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No 49.

THE GREEK ADVENTURER: OR— THE SOLDIER AND THE SIV. A Tale of the Siege of Sebastopol.

BY LIEUTENANT MURRAY.

(Continued.)

In about half an hour a step was heard upon the stairway, and a loud knock sounded at their door. In a moment the officer stood before them.

"Why, Alexis?" cried the old lady, warmly; "this is indeed an unexpected meeting."

"Cousin Alexis—you ought to be called Alexander, after taming that Uccaphalus. Where did you come from?"

"How do you do, my dear aunt? and you, Cousin Irene. But pray don't joke me about my horseback riding, it's second nature. Why, how surprised I was to see you in Odessa. I was thinking, strange to say, when I looked up, I wonder where my little cousin Irene is now?"

"And behold, you saw her before you!"

"Behold I saw her before me!"

"But where have you come from?"

"The Dobruza." "Have not the arms at the Dobruza been increased?"

"Yes, but by new levies. We the old ones are drawn off to Sebastopol. Nothing is done in Turkey or about there just now. They must wait until you, as you say, you have driven the English and French into the sea, and destroyed their fleet, we will be able to return and take care of Turkey. And now, let me ask you, when did you leave England?"

"Three weeks since."

"Yes, we have just arrived here."

"You must have come in quickly."

"Yes, we hurried a little."

"I thought you intended always to live there?"

"We did intend to do so."

"Ah, changed your mind, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Well, I am glad. Better far to live under the glorious czar, than in a miserable trading country like England," said Alexis, with an air of the most lofty contempt for a country which he honored by naming. "Now I tell you, if the truth were known, you are on account of some rascality on the part of your nominal friends there."

Irene and her mother were silent.

"Ah, well; at any rate I am very glad you are here, let me tell you. How did you come here? Did you not have some trouble?"

"We left London, and went without stopping to Vienna. We were accompanied with an attaché of our ambassador, and he got a passport for us."

"And from Vienna where did you go?"

"To Warsaw, and thence by the direct route we came to Odessa."

"Warsaw! Poland! Many soldiers there did you not have trouble, and danger?"

"No, none whatever. As to soldiers, there are about three hundred thousand in that country."

"The glorious invincible armies of the czar?" said Alexis, with enthusiasm.

"We came here very quickly. Armies were marching down the road toward this quarter."

"Yes, all the strength of our empire will be drawn out. The czar will drive out the infidel Turks. Then the Greek empire will rise again. Our city Constantinople will rise in glory from its ruins, and again laws will flow from the Bosphorus throughout a great empire."

"Alexis, you are still a true Greek at heart."

"Yes, a true Greek. Thousands of my countrymen serve in the armies of the czar, and their souls are fired, and their arms are served, by hopes similar to mine. Ah! Irene, it will be a glorious day when the Greeks are freed, and a Greek empire is formed in old Byzantium."

"When are you going, Alexis?"

"To-morrow."

"What! not to-morrow!" cried both ladies.

"Yes, to-morrow, morning, the reinforcing division to which I belong will leave Odessa, and march to Sebastopol."

"Why go so soon?" cried Irene.

"If you mean why I go so soon, I reply because the regiment goes; but if you refer to the whole division, I reply, because it is absolutely necessary for us to get there before the winter becomes more severe. December is coming in upon us. We must hasten."

"It is a long and perilous route."

"Yes; and in this respect there is a great difference between our army and the enemy. We have all our baggage, our arms, our provisions, our quarters in comfortable barracks when we get to Sebastopol. But the enemy has no time coming out; yet, on arriving at the camp before the city, starvation and cold destroy the reinforcements."

"We are sincerely glad that you will have warm barracks. We have heard much of the suffering of the armies before the town," replied Irene, shuddering.

"Ah, Irene, you shudder. Surely you do not intend to turn traitor, and sympathize with the enemy?" said Alexis.

"No, indeed; but who can help shuddering at the thought of so much death and misery?"

"Ah, Irene, you are a woman, and look at these things with a woman's eye. They must be done. Suffering must exist; and this kind of suffering, at any rate, is the most glorious."

"How long will it be, Alexis, before we see you again? But such a question is, of course, absurd, for you cannot know."

