

...was her. My course lay to him and asked for my discharge. I used to obtain it, and the same day I heard that she was to be married to Captain Lawrence. I knew that she had sacrificed herself for her father, and I blessed, and loved, and honored her for it. I did not see her again; but she was merciful and put off her marriage till I was gone. And now that I see you once more, you are a widow—you are free, and yet I cannot summon courage to utter the words that are uppermost in my heart. She remained provokingly silent, and he asked, in a subdued tone, 'How long have you been a widow?'

'Nearly a year,' she replied. 'Capt. Lawrence died a few weeks after I married him, leaving my father a long list of gambling and other debts to pay. I have no reason to revere his memory.'

'Thank you for saying that,' ejaculated Mr. Hardcastle. 'It gives me courage to say what I wish to say.'

But Walter Hardcastle was so long getting up his courage that I became quite tired and wandered away; when I returned about an hour after, I found that the day was fixed.

THE WAR.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF NOV. 5th—GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE ALLIED ARMIES!

We copy the following summary of news by the steamer Union at New York, from papers received last evening by Valentine & Co. and Gunnison's expresses.

The markets in the manufacturing districts are dull, but confidence is well maintained. The sale of the ships, 77 in number, belonging to Mr. Oliver of Liverpool, is fixed for the 1st of December. His dishonored paper will be taken in payment at par, and the sale will therefore virtually amount to a division of the property among the creditors. A meeting of the creditors of Mr. McHenry, of Liverpool, will be held to-morrow, when a most disastrous statement of affairs is expected to be set forth.

We have not got an official, or even a full, account of the bloody battle of the 5th, called the Battle of Inkermann. The *Journal de Constantinople* gives the following account: 'Early on the morning of the 5th, a Russian army about 40,000 strong, of whom 30,000 men consisted of reinforcements which arrived on the preceding evening, under the command of General Danenburg and the Grand Dukes Michael and Alexander, profiting by an intense fog, marched upon Inkermann to the extreme limit of the English army, and attacked them vigorously.'

General Cathcart assembled about 8,000 men, whom he opposed to the Russians, and for more than two hours this handful of brave soldiers had been struggling with the most heroic intrepidity against an army so superior in number, when the French troops arrived in all haste, and joining themselves to the English with an admirable spirit of fraternization, opposed to the enemy a body of about 3,000 men, who charged the Russian masses one against five, and repulsed them with the most irresistible impetuosity.

The Monet brigade arrived soon afterwards, and its arrival completed the rout of the Russians, who retired in disorder about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During this engagement 8,000 men of the garrison of Sebastopol made a sortie, and attacked some companies who supported the French lines, which were not more than 100 metres from the place. General de Lourmel went immediately with a few battalions to the assistance of these companies, who sustained the attack with intrepidity, repulsed the Russians, and forcing them to take flight, pursued them to within 20 paces of the Quarantine Battery. At that point a serious wound forced him to stop, and the Russians were enabled to take refuge in the place.

In these two affairs the Russians, in killed and wounded, lost the services of more than 10,000 men. The loss of the allied armies amounts to about 3,000 men in killed and wounded.'

A despatch from Vienna states that the Russian Envoy Gortschakoff has intimated to the Austrian Cabinet that Russia is willing to negotiate a peace on the basis of the four guaranteed conditions. The *London Times* has an editorial on this report, which concludes as follows: 'We can force no prospect of peace until the fortune of war has decided whether the influence of Russia or that of England and France is hereafter to preponderate in the affairs of the East and of Europe. That is a dispute which negotiation will not terminate, especially at a moment when the contest is raging with the utmost earnestness against the stronghold of Russian power; and the fate of the allied armies before Sebastopol is the event which will determine the course of negotiation. There is no road to peace but by victory.'

The British War Office has issued a circular calling upon all the embodied as well as the unembodied militia, to give as many volunteers as possible to the regiments of guards and the line, and to the royal marines.

