

The Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!!
CARLETON-PLACE, NOV. 22, 1855.

St. Wm. Molesworth.

The melancholy announcement of the death of Sir William Molesworth, is among the latest news from Europe. The *Globe* in commenting upon this starting intelligence, says: "It is but the other day that he took his place in the Colonial Office, and at this moment some of the lands which he seemed destined to rule, may not yet have heard of his appointment, and he is gone, already gone. But why this grief? Others have died at their work, and was there anything so peculiar about him whose loss we deplore? For them a passing sigh was demanded; and when men paid this slender tribute, the waters closed and the ripple was obliterated. Why, then, is more called for in the case of him of whom we speak? That much more is called for, and that much more will be awarded to his memory is inevitable. Born in 1810, he has died in the bloom of his manhood, and as a statesman very young. Great things were looked for from him. He long since gave splendid promise. When little more than thirty, he was one of the men to whom the House of Commons turned its fastidious ear attentively. A student in youth and while unknown to fame he did not cease to labor when his orbit was defined. He wrought on, ever bringing to his task all the care of early life, and the accumulating experience of more thoughtful years. He did not often come before the country, but when he claimed its audience, he told it more things it pleased to know. The Colonies were his great study, and it has been often said that he knew of them more thoroughly than hundreds of its inhabitants. But in all matters he was a studious and philosophic statesman. Details did not perplex, and magnitude did not oppress him. He was a calm, wise man. Others looked on him as a steady light, which might be trusted, and would yet shine gloriously. He did not spring to distinction by a sudden brilliancy; he rose calmly like the luminous for a generation. Of undoubted genius, he has learned that for genius as well as mediocrity, toil is the only pathway to true renown. All will therefore mourn a "coming man" cut off while it was yet day.

To the Colonies, his untimely death is a calamity. We had anticipated great things from his administration, not so much for Canada as for the others. He had the true notion of how British dependencies should be governed. He knew this when others had not begun to learn. Liberal himself, he devised liberal things for them. And at this moment, with these passing on to maturity, a thoughtful spirit is required for the future. But gentleness was needed, as well as wise administration: The petulance of Downing Street has often been an evil, but Sir William Molesworth possessed that courtesy which his position so peculiarly demanded. His death is a great blow to the British Government. Men felt that he greatly added to the strength of the Palmerston administration. His appointment was the happiest made by the prime Minister.

It gave earnest of what the Cabinet could do. He was neither "craven in council nor dastard in war" while he loved peace, he abhorred oppression. Now that he is gone Russia will be glad, and the friends of liberty will mourn. Others may take his place. There is strength and endurance in our mother land. But we err greatly if the *haines*, caused by the death of Sir William Molesworth will not be admitted by all and even should it be speedily filled up, will long be lamented by the thoughtful among the British people.

Grand Trunk Railway.

We are well pleased in being able to announce that the Grand Trunk Railway will be opened as far as Brockville on the nineteenth instant. This circumstance is the more desirable as it occurs at a time when the other channels of communication are about closing up for the winter. By the railway, we shall enjoy an interchange of commerce at all seasons of the year, over which the elements shall have no control.

We understand that great preparations are making in Brockville, for the celebration of the event; and certainly we think the company deserve credit for the energy with which they have pushed on this portion of their work.

The yellow fever, that so recently devastated the town of Norfolk, in Virginia, having ceased, the people of that neighborhood begin to count its victims and truly the account is a painful one. Within the brief space of three months, out of an average population of 6,000, every man, woman and child, (almost without exception,) has been stricken with this disease, about 2,000 of whom have been buried—being not less than two out of three of the whole population, and even in every three of the whole community. Besides these, at least thirty-six physicians sickened and died amidst the breath of the pestilence, and other assistants who hastened to relieve the sick, the weary, and the dying, also fell victims to their heroic benevolence.

IRON CARS.—The "Scientific American" says, that the railroad cars made of iron instead of wood, are more durable, & in case of breakage more easily repaired; that they are cheaper and much lighter than the cars at present in use of the same size. If they possess all these advantages, there can be little doubt but they will come into general use.

Ought to be Lynched.

We were unfortunately duped last week by some scoundrel in the shape of a man, who addressed us from Lanark, signing himself "J. H. Burns," requesting us to put down his name on our subscription list, and to publish three marriages which, he said, took place in that neighborhood. Of course we cheerfully complied with his request, not suspecting that anything was wrong; until we received a letter from one of the injured parties, informing us that the whole thing was a hoax.