"O, in a month or so, returned Alexis, gaily. By that time we will sweep them into the sea. Give our czar time to concentrate his hundreds of thousands of men on that spot, and then they will be there, and they will have to yield. It will take but a short time, now, especially if their armies are dying so fast as it is said. Why, our sufferings in the Turkish marches cannot be compared to the sufferings of the English. But the trading English cannot be supposed to know how to carry on glorious war."

"They fight well sometimes, don't they?" said Irene.

"O, beyond a doubt; but they do not know how to carry on these things gloriously in a great expedition. General Grant is beyond their power. Now the Russians and the French know how to do these things. But I beg pardon, ladies. Discussions like these are better elsewhere. I can remain here but an hour longer, and I wish to ask you all about yourself. So the conversation became confidential."

It was eight o'clock the following morning when the reinforcing division left Odessa for Sebastopol. The soldiers were not allowed to make a longer stay, for they were needed.

men, our garrison in and out of the town will amount to 100,000 men—I imagine," said Ostensacken.

"With so great a number we should be able to act on the defensive," said Menschikoff; "especially since winter is coming on, and our enemy is suffering severely. They cannot endure the cold, nor guard against it, so well as we."

"And that is what predisposes me to a sortie," said Ostensacken.

"But yet it must be done in a different manner from the last," said Liprandi. "That was a masterpiece of strategical skill, but yet from the demon-like resistance of these English, it was defeated. Our next sortie, if there be one, must be arranged differently."

"The question seems to be, said Menschikoff, whether a sortie, or a prolonged and safe resistance, be better calculated to destroy the enemy. In both cases many correlative circumstances are to be considered."

Here the prince was interrupted by a noise which drew every eye toward the door. He turned to see what was the matter. The door was open, and a file of soldiers advanced, leading a man whom they claimed as their prisoner.

"I have despatches for you. I am General's friend," said the prisoner, in supplicating tones, to Menschikoff.

"Despatches—Galeron, ah! welcome. Soldiers begone. This is one of our men, captain, and Menschikoff turned to the officer of the company; "where did this man come from?"

"From the British camp."

"When?"

"We found him skulking along not far from the walls about an hour ago. He showed us your men's mark, and asked for you."

"You did well to bring him. You may go."

"The officer departed."

"You are from the British camp, then?" said Menschikoff, turning to Philip.

"I am, your highness," replied the prisoner.

"What is your name?"

"Philippe."

"Greek?"

"I am, your highness."

"Leave out 'highness,' and answer direct. Do you know Galeron?"

"I am his friend and countryman."

"Did you know him about the place of the expedition into the town. Then they conversed for a long time in their native language."

"Now, said Philip, at last, 'carry out your part of to-day's affairs, and you will be well rewarded.'"

"I will, of course, do my part," answered Galeron; "and if your friend escapes, then blame not me."

"I do not see how he can, when so much is against him."

"Nor I—but see, there come the officers already. They will have them off, and on early to-day. I did not know but that after all, Lord Raglan would decide that it should be put off another week or so. Already he has been so anxious for preserving forces, that he has suffered more than a fortnight to pass away, with D'Arcy in prison, and the success of the expedition for all parties, answered Philip."

"It will teach Captain D'Arcy fortitude and patience."

"But see there they come, the assembly will soon be here."

The two Greeks turned away. Galeron to enter the chamber where the trial was to take place, and Philip to see when his master was to be taken to the prison. There the young officer lay a prisoner, for the charges against him were of too serious a nature to permit of his going at large. Four soldiers were in the tent with him. D'Arcy was pale, but calm. His head had the bandages of a very deep scar, covered, however, by his hair. Philip looked at him with a very deep sympathy.

"Ah, Philip, I am glad to see you, friend, now," he rose and pressed the hand of his valet."

"All the horses are dead, so that there are none to carry loads?"

"Incredible!" cried Menschikoff.

"It is even so."

"Is the number of the siege-trains increasing?"

"There are no additions. I, of course, in all my replies to your highness, allude to the British army."

"Of course. What is the reason that the men are not better cared for?"

"Horrible carelessness and stupidity."

"The Russian generals looked at one another."

"How are the men clothed?" pursued Menschikoff.

