

THE MOVEMENTS IN THE CRIMEA.

The allied troops detached to Eupatoria have received fresh reinforcements. Numerous Russian wagons appeared to commence the evacuation of the northern fort of Sebastopol. The allies continued the clearance of the town and the construction of the batteries.

EXPLOSION OF ANOTHER INTERNAL MACHINE.

A letter from Sebastopol, of the 9th, says:—"Nothing new has taken place, except that explosion of a new infernal machine, called Karabelina, but it only killed one man. Notwithstanding the most minute examination, no other of these machines has been discovered. It is supposed that the principal cause of the explosion, was, having a kind of bar which, comes just above or even with the ground and which, when stepped on breaks up a small vessel containing some strong liquid, which communicates to a chemical composition which explodes with greater force than ordinary gunpowder would do. The large street and the principal public thoroughfares have been carefully examined, but no more of them have been discovered. The Russian kept firing from the north on our positions, but, having arrived at a general opinion in the camp, is that the fire is only intended as a blind to conceal the retreat of General Gortschakoff. It has, in fact, been the case, for several days, and it is known by means of spies, that they have decided on concentrating their forces towards Simpheropol. It is every day expected to see the Russians evacuate their works of destruction by blowing up the southern forts.

A DARING RUSSIAN ADVENTURE.

One night last week, taking advantage of the darkness, quietly crossed from the north side, and, entering Karabelina port proceeded toward some of the sheds on the Dockyard quay. Having arrived at the sheds, some of them landed, and finding they were unobserved, removed a certain amount of stores, with which they got back safely to their own side. The next morning the sentries were compelled with the greatest ease, unless the sentries were on the alert. The guard, which previous to this occurrence was a salubrious' has been since increased to a captain's guard. Whistled epistates, such as are now not infrequently met some of the regiments, with little more than two years' service and experience, and are strikingly deficient in military knowledge. Various stringent measures to prevent the recurrence of similar deeds on the part of so cunning an enemy as the one to whom we are indebted for our safety, for the conservation of the military authorities.

ANECDOTES OF THE FRENCH ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

A WELL TIMED ADDRESS.—While the attack against the Malakoff and Little Redan was going on, a powder magazine suddenly exploded in the rear of the Malakoff. The explosion was felt by the Little Redan. Many men were scorched by the explosion, others wounded by the falling timber and stone, and, worse than all, it caused a panic in the ranks of the Malakoff. The men who exhibited a remarkable willingness to carry the wood to the rear. A considerable number had been carried to the rear, and were being prepared to be taken to the ambulances. The men who had carried them so far showed an unwillingness to return to the front, the plea of attending still to their wounded comrades, and loud and angry words were passed between them and the officers. The fear of approaching other magazines was also expressed. The men were taken to the right and left. General McMahon saw the danger, and going into the midst of the men who had fallen to the rear, withdrew any of the military gaiters which his battalion had been employing in their excitement, or raising his voice above its natural pitch, "Soldiers," he said, "your fear is well founded, but you have still to be brought the wounded here—they shall be attended to; but now come on, follow me." The effect was instantaneous—a shout was raised, and the men advanced.

INCIDENT IN THE CAPTURE OF THE MALAKOFF.

The front of the Korniloff bastion was taken at once, for it was quite a surprise; the few Russians who were in the bastion were killed and fled. Only one Frenchman was then hit. But a party of Russians, between thirty and forty in number, got within, or had previously retreated. They were taken within the ruin of the Malakoff tower. Subsequently, from this stone work they kept up a destructive fire against the French, who were engaged in demolishing the Malakoff tower, or securing the positions already acquired. There was no ready means of driving this body of Russians from the tower, and they refused to surrender. Eventually, the French were ordered to the Algeria, General McMahon ordered some of the galleys lying about to be placed at the foot of the ruin, and lighted. This was done; flames and smoke, and the roar of the Russian guns, and their inevitable fall, and were made prisoners. But it was not so easy to extinguish the galleys which had been set on fire; the ground was covered with fragments of the magazines, and the great anxiety towards one of the magazines, and the great anxiety was felt about the result. An engineer

officer was ordered to provide at once against the chance of an explosion. Collecting some men on the rampart, a trench was dug between the magazine and the ground on which the gabbro was to be exploded. The trench was very complete, and in a few minutes all was secure again. In digging the trench alluded to, several of the men were killed, and several others found to proceed from the town, and to lead into the magazine. Thus in trying to prevent the danger of explosion from one source, the engineer was obliged to do another, which had not been suspected, was averted.