It is quite possible, that the instigator of all this mischief may be known to the inhabitants in that locality, and it would be doing an act of humanity to hold up the wretch to the execration of honest men. For our part, no one can possibly regret this occurrence more than we do; and we shall cheerfully lend every assistance in our power to bring the guilty party to punishment. If there be one case, more than another, in which the law should be dealt out with severity it is upon the *heartless villain*, who could be guilty of such an act.

It is easy to see how the press is liable to be imposed on in this way. We have frequently heard our contemporaries complain of the trouble and annoyance they have experienced from such tricks; and it may not be amiss here to say, that our correspondents need not be surprised if, for the future, we exercise caution in the publication of such notices.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Lanark, Nov. 12th, 1855.
Sir,—There appeared in the last number of the *Herald*, of date the 8th inst., a notice purporting my marriage to a Miss McLean, of this place. You will allow me to contradict that statement, which is a wilful misrepresentation on the part of some evil disposed person or persons. Such a thing never occurred—it is a base slander, which has been palmed upon your credulity. Some clerks, or rather merchant's apprentices, and some persons with the cognomen of "foreigners," vicious, unprincipled characters, supposing me to be the author of some injury done them, have committed this distasteful, unmanly action, and reckless or ignorant of the consequences, have made this cowardly attack upon me, and abused your confidence, in a manner in which only persons, the meanest, most despicable and degraded, could be guilty of.

Feeling assured, that at the time of the publication of the notice referred to, you were entirely ignorant of its source and unconscious of its spuriousness, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID GLASSCOCK.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir,—As I had occasion to be from home, the greater part of last week, to attend the Assizes upon returning, to hear all my friends wishing me much joy, and telling me that I got married since I left, and referring me to a number of your papers, of the 8th inst. I then saw my name among the marriage notices, said to be married by the Rev. J. H. Burns. Now, sir, that is a base falsehood, a gross slander on my character. I cannot account for this base act, in any other way than this, that a party of migrating characters, merchant's apprentices, wood-yard clerks, and some of your craft, who are either too lazy to work or trying to raise their heads a little higher in the world, got galled in a country excursion, to a social party, who after going some 10 or 12 miles, instead of finding the ladies ready to receive them in their embraces, and give them a cordial reception, found none of them at home, but they had to return again grieving over their disappointment, and being their fingers. If they think they are paying a personal injury done them, and that is their revenge, they are greatly mistaken; as I had neither part nor lot in the matter. Now, sir, I should like to know if there is no law in a free country, to protect a person from being scandalously gossiped through the public journals, or whether I have to sit still and silently look on without any retaliation. I think, sir, any person guilty of such a mean, low piece of calumny, should be sent to finish his education in a place where he would not have so much liberty.

By giving this insertion in your valuable journal you will much oblige.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RICHARDSON.

Lanark, Nov. 12th, 1855.

The *Globe* states that rumors are flying about of contemplated changes in the Judiciary. It is said that Mr. Macaulay is about to retire, and that he will be succeeded in the chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas by Mr. Justice Draper, now of the Queen's Bench. It is further said that Mr. Justice MacLean will be transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench, and that Dr. Hagarty, Q. C., will fill the vacant seat in the Common Pleas. The two Courts would then be constituted as follows:—

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson.

Mr. Justice MacLean.

Mr. Justice Burns.

COMMON PLEAS.

Chief Justice Draper.

Mr. Justice Burns.

Mr. Justice Hagarty.

A self-acting Railway Gate, patented by Messrs. Porter & Co. of this city.

was recently tested on the Great Western Railway, and proved in every respect satisfactory. The gate is so constructed that it opens and shuts by action of the train as it passes along. It is said that the Great Western Company will adopt the Gate, and have one placed at each of the crossings along the line.

Rival of the Asia.

Halifax, Nov. 7.

The ship Asia arrived at this light. The 18th, blew up on the Oldhook point, Kinburn, which commands the mouth of the river. By this capture are in full command of the great lake of river communication of the Russian forces in the Crimea.

From Sebastopol is not of portance—principally relating to the news of the two armies. The Allies are moving forward, and the Russians are in good order back upon their position.

Each and Sardinas have admitted the Tcheraya and Baidar correspondents say they are miles of Bakhiseria.

English and French were engaged in the ruins of the city. A despatch from Berlin, of the 22nd, says:—

"The 12th Regiment of Artillery, with their horses, embark to-day for the Crimea."

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.

War Department, Oct. 23.