The alarm in England seems to be subsiding as to the position of the allied armies in the Crimea, which, with the reinforcement arriving, were deemed to be sufficiently strong to carry out the object of the campaign successfully. A winter campaign in the Crimea will evidently take place, and wooden barracks for 20,000 men were being shipped by the British government.

The Russian General dwells with much pleasure on the tempestuous state of the Black Sea, the roaring of whose waves, he says, he can hear from his quarters, and gloats over the idea that some awful disaster will have befallen our vessels. It is said, too, in the same despatch, that a considerable number of Turks had deserted to the Russian camp, and this unusual abandonment of their standard is accounted for by the severe privations they have labored under for some time, no less than by the sarcasms and harsh treatment to which they have been exposed since their pusillanimous conduct at Balacava.

To the stories these deserters may have told the Russian General, and the exaggerated account they have given of the position and prospects of the allies, is attributed the confidence the Russians appear to have in the success of this last desperate attempt against the allies.

In one of the most recent letters from the Anglo-French lines, it is stated that the 13th was the day on which the troops are described as most

Journal states that the shells of the great fires in Sebastopol, but that they Russians before they could extend mounted fresh cannon at every point, from the fire of the besiegers, but very successful in picking off the

the 1st inst., says: 'The way, with a view to mining discovered a strong Rissarapat of their breaching below the surface of the T, and contained 18 cwt. of discovery was made the powder. This in their approaches, and sees the for-

are kept as secret as possible. The next mail will certainly convey decisive news.'

Another letter states that a considerable number of Tartars, who are reckoned at nearly 30,000, have made their submission to the allies. They requested that they might be allowed to settle down as colonists in Turkey, and a promise has been made to them that they should be transported to the province of Broussa, or to the neighbourhood of Sinope, for they would not listen to any proposal to remove them to the Debrudschah. They state that the Russians endeavoured, first by intimidation, and afterwards by force, to get them to emigrate to Kazan. Since the commencement of the siege, nearly 4000 Tartars, with 250 cars, have been employed at the entrenchments of the allies, for wages of one franc a day.

A despatch from Balacava of the 7th November, received via Vienna, states that reinforcements for the allies were arriving at the rate of 1000 men daily, and they were overjoyed at the arrival of these anxiously expected detachments. Both the allied armies had completed their third parallels, which were connected by means of a trench. The allies were obliged to form countermines. The minor town was strongly barricaded.

The Russian news states that the allies having received considerable reinforcements on the 6th, 7th and 8th, made a demonstration against the left flank of the Russians; the latter retired from the plateau to the right bank of the Tchernaya.

The following account was brought to Marseilles by the *Telemaque*, which left Constantinople, Nov. 10th, with despatches to the French Government:

On the morning of the 5th the Russians, 35,000 strong, attacked the right of the English positions, towards Inkermann. The English batteries were taken and re-taken several times. At noon the Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol against the French positions, but were repulsed.

The Russians were also ultimately repulsed toward Inkermann, after a bloody battle, which lasted eight hours. Their loss was 9,000 killed and wounded.

The English loss was also great. Four generals—Cathcart, Strangways, Goldie, and Torrens—were killed, and four wounded, Brown, Bentinck, Buller, and Adams. Thirty-eight English officers were killed, 96 were wounded, and 2 were missing. 442 rank and file were killed, 1,760 wounded, and 156 missing.

The French had 1 general killed, 2 wounded, 14 officers killed, and 21 wounded.

The English Guards alone lost 20 officers. The Russians fired on our wounded, as well as on the detachments who were sent out to bury the dead on the 7th. General Canrobert was wounded.

The Russians were pouring in in large masses from the North. We require further reinforcements instantly. The Duke of Cambridge was slightly wounded.

The *Patrie* publishes the following telegraphic despatch, dated Hamburg, 19th inst.

The official bulletin of the battle of the 5th has arrived at St. Petersburg. General Soinonoff, who was dangerously wounded during the action, survived only a short time. General Liprandi was wounded.