"Not at all. They are dressed in rags. Look at them yourself from your own towers."

"Why do not their gallant countrymen help them?" asked the prince, sternly.

"They don't know. Raglan is silent."

"Good Heavens, what an army! What is it that holds them together?"

"English discipline and despair."

"You answer well, Philip. What is the rate of their deaths, for I have heard that many are dying?"

"From sixty to one hundred per day among the British, and among the Turks over a hundred. But the Turks die from cholera—the British from fatigue and starvation."

"And yet they keep to gether. They are too obstinate to yield. English obstinacy is proverbial. Have they no hope of bettering their condition?"

"None; for their countrymen believe them to be comfortable, and enjoying all the necessities of life, if not luxuries. They will not know the truth till it is too late."

Menschikoff turned triumphantly to his fellow generals. "Gentlemen," said he, "we may rest. No assault, no sortie, is needed. General January, February, and March, will do the fighting far better than we. This is the decision. Ostensacken and Liprandi, please remain, and assist me to examine these reports. Gentlemen, the council is at an end. Philip, go and be ready at my call. Captain Alexis Arbuzov—see after the man, and keep an eye over him."

Upon this the Council broke up, and the tidings spread over the whole city that the British army was dying and wearing away. Report increased and added to the rumors until at length, it was generally believed, that plague, famine and fatigue, were rioting in the three branches of the allied armies, and carrying thousands to the grave. This news diffused a gloom over the whole army. The soldiers, who alone inhabited it

rather to ring the bells, and fire cannons, as demonstrations of their exultant joy, at the sufferings of the wretched who had dared to defy their might, stood upon the soil of holy Russia. Bells, and cannon, and rockets, and musketry, all added their clamor to one undistinguishable volume of deafening noise, which rose far into the air, and spread away to the camp of the astonished besiegers. There, expecting a surprise, and the cannon and the rifle were loaded, to give a warm reception to those who would dare to attack an army of desperate men!

At length, the six soldiers who were with me, can be examined, answered Galeron.

"I have, my lord."

Galeron placed the letter upon his master's desk.

"Can this evidence be corroborated?" said Raglan.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA

Halifax, August 11th.

The Canada arrived at half past 4 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 2nd August.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports a firm market, with an advance of 1 penny per pound on the lower qualities, and other descriptions at past rates; sales of the week 10,000 bales, which specification is 10 to 12; new Orleans 10 to 12; and a middling, 10 to 12.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The weather was very favorable for agricultural pursuits, and the accounts of the crops were generally of a very encouraging nature. The Brokers' Circular says but little speculative demand existed, and caused a decline in Flour during the week of 3s per barrel on inferior, and 1s to 2s on the better grades; 4d per bush on Wheat; 6d per bush on Corn, for which there was a steady demand.

Messrs. Richardson Spence & Co., and other firms report the decline on wheat as caused by the 9d per bush, on the rates current by the Asia, and on four 3s to 5s per bush; the prices in all descriptions being very irregular, and the Canal flour, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Ohio, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; White, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Yellow, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Mixed, 2s 9d to 3s 1d. Market was dull and irregular with a tendency towards still lower prices.

Liverpool Provisional Market.—Lard unchanged and in moderate demand. Small arrivals from France were quoted at 6s. Tallow unchanged.

The Brokers' Circular reports Potash in request at 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Pearls 4s 5d to 5s.

London Markets.—Messrs Baring Brothers report Breadstuffs dull, and prices tending downwards. English wheat 3s per qr. lower. Tallow quiet, at 5s 2d on the spot 90s for the end of the year.

Liverpool Money Market rather tight and nothing was being discounted below bank bills. This increased stringency was regarded as temporary only.

Consols, for money, closed at 95½ to 95¾; for discount, 95½ to 95¾. Bell & Co. say that American Stocks had been in active request, but without any material change in price.

The steamer North American from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

News scarce and unimportant.

An earthquake at the Moluccas had taken place, and 2000 were killed.

Spain.—The situation of affairs in Spain is still very unsettled. The conflict between the King and the Cortes continues, and the indications are that the King will not be reconciled to the Cortes.

General O'Connell, an ambassador at Paris, resigned the post, in consequence of the coup d'état; but the Queen refused to accept the resignation. Advice of the 28th says that all the provinces are tranquil, with the exception of Saragossa, and that city is closely invested and must submit.