Lord Panmure has received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson, G. C. B.:—

"Sebastopol, Oct. 9.
"My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the complimentary letters which I have received from His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on the occasion of the termination of the siege of Sebastopol.
"I have, &c.,
"JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding.
"The Lord Panmure, &c.,

DEATH OF SIR WM. MOLESWORTH.

Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, died on the 22nd inst., of a low gastric fever. The Right Hon. Baronet had been ailing for some time, but it was only a week previous to his death that his health began to improve. His age was 45. Sir William Molesworth was believed to be the last of his race, and with his death the baronetcy expires.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.

From the Times' City Article.

October 24.

Notice has been issued that the interest upon all the Exchequer bills increased from the 20th instant, to 2 1/2 per cent., or £31 16s 0d per annum. The previous rate was 2d on the 10th, and 2 1/2 per cent. on the 20th.

The mercantile letters from Paris continue to describe a number of serious distress. Various reports are in circulation regarding the intentions of the Bank of France; among which was one that they have arranged for a loan in silver of 20,000,000 guineas [about £1,000,000] from the Bank of Amsterdam.

It was not thought true, but at the same time there were some circumstances to corroborate it. The Bank of France have lately been endeavoring to obtain silver from all parts of the continent, and the supply in the Bank of Amsterdam at the present moment very large.

The resolution adopted by that establishment a few days back to discontinue their practice of selling to any persons who would give a certain fixed price might however, be construed either, as an indication that they had arranged to part with a large quantity in the manner described, or that they wished to take timely measures against an artificial drain in any shape.

ASIA.

The Russians in Asia heard of the capture of Kinburn (Sept. 29), they attack on Kars. Russian loss (2,000) Twenty-one Turkish were lost and retaken four times since have fortified all places to the Tiflis.

Pacha is at Roudien Kale.

BRITAIN.

ment met pro-forma on the 24th inst. Palmerston, it is said, wishes of Shaftesbury to accept the office of Colonial Secretary; but his is oppose him.

he Arago's Mails.

RECEIVED FROM KINBURN.

are received from our correspondent Paris the following telegraphic:—

Paris, Oct. 23.

St. Pelissier has forwarded to the staff of War the following communication relating to the operation of forces at Kinburn:—

"Sebastopol, Oct. 21.

We received recently from General Simpson the following report of the capture of Kinburn:—

Anglo-French division of the actively contributed to the successful allied squadron.

ing been landed on the peninsula 5 kilo-metres from the fortress, its position, and in the night of opened the trenches at 800 metres works.

In the fleet commenced its heavy 17th two companies of the 5th under cover at a distance of 400 m to the batteries, were able to fire on the Russian batteries.

field artillery also played a part in the operation.

have taken 1,420 prisoners, 40 General Kolomoitchev and 40 with 174 pieces of cannon and 5 of ammunition and stores. We in full occupation of an important.

are the results to the allies of a successful expedition.

Russians have rendered this complete by themselves blowing up of Kinburn, on the

use you the standard, with of Russia which floated over of Kinburn."

THE CRIMEA.

are received the following telegraphic:—

"Marseilles, Oct. 23.

India has arrived from Constantinople, 15.

has on board 240 invalids.

despatches will be forwarded also at 1 p. m.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The following report was furnished by Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co, of Liverpool.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd, 1855.

Since Friday we report a quiet trade in wheat, and flour, with considerable animation in Indian Corn. To-day's market was only moderately attended; Wheat and Flour were held for Friday's rates, but business was limited to a retail demand for consumption. Indian Corn which was yesterday in active request, having been paid and subsequently refused for mixed, was to-day more difficult of sale at the same figures.

To-day's quotations are—Wheat, American Red, 11s 6d a 12s 3d; flour 44s. Provisions are very quiet, without change in price.

Cotton continues to drop, the depressing effect of the unsettled state of momentary affairs having increased yesterday's American advances, the loss accounts being quite counteracted by the news of continued large receipts into the ports, and the shipments to England. Prices have become very irregular, and business limited.

Since Saturday, the decline is 4d per lb, the sales yesterday being only 5,000 bales, and to-day the same, including for export 3,000 during the two days. The Manchester advices report only a trifling business at irregular prices.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., of Liverpool, report as follows:—

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Breadstuffs—Wheat and Flour quiet, and without change at Friday's quotations.

In Indian Corn, the advices per America caused an advance of 1s, sales being made at 44s; to-day, holders ask 45s, which has checked business. Of Lard a small quantity from Havre has been sold at 66s. Tallow firm, and in demand. Common Rosin dull at 5s 2d. No other articles no change since Friday.

IMPORTANT WAR MOVEMENTS.

CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

From the *Kuparski* Telegram.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—The fortress of Kinburn, situated on the left bank of the Dnieper, has been captured by the Russian army.

The corps of General de Sallas, having during the past week, pushed forward their advanced posts to the high ground on the left bank of the Dnieper, overlooking the fortress.

Their supports occupy a ridge from this place stretching towards the south to Markul.

The main position of the army is on high, bold ground extending from Aitor to Markul, with the reserves posted between the village of Urkusta and the bridge of Tiflis.

The corps is further to be reinforced, with the view next week of making a strong reconnaissance of the ground from Fort Sals to Wrensbach, on the left bank of the Dnieper.

I have omitted to report that Lieutenant General Markul has been compelled by illness to return to England for a few months. He sailed on the 29th ult.

I beg leave to enclose a list of casualties.—I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

Supplementary return of casualties from the 9th to the 27th September.—Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 1 sergeant, and 7 rank and file, by the explosion of a mine in Sebastopol.

VAST STORES DISCOVERED IN SEBASTOPOL.

A letter from Sebastopol of the 22nd inst., received in Paris states that the English have found in the Karabelais, 2,222 pieces of cannon, 290,000 bombs and round shot, 30,000 tons of coal, 3,000,000 rations, engines, anchors and metals valued at £70,000, besides arms and clothing.

BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Telegraphic despatches received by the government announce that on Monday, the 15th inst., the allies landed at Cape Kinburn, near the Salt Lakes; but their number was not considerable. In the evening, six allied steamers cannonaded the fortress of Kinburn, which successfully repelled to their fire, and damaged one steamer. From the Crimea there is no news of importance. The allies continue to occupy the heights facing the valley of Baidar.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—There has only been a cannonade between the fortress of Kinburn and the allied gunboats, and the enemy has made no new movement.

We have received another Russian account of a new operation of the allied fleet. On the 15th the English landed under a small force at Kinburn; not far from the Salt Lake. In the evening, six steamers began to bombard Kinburn; the fortress replied, and one vessel was injured. On the 16th a cannonade took place between the fortress of Kinburn and the gunboats of the allies. So much is to be gathered from the report of the despatch from St. Petersburg. It is evident that these attacks, whatever may be their object, have not been brought to a close.

In a few hours we may hear of some more decisive result.—In a few days we may receive the news of larger and more important operations. Our readers need not be informed that the presence of the fleet in this quarter points to some attempts against two fortified towns in which the strength of the enemy chiefly lies. Kinburn is situated at the extreme western point of a peninsula which forms the southern shore of the estuary of the Dnieper. On the opposite side is the celebrated Ochakov, the capture of which by the Russian army, was a great event in our Parliamentary history. The projection of these promontories and the shallowness of the water leaves only a narrow channel, of less than a mile in width, by which the Dnieper and the Bug reached. The water near Ochakov and Kinburn is nowhere more than four fathoms in depth, and immediately the gulf of the Dnieper is entered it shoals to three fathoms. About 60 miles east of the entrance stands Cherson, at the head of the delta of the Dnieper, to the north of a wilderness of marshy islands. The Bug flows into the gulf of the Dnieper, and about 35 miles up the Bug is Nicholasief the building yard of the Black Sea fleet, Kinburn Ochakov therefore

examples which ought to inspire a generous rivalry.

The admiral addresses his congratulations to the officers, seamen and marines of the Landing Corps. He testifies to their brave chief Rear-Admiral Regnaud de Genouilly, his entire satisfaction with the energetic ardor which he has infused into all, this noble devotion, and he eagerly embraces this opportunity of addressing to him this fresh assurance of his affectionate esteem. BROT.

THE FLEET BEFORE ODESSA.

The *Austrian Correspondence* contains the following intelligence from Odesa under date of the 10th:—

"Eighty ships are in sight of the harbor. Either descent on the place or a bombardment is expected.

"The Emperor will not visit Odesa at present.

October 11.—A report is in circulation that under existing circumstances does not appear improbable; it is rumored that the Russians intend to abandon the north side of Sebastopol and retire to Percep.

The fleets are still off Odesa.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Sebastopol, Oct. 6.

My Lord,—Marshal Pelissier having signified to me his wish that the cavalry forces under General d'Almonville at Eupatoria, should be reinforced by some English cavalry, I at once acceded to his request and have ordered the brigade of Light Cavalry under Brigadier-General Lord George Paget, composed of the Carabiniers, 8th and 13th Light Dragoons, and 12th Lancers and one troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, under Captain Thomas, to be sent to this service. I am in hopes that transports will be found to convey them early next week.

