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine, numbers of which had been dug up in various parts of the town and batteries, one officer and 19 men were wounded.

Gen. Simpson reports a trifling engagement, in which the 10th Hussars and a troop of Chasseurs beat back a detachment of Cossacks near Kertch.

A letter from Vienna states that several bankers there give evidence to the rumour that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are nearly concluded.

Marseilles advices of the 10th state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

A letter from Sebastopol in the Frankfort Gazette states that the sunken Russian ships can be raised without difficulty as the Russians closed them in every part but one, and having attached hose to the hulls, so that the water could be pumped out when required. The letter recommends that divers should be employed to seek for the hose, draw off the water and enable the ships to rise.

Generals Pelissier and Simpson, according to the Daily News, have had a meeting with the view to prevent what they consider indiscreet revelations by Newspaper correspondents, military and civil. General Marmora declares in an Order of the Day that he will severely punish the authors of any letters which may have been found, by informing the Russians of the movements of the Allies, to have injured the position of the latter.

LATEST.—ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES UPON PEREKOP.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff dated 9th, received at St. Petersburgh, states that the enemy had advanced from Eupatoria threatening Perekop, but had retired on meeting the advanced posts of the Russians left flank; 15 Battalions of the Russians were put in disorder.

RETIREMENT OF THE RUSSIANS.

According to the Frankfort Post Zeitung the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the North side of Sebastopol, towards the heights of the Belbec, only a few thousand men now garrisoning the Northern forts. In the neighbourhood of Nicolaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 28,000 of whom belong to the newly raised Militia.

A BRITISH FLEET SENT TO THE COAST OF ITALY.

Her Majesty's ships Rodney, Albion, London, Seaside and Wasp have received orders to proceed under the command of Admiral Stopford to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission it is said in the Bay of Naples.

FILLING UP THE TRENCHES.

Letter from Sebastopol in Marseilles Journal says one of the orders which have been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure is that of filling up the trenches. It is stated that the troops regard their prospects as favorably that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847 who may now quit the service do not wish to do so.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The allied fleet which, according to last news, had sailed on a secret expedition from Sebastopol, anchored off Odessa on the 8th of Oct. Prince Gortschakoff reports 8 ships of the line, 27 steamers, and other vessels. No news of the bombardment had been received up to the latest dates, but it was expected immediately. Odessa, since the destruction of the corn ports in the Sea of Azoff, has formed the chief, if not the sole means of support of the Russian army in the Crimea.

The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Odessa 22d Sept. but left again next day for Nicholaieff to attend a Council of War.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The "Invalide Russe" gives detailed account of the losses of the Russian garrison on the 8th of September: Killed 2634, wounded 6058, contusions 1,295, missing 1754. Total 1101. The same Journal states the Russians left 1500 on August 17, and 1000 men per day on every day up to Sept. 5th. Thus, it would appear, that the losses in the garrison the last 3 weeks of the siege amounted 32,200, irrespective of disease.

THE DANUBE.

According to the Journal de Constantinople the Commander of the Turkish army in the Danube has received instructions to provide rations for 40 or 50,000 French troops, who are to arrive at Silistria about the end of October.

A telegraph from Constantinople states that the Anglo-Turkish Contingent has received orders to proceed to Shumla.

MEDIATION.

In a circular addressed by the Austrian Government to its representatives, it is intimated that though Prussia is at liberty to act as mediator between the belligerent powers, the present is not a favorable time for such mediation—that in fact the Western Powers must follow up the advantage gained, and treat with Russia when the Russians have been expelled from the Crimea. The manifesto asserts that a most perfect understanding exists between Austria and France.

WAR IN ASIA.

Gen. Mouravieff has forwarded to St Petersburg the report of a successful cavalry engagement, in which the Cossacks, Militia and Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Kovalevsky, defeated a detachment of 1500 Regular Turkish Cavalry and 1000 Bashi Bazouks. The Turks had about 400 killed. All Pashas, the Commander, who took part in most of the last wars of Turkey, was made prisoner. The Turks lost all their guns.