PRUSSIA.

It is said that the King of Saxony is present at the contemplated interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, at Toplitz.

TURKEY.

Gen. Codrington and Admiral Sir John B. Eschsch arrived at Constantinople on the 21st.

It is reported that the refusal of the Sultan to give up Kara is explained. English Commissioners, whom the Sultan refused to receive, had no authority to act, and did not do so; he merely requested to examine the state of the fortifications, which he was not permitted to do.

Respecting Russian occupation of the Danube, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe sent General Mansfield to inquire into it.

Intelligence received at Constantinople states that the occupation in Arabia has been completely subdued.

The following is the latest intelligence we have by mail:

Marcellus, Friday 1, 11. Marshal Pelissier has arrived on board the Poland and had been received with prompt. The banquet in his honor will place on Sunday next.

Constantinople, July 25.—Reschid has arrived at Constantinople.

Paris, Friday.—The funds closed as follows:—Three per cents, 70. 20c. four and a half per cents, 93. 50.

THE LATEST.

By Telegram from London to Liverpool, August 2, 11.

The Times, in giving the dispatches from Spain, which the Monitor publishes, says that it does not guarantee their accuracy. There is nothing new from Spain.

General Codrington arrived in London on the 21st.

The Times contains a leading article on the position of Mr. Smith O'Brien. He is commended for his resolution to act as a country gentleman rather than a Senator.

The Daily News city article of 1st evening says:—

"The stringency of the money market continues. In the stock exchange the money market is in active demand at 5 per cent government securities."

In the Discount market there was considerable pressure, and the rates for discount bills were maintained at 4½ per cent. The application for accommodation at the bank consequently continued. Despite this less favorable feature, however, the funds retain remarkable steadiness. We have varied only one eighth per cent, and a shade better than yesterday. The foreign market and the splendid weather contribute materially to stimulate confidence. The funds also derive great support from steady investments of the public, who absorbed the stock derived from the loan even more readily than the former issues.

The Times city article dated Friday evening says:—The English funds have steadily throughout the day, at yesterday's prices, and the tendency to an improved was again observable, although the external business was small. Money was in a moderate demand, and the discount was maintained at 4½ per cent, and there was a steady demand at the bank, as compared yesterday. In the Corn market this morning could not have been pressed except further decline, perhaps to the extent of one quarter. The final quotations of French 3 per cents show another decline, nearly a ½ per cent. Letters from Hanover state that the renewed demand for money continued to increase, and that the rate discount had advanced to 6 per cent. Paris there is great dullness and general sense of business; meanwhile anxiety prevails as to the character of the present harvest.

PASSENGERS.

The Right Hon. Mr. Lowe, Capt. G. M. Balfour and lady, Mr. Benton and lady, Mr. Sear, lady, two children, Mr. Gunn and lady, Mr. Lester, Mr. James, Mr. Flower and lady, Mr. Hoyle and child, Capt. Knowles, Cobb, Mr. Griffin and lady, Mr. W. and son, Mr. Haigh, lady and infant.

Further by the Canada.

BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 95½ to 95¾.

Halifax, August 11, 1856.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Laug, arrived at this port between 4 and 5 o'clock this evening. She sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, a.m. August 2, and brings London papers of Friday evening, 1st inst.

The Collins steamer Baltic, from New York July 19, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 31st.

The screw steamer North American, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st inst.

The general news by this arrival is wholly devoid of interest. The commercial intelligence, however, will be found of more than ordinary importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament being over, the papers are

mostly filled with Parliamentary news.

The City of London has presented a petition of one hundred guineas to General Laing.

The Queen reviewed 20,000 troops at Aldershot Camp on the 31st.

The gold chronometer presented to the ship Barchin, to the Captain of the ship Barchin, for having rescued the crew of the American ship May Fly, handed over by the Marine Board of London on the 30th ult.

A Liverpool jury had given a verdict of manslaughter against the mate and pilot of the ship Barchin, on their recent collision with the steamer May.

The citizens of Sheffield had given a banquet to Lord Cardigan and the 4th Gordon Guards.

FRANCE.