I have the honor to transmit to your lordship the copy of a report I have received from Lieutenant Colonel Ready, with the details of an expedition undertaken against a fort and buildings on the island of Tama. The object was entirely carried out, and the troops have been enabled to supply themselves with a large amount of firewood and building materials.

Since I last had the honor of addressing you I have seen Lieutenant General Vivian, and I am happy to inform your lordship that he quite approves of the decision I had formed of uniting the Contingent at Kerch. Some few thousand men have already arrived there, and every exertion is being made to insure their supplies of food and fuel for the winter.

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from the tower of the gate which leads to two of Russia's most important military towns.

It has been generally said that Odesa is the storehouse which supplied the Russian armies in the Crimea. We believe this notion to be only partially correct; indeed, a little examination will show that the town does not lie between the chief corn-growing districts and the Crimea, and that supplies would be taken by the way by being carried to Odesa. There is every reason to believe that Nicholasief, and still more, Cherson, are the chief granaries of the Russian armies, or at least through them one line of the convoys passes which have so long supplied Sebastopol. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that we learn that this important matter has been threatened by the allied fleet, and we hope that the Admirals have the means of striking a heavy blow within the present year. It is now evident that the appearance before Odesa was a feint, no doubt intended to draw off troops from Ochakov. The allied force on board the fleet is said to consist of several thousand men, of whom 500 are British troops. It appears to be a part of the British force which has made good its landing in the neighborhood of Kinburn; but the result of the expedition will no doubt depend mainly on the number and efficiency of the smaller vessels. The telegraphic despatch from Odesa a few days since stated that eighty vessels were in sight of the harbour; it may therefore be concluded that nearly the whole force of gunboats and steamers is employed on the expedition.

Both France and England have lately sent a large number of these craft into the Black Sea, and the last recorded exploit is given in our last impression of this day. On the 24th of Sept., Admiral Brunt despatched Commander Bonet with 10 gunboats and a steamer against Tama and Fanagoria, which stands near each other on the eastern shore of the Straits of Kerch. This small force sufficed to destroy the towns, in spite of 800 Cosaks. Every building which could shelter the Russian troops on the Kuban during the winter was demolished, a quantity of cannon was taken, and a great advantage gained, without, as it appears, the loss of a single man. The position of Yenikale is by this operation rendered more secure during the period at which the straits may be frozen. These gunboats have probably by this time been added to force off the mouth of the Dnieper. The Emperor's fleet, the French sent out during the summer a considerable number of the Rhone steamboats, and their small draught of water will allow them to ascend the stream in spite of natural artificial obstacles. It may be hoped therefore, that the allies will be able not only to reduce Kinburn, but to carry out operations against the cities which it protects. The frost of the coming winter may set in sufficiently early to retard the work for a time, but the country will be glad to learn that at least a commencement has been made. We trust soon to announce the destruction of Kinburn and Ochakov.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

From the Second Edition of the Times, Oct. 21.

The following is our Paris correspondent's letter, dated yesterday, 6 p. m.

A private telegraphic despatch has just reached from Marseilles, bringing news from Constantinople of the 13th. The mortar batteries had opened on this last day against the northern forts. The division of General de Sallas, bringing the army at Eupatoria is daily receiving reinforcements. An entire division of French infantry, commanded by General de Failly, and a strong body of English cavalry, landed there on the 11th. It was believed that General Gortschakoff intended to concentrate his force round Simpheropol.

The *Moniteur de la Platte* has the following on the coast of southern Russia:—

"Our anticipations have been realized. The allied squadrons occupy now the Liman of the Dnieper, after having captured the three forts of Kinburn, and their garrison. This brilliant feat of arms reflects the greatest honor on Admirals Brunt and Lyons, on the allied Squadrons, and the division of General Bozame. The most remarkable feature of our naval operations in the Eastern war is the rapidity, the daring, with which they have been accomplished. It is thus that the most signal success has always crowned them, and we now to inscribe the name of Kinburn by the side of those of Kerch, Yenikale, Taganrog, Tama, and Swaborg.

Our soldiers now occupy Kinburn, and a part of our squadron, anchored in the Liman of the Dnieper, cuts off all communication by sea between Odesa, Nicholasief and Cherson.—The Russian fleet is thus reduced to a cruel extremity for the ships now lying in the docks of the harbour of Sebastopol, can have no possible advantage to them. We are now in a position to menace Cherson and Nicholasief, the latter being the great naval and military arsenal of Russia from which might at any moment be launched a new fleet, fully equipped for another Sinope; Cherson, since the beginning of the war