The garrison of Kars still holds out, though reduced to great extremities. Part of Omar Pasha's force was advancing from Batoum to attempt to raise the blockade. The army of Kars now numbers 18,000 men.

THE BALTIC.

The Russians are fortifying Sweaborg with the greatest activity, enlarging the barracks, the building batteries upon islands, &c., instead of during the recent bombardment by the allies.

Further accounts, though meagre, of the bombardment of Riga, state that the batteries at the mouth of the Dune suffered little, but the battery at Bulmerincq completely. On the 8th Sept. 3 Frigates anchored at the mouth of the River Sulz, and the boats attempted fire to the village.

Rear Admiral Penaud, describing the expedition to the Gulf of Bothnia by the Gloire, Corvette and two English steamers states that eleven Russian vessels captured by Sweden, amounting to 1500 tons, and other vessels, making the total tonnage captured 2500.

FRANCE.

[illegible] officially that Kars [illegible] and the fate of Kars [illegible] by Turkish correspondent is rumoured in political circles.

Flour has advanced 1s per barrel, and old wheat 2d per bushel. Corn in good demand—white 47s, mixed 46s. Beef dull; Pork firm.

Cotton market during the week exhibited great depression almost amounting to a panic. The pressure has more immediately fallen on Uplands and Mobiles, which have given way ¾ to ⅞ per lb. Sales of the week, 31,050 bales.

Consols were as low as 86, but had advanced to 88, closing at 87¾.

London, Oct. 12th.—The minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England continues at 5½ per cent., at which rate money has been in great request this week, but the demand slackened to-day.

Consols 87¼ to 87½ for money, and 87½ for account.

Iron Rails £8; Bars £8 to £8 5s. free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig 75s to 76s for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Sugar quite at 6d to 1s per cwt. declined. Tea, common congou firm at 9d per lb.

Freights to the United States not varied much this week, but rather irregular. Steerage passengers continue scarce. Price of passage to New York about £3 15s.

Manchester market continues flat.

A meeting has been held of the creditors of Delisle & Janvrin; statement of affairs very satisfactory.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from St. John, Oct. 16th, Amanda at the Clyde; Joshua Bryant, Bristol; 17th Middleton, and Scotland, Liverpool; 12th, Boss Dennis, Liverpool.

Spoken, 23th ult., lat 50 N. long 10 W. ship John Owens, Dozno, from Liverpool for Balaklava.

☞ Communications have appeared in some of the Morning Papers, complaining of the annoyance to which Nova Scotia Traders are subject at this Port; regarding, in the first place, the measures of cord-wood and potatoes; and in the second, that they are not permitted to dispose of their produce on the wharves, although, from the crowded state of the ships they are unable to get their vessels thereto. As regards the first complaint, however true and just it may be, the measures are the law and the custom of the City, and such as are used between buyer and seller coming from all other places, and therefore all alike are subject to them, without distinction. But, with regard to the second complaint, we see no reason whatever on the part of our authorities for carrying out the strict letter of the law, especially considering that it is only for a few weeks in the fall of the year that the overcrowding of the ships and wharves takes place. Indeed, to our eyes, it looks a little business like, and we are pleased to see the wharves filled with Nova Scotia customers, and we hope our worthy police magistrates will direct a due discretion to be observed, so as not to put them to unnecessary annoyance.

The Provincial Loan.—We would direct the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. Joseph Kingston, of the Rockwell Factory, at the Oromocto. This gentleman, with a laudable ambition, is fairly meeting the manufacture of the Parent State, and is doing what is now essential, keeping thousands of pounds in the country to pay for HOME LABOUR, which would otherwise be sent out of the Province, to return no more. In aid of this patriotic enterprize, Messrs. J. & G. Hogan, of this City, has generously purchased some thousands of yards of the fabrics, which he is now selling at a price that cannot be rivalled by the importer. The public have only to call and see the article to be satisfied that it is both better and cheaper than that which is far fetched and dear bought.