The Monitor promulgates various passed during the last session of the Legislative Assembly. Among them is the bill for the Orleans pensions.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain continue to show the indications are that the cause has triumphed; that the entire army has submitted, and that Saragossa, which was to be immediately reduced.

The Independence Belge, as well as other journals, represent O'Donnell as in a state of jealousy to Espartero, and state the hope of remaining in office he could do the work of reaction, but find in his expectations he was deceived, and the Moderados would not accept of his chief, he is again courting the Liberals.

The Madrid correspondent of the Independence Belge positively assures that the Cortes will be dissolved, and that the Constitution of 1837 or 1845 will be restored.

Private letters represent O'Donnell still reserving his plans to himself.

Senor Oloazaga, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, one of the most influential men in the Cortes, resigned the post, in consequence of the coup d'état; but the Queen refused to accept the resignation. Advice of the 28th says that all the provinces are tranquil, with the exception of Saragossa, and that city is closely invested and must submit.

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The Independence Belge, as well as other journals, represent O'Donnell as in a state of jealousy to Espartero, and state the hope of remaining in office he could do the work of reaction, but find in his expectations he was deceived, and the Moderados would not accept of his chief, he is again courting the Liberals.

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IS PUBLISHED
Thursday Morning
AT
CARLETON-PLACE, BY
JAMES POOLE,
PRINTED AND PROPRIETOR,
at all communications, remittances,
should be addressed, post-paid.
TERMS;
annum, if paid at the
time of subscribing.
paid within six months.
not paid till after the ex-
piration of six months.
net. direct and direct

the publisher) until all arrears
 subscription are paid.
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 2s 6d, first insertion, and 74d.
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 3s 4d for the first insertion, and
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 4d per line for the first inser-
 tion, and for every subsequent inser-
 tion. Advertisements without written dire-
 ctions inserted until forbad, and charged
 as above.

MANUFACTURERS OF
MEN CLOTHS, SATINETTS,
s, Flannels, Blankets,
do., do., do.
Woolen Mills.
LETON-PLACE, C. W.
Orders punctually attended to.

C. NEILSON,
WATCHMAKER,
REPT.,.....PEREN, C. W.

and, Clocks, & Jewellery carefully
repaired and Repaired on the most

reasonable terms. 19-g.

DONALD FRASER,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
FVANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC.
PERTH, C. W.

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN,
ENGINEER,—BENNIE'S CORNERS
RAMSAY.

ES McDIARMID, LICENSED
CTIONEER.
Kyth, March 24-th 1886

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,
PROVINCIAL
SURVEYOR & DRAUGHTSMAN.
Perth, C. W.
NOTICE.—Mrs. McCallum's Hotel.
Plans of every possible description,
with great accuracy, and plans
and accurately drawn, upon the
moderate terms,
parties requiring surveys made
in the vicinity of Perth or else-
where respectfully requested to write
to the Post office, giving minute
address of the residence.

J. DEACON, JR.,
JUNIOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVENTANCES, &c.,
Perth, County of Lanark.

1854.

REFERENCES :
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
William Lyman & Co., "
1854.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
D by the subscriber,
JAMES BELL.

January 1st, 1855.
 (The year 1854 is crossed out.)

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
 D, by the Subscriber,
MATTHEW ANDERSON.
 of Ramsey,

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
 ED at Clifton, (late Bellamy
 la.) by
THOMAS COULTER.

to be made valid by
MARRIAGE LICENSES for sale

the subscriber at his Store.
R. B. EAGOR.
 Amoud, C.W.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE **ROYAL**
FINANCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
TORONTO.

Amount of Capital Paid Up, £500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance
 notice of losses promptly attended
JAMES ROSAMOND,
 at at Carleton Place.

PERIAL, FIRE, MARINE
AND
Insurance Company.
Head Office for Canada,
QUEBEC:
All claims will be adjusted
through the Company's Agent,
WID CAMPBELL,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
St. John's Office, near the
TOWN HALL.
1855. [15-11.]

LAWRENCE COUNTY
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE,
Policies of losses, &c., &c., promptly
attended to, by
JAMES WALLACE, Agent.
May, Nov. 6th, 1854.

West	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
West	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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MARY WYLIE
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