THE AFFAIR AT TAMAN.

A letter from Kertch, dated the 2d inst., and published in the *Constitutionnel*, gives some further particulars respecting the successful attack on Taman:—"You will not be much astonished at hearing of the complete destruction of Taman, Fanagoria, and some of the surrounding villages, but a few words of explanation as to the position of those places, and their valuable resources, will suffice to demonstrate the necessity of the late capture of Taman and Euxatoria, which are situated at only a short distance from each other, are built on the slopes of hills forming part of the uninterrupted chain which closes the horizon on the eastern side of the Strait of Kertch. The distance which separates the two shores is about nine or ten miles; from one to the other, the passage of heavy wagons on the ice is perfectly practicable in the depth of winter, and it is well known that last winter the Russian army in the Crimea received the greater part of its supplies from the coast of Asia. The existence of Taman and of its vast buildings, which this winter might again shelter a considerable body of troops, was a perpetual danger for our possessions at Kertch, and more especially at Euxatoria, which could not be protected by the flotilla. Taman was a free town, and independent of the empire, and was admitted to certain privileges of neutrality. Only a few days ago it was a vast depot of corn, of provisions of all kinds, and of other necessaries of life. It was also there a large number of wooden huts for barracks, and the refusal of the town to deliver them up to us, to meet the pressing wants of our troops, led to the expedition, and the result is, that we have now in our largest arsenal, and in our most valuable timber, all the wooden huts which we require, as well as the storehouses full, and camp equipment and clothing. These last-named articles you may readily imagine are of the most valuable use to us. We shall this winter be able to stow, and to wrap themselves up in the large Russian great coats, or, as one of them expressed himself, 'We shall have comfortable dressing gowns.' Our vessels are now being protected by the guns of the fort. In two or three days, we shall have completed our work, and nothing will remain of Taman but the name and the place. The laws of war are hard, and the consequences of them are terrible; but they are necessary. The destruction of Taman, which is a great part of the town has been set fire to by our shells, and a fresh breeze from the northward tended to spread the flames. Every night we witness grand illuminations, the glare of which is reflected across the strait. In the anticipation, that there might have been a considerable number of troops concentrated at Taman, an order had been given to five English gunboats to quit the Spit of Arabat on a given day, and effect a diversion in the Gulf of Temruk, situated at the eastern entrance of the Gulf of Azoff. This diversion was effected, and produced the best results. It had the effect of bringing to that point numerous detachments of infantry, who, on hearing the cannon at Taman, hastened to the assistance of that place. Temruk has, however, shared the same fate as Taman, for the English have annihilated it."

GLAZING OF SHEET IRON.

Messrs. Entons—Although not new, this process for protecting sheet iron from rust by means of a thin coat of glass, may be of importance to some readers of the *Scientific American*. The late Mr. J. P. de Bary, near Paris, France, applies it to various articles, such as kettles, saucepans, chemical ware, stove pipe, gutters, roofing, &c. with complete success. The process is as follows:—The articles are first washed with dilute acid, then dried and brushed over with a solution of gum arabic. The glass is then dusted over them by means of a sieve. The dust is then dried on a hot plate, and the articles put into another oven, where it is brought to a bright red heat, until the glass is in a melted state. The articles are then cooled, and put into openings in the furnace. After this it is taken out, and put in a closed chamber, to prevent sudden cooling. If necessary, a second coat is to be put on. The average cost of glazing a compound of 130 parts of fine glass, 20 1/2 parts of carbonate of soda, and 12 parts of boracic acid, carefully mixed and melted in a glass-house pot. This glass is then melted in a boiler, stirred over a steel pestle, and sifted through a bolting cloth; it is then fit for use. This coating is not so brittle as the one of scale oil, nor split, by the action of heat, and it resists sudden changes of temperature. Acids even concentrated and hot, do not act in a corrosive manner on iron coated with this composition. On the other hand, boiling solutions of caustic potash or soda, seem to dissolve small portions of the silica and boracic acid. The process is very useful one in cooking implements, as a substitute to tinned ware; its advantages are cleanliness, absence of metallic taste and smell. Stove pipe is, by the way, kept from rusting. Among the latest applications is the coating of pots for sugar refineries, crystallizing pans for fatty acids, and other articles of similar use. It can be applied to the cast-iron plates used in candle-stick presses, these plates and presses being liable to rust and stain the fatty matters.