New Books.—"Lizzie Leigh," "Seven Poor Travellers," and the School Boy," have just been handed us by Mr. B. O'Brien, King Street. These works are published in a popular form, at the low price of 7 1-2d. per number. They are written by Charles Dickens, and the name of the author is a sufficient guarantee of their interesting contents, and that they are well worth the small sum at which they are sold.

"Godey's Lady's Book" for November,—also for sale by Mr. O'Brien,—is decidedly the richest number yet published, both as regards the embellishments and the reading contents. Every lady should forthwith furnish herself with a copy of this interesting periodical.

Nautical Magazine.—We have received from the Publisher, New York, the October number of this Scientific Work. It is greatly enlarged and improved, and should be patronized by every Shipbuilder in the Province.

Scientific American.—We have received from Munn & Co., New York, the numbers of this truly useful and good paper. Every Mechanic should have it filed for reference.

The "Anglo-American Magazine" has been received from Toronto. It is a good number.

Fire.—A Fire broke out at Indian Town on Wednesday morning last, in a building used as a Bowling Alley, which was burned to the ground.

A labouring man, named Jeremiah M'Carthy, fell from a wharf at Lower Cove on last Saturday morning, and was drowned. He and a man named Conner went down at a very early hour in the morning to work at loading deals, and missing their way in the dark Conner fell off the wharf, and immediately after, M'Carthy who it is thought was striving to rescue his comrade, also fell into the water, and was drowned. Conner being able to swim a little, escaped.—Freeman.

Launched at Head Harbor, Campobello, on the 11th inst. J. Barnes called the Nelly, of 115 tons O. M. and 116 N. M. built by Mr. George Frost, under Lloyds Surveyor for Capt. J. J. Robinson, St. N. This vessel was launched with little paint, about 80 tons of ballast in hold and ready for sea.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

James E. Fraser, Hogan E. Smith, and Daniel McGrath, to be Commissioners of Sick and Distressed Mariner's Fund at the Port of Bonaventure.

Thomas D. Stuart to be Registrar of Probates for King's County in the room of the Honorable William A. Peters, deceased.

Peter Baxter, Esq., to be a Commissioner of Inland Navigation for Bay of Fundy, in the room of John Wilson, Esq., deceased.

John M. Johnson and Gideon Lantier, Esq., to be Commissioners of Wrecked Property of the County of Gaspe, aforesaid.

The following persons to be Commissioners under the Liquor Acts, viz:—John M'Kenzie, for St. James, John Mitchell, for St. Stephen, and Andrew Beatin, for Saint David, County of Charlotte; William Parker, for the Parishes of Northumberland and Blackville, in the County of Northumberland.

S. L. TILLEY.

COMMUNICATED.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Kent's Corner, 24th October, 1855.

[illegible] Mr. Editor, [illegible] Without to come to charge of extravagance, published [illegible] in the Morning Courier, and, as those charges [illegible] of grave import, it concerns Mr. Wilmot most vitally to clear them up, and in his reply I think he does so, to the satisfaction of every right principled and honestable man. But, Mr. Editor, there is one [illegible] that these grave charges should first appear in a connected form (for there have been many base and slanderous insinuations set afloat by a certain clique of unprincipled Editorie, respecting various members of the old Government,) in a paper published by Messrs. H. Chubb & Co.—Why, sir, those persons have been for the last ten or fifteen years the warmest advocates of Mr. J. R. Partelow, in all his public delinquencies. The *Courier*, the parent of the present sandy bantling, supported the old family compact party in all their extravagance, and unconstitutional delinquency. The "Courier" had no political principle whatever, and, I suppose, has none to the present day. It was, and I fancy is, considered a kind of easy going old Gentleman, without either much malice or much benevolence; wishing to be friends with all parties, at the same time ready to lend itself to the Government of the day. But, for its bantling to come out so vivaciously as the Government organ, and I believe, with the exception of that *vexatious* and *influential* Journal the *Temperance* Telegraph, (alias the Cudlip & Co.,) the only out and out Government paper, seems passing strange. Neither do I think that the course it has taken (with its horse dockers, Fuss & Feathers, and various other carrion, reigning supreme in its Editorial department,) will add to its circulation. Without remonstrating, Mr. Editor, the present Government stands in the most despicable position a Government ever stood in. They do not know enough to strengthen their position, and every attempt they make to strengthen only tends to weaken and hold them up to public scorn. Why, sir, look at their supporters in your City—the commercial metropolis of the Province—who are the Government supporters. Annexationists, Free-traders, Radicals, briefless lawyers, and disappointed place-hunters. Why, sir, the Roman Catholics, whom they have within the last few days (so the story goes) endeavoured to purchase back by certain appointments, view them with contempt and loathing, and their only course now is *to resign into His Excellency's hands the seats of office they have for* nearly twelve months so unworthily held. As a *Temperance man*, I regret the present position of matters; but I still hope, and sincerely hope, that when Messrs. Tilley & Co. resign their staves of office, a brighter prospect will open up for our noble cause. In conclusion, I have merely to say that the longer the present Government remain in office the lower will our Province sink in the mire, and the more distant will become the period of prosperity.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
A PROTECTIONIST.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Sir,—We hope, now that the G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance has been weighed and found wanting, and that that noble cause is in danger from without, it is *important* that every Conservative, and *true* Son of Temperance should be at his post at the meeting of the Grand Division, as well as the Provincial Temperance Convention on the 21st October instant—when matters that require grave consideration will be brought forward