In confirming the intelligence of the battle of Inkermann, General Canrobert states that the battle was the most obstinate and bloody, and that the Russian loss was enormous.

Lord Dudley Stuart, M. P., is dead.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JANUARY 1, 1855.

THE LATE WORREL PROPERTY.

We are glad to be able to announce to our readers, and more especially to those who reside in the first district of King's County, that the Government has purchased the Worrel Estate from the recent proprietors, Messrs. Pope and Co., on terms which, we trust, will be found to be highly advantageous. This important property is now in the hands of the local Executive, and we have no doubt that if the settlers who have not yet purchased the fee simple of their farms, are really desirous of becoming freeholders, they can attain that important position at a very considerable less cost than they would incur had the Estate remained in the hands of private individuals.

We have been often told that the Land Purchase Act is a "swindling measure," and that even if it were put into operation, no land could be purchased under it at the maximum price prescribed by the Act; indeed it has been said that the very Estate which has fallen into the hands of the Government could never be purchased under twenty shillings an acre. All we need remark in reply to this nonsense is—that the Land Purchase Act is now about to go into full operation—that, taking into account several important considerations connected with the purchase, the cost of the Worrel property will not exceed five shillings an acre all round,—and that those whose interests will be affected by the working of the Act have full confidence in the Government that its provisions will be honestly and impartially carried out.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The English Mails, from the 18th November to the 9th December, arrived at Halifax in the steamship *America*, on Saturday, the 23d December, and reached Charlottetown from Pictou on Thursday last. We will make no apology for greatly reducing the space usually allotted to editorial matter, as the details of the progress of the war in the Crimea, with which our files of English papers are crowded, possess far more interest to the general reader than the discussion of questions of a merely local character. We therefore devote nearly all our space in succeeding columns to the insertion of interesting particulars connected with the war.

It will be seen that much of the intelligence from the East has been dimly shadowed forth in the telegraphic despatches received at Halifax from New York. The battle of Inkermann, on the 5th November, is the last engagement fought, and though not so sanguinary and destructive to the allied forces as at first represented, it has nevertheless resulted in a most calamitous loss to the allies—many of the flower of their chivalry having fallen in that victorious fray. We have ample details of this battle, and most interesting incidents connected with it. We make room for some of the former to-day, and shall furnish our readers with the latter in our next.

The treaty between Austria and the Western Powers, in it is said Prussia was about to join, engages great give further accounts of this

is notorious all over the world; and its antecedents are too much in harmony with the policy of Russia, to convince us that there is any real sincerity in the alliance which Francis Joseph and his ministers have entered into with England and France. However, it is wise to widen as much as possible the breach between the Czar and the German powers.

Parliament was to meet on the 12th December, but it had not transpired whether so early a session was called for the purpose of enabling the Ministry to apply for more taxes in aid of the war, or to consult the nation on what further steps are to be taken in the progress of hostilities.

NEWS BY THE LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

The War in the Crimea—The terrible Battle of Inkermann—Loss of British Transports and great destruction of life by storms in the Euxine—Alliance of England and France with Austria.

Since the battle of Inkermann, no other engagement had occurred in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol up to the date of the latest despatches from the seat of war.

The reported loss of a large fleet of transports and men of war in the Black Sea, is unhappily confirmed.

The most important piece of news by the *America* is, that Austria signed a treaty with the Allied Powers on the 2nd instant, at Vienna, engaging to take the field should the Emperor of Russia prolong the war beyond the 1st of January next. It is understood that Austria has taken this step, in consequence of the issue of the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and fears of her subjects in Italy and Poland revolting. Prussia, too, joined in it on the 6th.

Parliament, which meets on Tuesday next, is not to be called upon to provide more money by loan or otherwise for meeting the expenses of the war. Last session, the House of Commons voted nearly £10,000,000 of additional annual taxation, with power to issue Exchequer bonds and bills to the amount of £6,000,000, until the new taxes should become productive; and there was besides about £2,000,000 of surplus to begin with. It is now stated positively, and apparently on official authority, that Mr. Gladstone has paid his way, that he has still a balance of nearly £5,000,000 in his favor; and that he is consequently in no present need of money. No financial measure, therefore, will be produced before Christmas; and it depends on circumstances as yet beyond calculation what may be needed and proposed when the regular session shall commence in February.