HUGH MILLER.

Dr. Miller is at present, engaged on a Geological History of Scotland which he intends to be the great work of his life.

THE BISHOPS IN SPAIN.

The Bishops have recently presented another remonstrance to the Queen on the sale of Church property. They endeavour to prove that the sale is illegal, and counsel her to revoke the decree, by which she gave for the sale of the property. It is an effectual stop to any repetition of these importunities, the Gazette publishes an order forbidding the bishops or clergy to draw up, or present, either to the Queen or Cortes, any addresses, or demands, or petitions of any kind whatsoever. The prevention of the right of petition, which would appear to be inherent to the meanness of the Queen's subjects, sounds like an arbitrary assumption of power, and the public opinion will hold the Government excused for the conduct of the clergy has of late surpassed the bounds of propriety.

The Salut Public, of Lyons,

says that a large order has just been executed in that city for paper-hangings for houses in Sebastopol.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EARTHQUAKES IN HONDURAS.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

TRUXILLO, Sept. 27.—As there is a vessel going to the westward, we have a few lines to say that the severest earthquake that has ever been felt here occurred day before yesterday, the 25th, or rather finished that day, for there were several days of violent tremblings of the earth, and twenty seven distinct shocks within forty hours. Every brick and stone building in the town is ruined, and a vast number of the houses in the region of earthquakes, from its numerous volcanoes, and we wait with anxiety the news from that part of the republic. There is no political news of any interest from Honduras, except that Sergeant Cook, 76th Foot, who some time since purchased his discharge at Fredericton and worked at his trade—printing—in that city; but subsequently rejoined his Regt. in the belief that they were under orders for the Crimea, died, in this Garrison on the 19th inst., and was interred with military honours on Monday last.—*Haltifre Recorder.*

How to REACH A Hate Old Age—

A late number of the *Yale College*, Prof. Silliman was called out by a complimentary toast. In the course of his remarks, the Professor proceeded to the credit of his younger brothers and to the loss of his father, who died at the age of seventy-six years; he enjoyed such excellent health and spirits. He said that at thirty he had been so much afflicted with rheumatism, and he had used all stimulants, and had used none since. He died one year, and then returned to his labour. He ate always plain, nutritious food, and drank nothing but pure water. He eschewed tobacco in every form. Every morning he used the sponge and cold water, and felt now no less power of endurance, than when he was a young man, and so statement of intellectual power.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 14, 1855.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is rather too small, and its population too insignificant, for an independent government. Now, candidly speaking, it is not clear that so young a colony is equal to our candour has been made often than once, and we now know for answer—we candidly do not. The Island is lying in a separate Gazette, Little more is said if it gets farther in the course of a little while, be very far from an insignificant one. In point of territory, it will not be less than 30,000 square miles, or thereabouts, Brunswick or Nova Scotia; the area of the former being in square miles 27,700, and that of the latter 27,800, while the Island is computed at Little more than 12,000. It is, however, a little further south, and among the United States, and we find in the first place, Rhode Island, which, as far as its respective territory, is smaller than our own Island, its area in square miles being only 1,200. It, however, contains a population double that of this Island—four last of the year 1850, and 1851, and 1852, and 1853, and 1854, and 1855, and 1856, and 1857, and 1858, and 1859, and 1860, and 1861, and 1862, and 1863, and 1864, and 1865, and 1866, and 1867, and 1868, and 1869, and 1870, and 1871, and 1872, and 1873, and 1874, and 1875, and 1876, and 1877, and 1878, and 1879, and 1880, and 1881, and 1882, and 1883, and 1884, and 1885, and 1886, and 1887, and 1888, and 1889, and 1890, and 1891, and 1892, and 1893, and 1894, and 1895, and 1896, and 1897, and 1898, and 1899, and 1900, and 1901, and 1902, and 1903, and 1904, and 1905, and 1906, and 1907, and 1908, and 1909, and 1910, and 1911, and 1912, and 1913, and 1914, and 1915, and 1916, and 1917, and 1918, and 1919, and 1920, and 1921, and 1922, and 1923, and 1924, and 1925, and 1926, and 1927, and 1928, and 1929, and 1930, and 1931, and 1932, and 1933, and 1934, and 1935, and 1936, and 1937, and 1938, and 1939, and 1940, and 1941, 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