A MEMBER.

St. John, 25th October, 1855.

Married.

On Tuesday morning, by the Rev John Sweeny, V. G., Mr. John Byrne, Electric Telegraph Operator, to Susan, third daughter of John Daugherty Esq., all of this City.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. C. Lee, Mr. Geo. Bates, of the Parish of Springfield, K. C., to Miss Mary M. Armstrong, of the Parish of Portland.

At Falmouth, N. S., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McCauley, J. W. M. Irish, Esq., Merchant, of St. John, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Constant Wilson, Esq., of that place.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Samuel H. Northrup, to Miss Margaret Gibby.

On the 22d, by the same, Mr. Joseph Irvin, to Miss Sarah Armstrong, all of this City.

On the 11th inst, by the Rev. James Baird, Mr. Joseph Hanna, to Miss Sarah Logan, both of Carleton.

At the Parish Church, St. George, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. John McGivern, Rector, John L. Cameron, Esq., Merchant, to Susan, daughter of A. J. Wetmore, Esq., all of St. George.

At Newcastle, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. W. Henderson, A. M., Mr. Jesse Harding, Merchant, to Sarah Jane, only daughter of John Fraser, Esq.

At Fredericton, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Brooke, D. D., John McInnis, to Rachel Jane, only daughter of William McBeath, Esq., all of that City.

Died.

On Thursday morning, 25th inst., in the 68th year of her age, Margaret, wife of Jas. Gallagher, Esq. Funeral from her late residence, Princess Street, To-Morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 1-2 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness Mr. David Armstrong, a native of Ireland, and for the last 35 years a resident of this Province, in the 53d year of his age, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

At the Kennebeckasis, on the 18th inst., Henry White, aged 11 years and 11 months, son of Mr. John White, shipbuilder.

At Coverdale, A. C., on the 20th ult., Elizabeth wife of Mr. Arnold Steves, and eldest daughter of Mr. Simon Guthouse, aged 36 years, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their loss.

At Richibucto, on the 14th inst., Mr. James Wheaton, of that place, Blacksmith, in the 21st year of his age—deservedly lamented by a numerous circle of friends.

At Fredericton, on the 18th inst., Mr. William Cambron, in the 60th year of his age, leaving behind him a widow and 7 children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and parent, and an extensive circle of interested friends who will not soon forget him.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—Arrived—

Thursday—Barque Restitured, Duncan, Bundoe, 18—Hamilton & Sullivan, coal.

Schr. Hindostan, Norris, New York—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour, &c.

Friday—Ship Tasmin, Corson, Halifax, G. Thomas, sugar, iron.

Brig Pomona, Cameron, Alloa, 47—Cudlip & Salmon, coal.

Brigt. Robert Reed, Johnston, Alexandria, 9—J. V. Troop, flour.