Many members of the Society of Friends in Ireland, notwithstanding their repugnance of war under any circumstances, have been earnest supporters of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers who fall in the conflict with Russia. Several of the principal Quaker merchants of Dublin have subscribed to the fund.

We have at length complete accounts of the great losses suffered by the Anglo-French expedition in the Black Sea on the 14th ult. Thirty British and French transports were wrecked, and half as many dismantled at Bala Clava, and 18 vessels were wrecked or dismantled at the mouth of the Katcha. The loss of men at the various stations on the coast of the Crimea during the gale is reckoned at a thousand, besides those that have fallen into the hands of the Cossacks. The English men of war, owing to the strength of the cables, suffered comparatively little, but the French have lost the three-decker war steamer *Henri IV.* The greatest loss is that of the fine screw-steamer *Prince*, of 2700 tons. She carried out to Bala Clava the 46th regiment all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 great-coats, flannel shirts, under-clothing, socks and gloves; beef, pork, and other provisions; hospitable stores for Scutari; and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the siege. The troops were landed at their destination in safety, but the stores are wholly lost, and nothing remains of the *Prince* but half a dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the cliffs when she was "broken to powder" against them. The *Resolute*, with 900 tons of gunpowder, also went to the bottom. The pecuniary loss to the shipping is roughly estimated at two millions of pounds. On the shore the tents of the soldiers were blown down and greatly injured.

The anxiety of the public as to the term of the treaty between Austria and the Western Powers has not yet been relieved, and it is probable that the precise words of the important document of the 2d instant, will not be allowed to transpire till after its ratification this day week. A Paris correspondent states, however, that the purport of the treaty is perfectly well known, that it is bona fide a treaty offensive and defensive; and that it sets forth that if Russia does not comply with the just demands of the Western Powers, and take steps to conclude a solid peace within a certain specified time, on the basis of the our guarantees, Austria will make common cause with England and France to coerce her. The same writer adds, that at the Palace of the Tuilleries, on Saturday evening, when the telegraph despatch announcing the signing of the treaty was received, a large party happened to be assembled, to whom the Emperor read the despatch, amidst the hearty congratulations of his guests. The correspondent of the *Globe* states that in the diplomatic circles it is believed that the Powers have agreed fully on the conditions of peace to be submitted to Russia by Austria, in the name of Germany, as being fair and reasonable, and necessary for the repose of Europe; and that Austria binds herself to enter into a definite offensive and defensive alliance with the Western Powers against Russia, if, within the time allowed to Russia for her answer, these propositions be not accepted.

There are different statements as to the time allowed to Russia for her answer. Some state that it is three months; others, that it is only one month, to expire on the 1st January next, and that the three months spoken of are the delay beyond which the direct co-operation of Austria with the Western Powers cannot be deferred, in the event of the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to make peace on the conditions agreed upon by England, France, and Austria. Whatever may be the terms of the treaty, the announcement of its conclusion has given general satisfaction, because it is believed that in the present state of public feeling the Government of this country dare not accede to any propositions which were not likely, in the event of their acceptance, to lead to the re-establishment of peace on an honourable and lasting basis, and, in case of their rejection, to bring in the effective aid of an armed power, which has too long delayed active co-operation in a struggle in which its own interests are permanently involved. While the French rentes have risen about 2½ per cent., our own consols, after steadily rising with the renewed hopes on the earlier reports of the treaty, stand firmly at 92½ to 93.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY MORNING.—The *Presse* makes mention of the sortie on the 25th of November, and states, on the authority of a despatch of the 26th from Balacava, that the English took two batteries of seven guns each, which the Russians had not time to spike. On the 26th a part of the garrison attacked the French lines, but was routed with a loss of 230 men. The French lost 75 men, three of whom were officers.