Saturday—Barque Indian Queen, Troop, Newcastle, 21—E. Allison, coal.

Three masted Schooner William Hyde, Barnes, New York, 5—W. Woods, flour.

Brigt. Crescent, Burns, Yarmouth—G. McLauchlan, ballast.

A. Sayer, Haskill, Philadelphia—Hall & Fairweather, flour.

Sunday—Packet Ship Liberia, Lovett, Liverpool, 39—A & R. Reed, general cargo.

Wind at noon the number of vessels in the harbour [illegible] of this city extension. They got [illegible] and lies east of the properties of E. S. Peters, Esq., King, and William Street, [illegible] view of the Bay and harbour, [illegible] hills from the North [illegible] particularly pure and the [illegible] from fog, this may seem [illegible] but we have the statement of [illegible] that the city of St John is immersed in fog [illegible] it covers this locality.

The Lots on top the hill [illegible] from 1 to 10 and from 16 to 22 are particularly [illegible] situations from 11 to 15 and from 23 to 26 [illegible] the side of the hill, and face the south, being the proper exposure for gardens. From the top of the hill to [illegible] sea, the land is particularly [illegible] A street is laid out 50 feet wide, and is partly made, running to the water where [illegible] quantities of sea weed may be obtained for manure, and gravel for the walks while large blocks of granite lay strewed over the ground suitable for building.

A street is proposed, connecting with the street crossing the properties, which will give to purchasers in that locality a comparatively level road to the Ferry.

Consider those facts, you who have small amounts, you who desire safely to invest by instalments or desire one or a dozen of those handsome lots together for a suburban residence very on a par of access of the city.—

So apparent has the value of land become in this locality, that a great part is now held by wealthy individuals in this city, and cannot be purchased for any amount of money. They hold it for the future.

Already that future is becoming apparent, a good street has been cut out through Mr. Everitt's property, extending from Charlotte Street to the road leading to the bay, now houses are springing up, and walks are being made through the Spruce groves on various Estates. In connection with this there are other operations which sooner or later in their own good time, will come to fulfilment.

The regular progress of the value of property in the whole of this section is truly wonderful, and is shown by land adjoining those properties which three years since was brought for £75, and was sold this spring for £300, here then it would have been an investment which in two or three years would treble itself, in three years more the same property will not be bought for £1000.

Another matter to be taken as view is, that being just outside of the City Limits, persons doing business in the City may live here and be free from the greater portion of taxes.

The Cottage Street, lots will range from 50 to 62 feet wide, by from 90 to 120 in length, just as the ground will be cut up by the Streets, and will be disposed.

AUCTION.

at the Sales Room of William Garnett, on THURSDAY,

November 1st, next.

Here then is a chance for investment; it will be but an effort to save a small amount sufficient to purchase a lot, and you could save you have something that grows as you grow, that every year increases in value and finally becomes an object of importance to yourself and those who come after you. How many wealthy men are there who would never have been worth more than the law allows them had it not been for some such fortunate commencement as this. It is the only safe and unchangeable investment, the only one that cannot be burned, blown, or stolen away, the only one that does not require the assistance of the insurance office.

All persons should seize this opportunity of connection themselves with so lucrative an investment, such an occasion may not occur again for many years.

And as to profit, no means of investing money could produce more, all we ask is 10 per cent. down, 25 per cent. in 3 month months, 25 per cent. in six months, and the balance in twelve months. Men are content to invest in the Savings Bank at 5 or 6 per cent. while they have no security for their money, save the reputation of the Office itself. Here not only will lots double themselves in value every year, but persons are secured by a lot of land, with an unquestionable title, and free from all incumbrance.—Moreover, legal interest will be paid for every dollar, paid three months in advance of the time specified.

This should be an inducement for men to withdrawn from other less profitable institutions, and invest them in this.

A copper plate engraved Plan on a small scale, with a Prospectus will be in readiness on Thursday next, and may be had on application to,

WILLIAM GARNETT,
W. & A. McMILLAN,
and CHUBB & CO., or to
FELL