Since the battle of Inkermann, all the weak points in the

external lines of the allies have been thoroughly fortified. For this purpose works of considerable strength, well furnished with cannon and mortars, have been placed so as to command both the ravines up which the Russians advanced to the British camp on the morning of the 5th November. The ravine leading from the fortress of Sebastopol, up which General Dannenberg advanced, is now commanded by three batteries mounting nine guns, one of them a Lancaster; and the ravine leading from the valley of Inkerman is closed by entrenchments which completely cross it, and commanded by guns so placed on both sides as to sweep the whole valley. In order to render it impossible for the Russians to bring up cannon as they did on the 5th of November, the road from Inkerman to Balacava has been scraped (that is, rendered precipitous and inaccessible) before it reaches the English entrenchments. These works will render it difficult to attack the British camp with any chance of success at the point at which it was attacked on the 5th. Supposing an attack to be attempted, the Russians would have no chance of getting their artillery into the formidable position which it occupied on that memorable day, or indeed anywhere where it would command the British position.

From the British camp, near Inkerman, to Balacava, a distance of about eight miles—the country which is naturally strong, is strongly fortified. Even Balacava, which is in advance of the lines, has been rendered so strong as to be considered impregnable. The fact that the Russian army had not attempted anything from the 5th to the 27th November, is no slight proof of the strength of the position of the allies. The Russians, indeed, seem to have been reduced to total inactivity for the 21 days which followed the battle of Inkermann.

PARIS, THURSDAY MORNING.—The minister of war has this morning received the following telegraphic despatch from Gen. Canrobert:—"Before Sebastopol, Nov. 24.—The rain has ceased, and the weather become more propitious. The progress of our labours has been hitherto impeded by the stormy state of the climate; but we now are again at work in the trenches with renewed activity. Reinforcements are arriving. Our enemies still continue unmovable, covering themselves by their numerous intrenchments."

STATE OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.—A Vienna military paper says:—"On the 19th November there were 9,000 sick or wounded Russians in Sebastopol. Surgical assistance was much wanted. The position of the Russian troops was very miserable—they had no tents or warm covering, and only half a pound of meat per week. The English prisoners were taken into the interior."

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

We copy the following graphic account of this terrible contest from the correspondence of the *London Times*. After describing the preliminaries and the position of the hostile forces, the writer proceeds:

And now commenced the bloodiest struggle ever witnessed since war cursed the earth. It has been doubted by military historians if any enemy have ever stood a charge with the bayonet; but here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most deadly character. We have been prone to believe that no foe could ever withstand the British soldier wielding his favourite weapon, and that at Maida alone did the enemy ever cross bayonets with him; but, at the battle of Inkermann not only did we charge in vain—not only were desperate encounters between masses of men maintained with the bayonet alone—but we were obliged to resist bayonet to bayonet the Russian infantry again and again, as they charged us with incredible fury and determination.

The battle of Inkermann admits of no description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand-to-hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults—in glen and valley, in brushwood glades and remote dell, hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conquerors, Russian or British, issued only to engage fresh foes, till our old supremacy, so rudely assailed, was triumphantly asserted, and the battalions of the Czar gave way before our steady courage and the chivalrous fire of France. No one, however placed, could have witnessed even a small portion of the doings of this eventful day: for the vapors, fog and drizzling mist, obscured the ground where the conflict took place to such an extent as to render it impossible to see what was going on at the distance of a few yards.

Besides this, the irregular nature of the ground, the rapid fall of the hill towards Inkermann, where the deadliest fight took place, would have prevented one under the most favourable circumstances, seeing more than a very insignificant and detailed piece of the terrible work below. It was six o'clock when all the head quarters camp was roused by roll after roll of musketry on the right, and by the sharp report of field guns. Lord Raglan was informed that the enemy was advancing in force, and soon after 7 o'clock he rode towards the scene of action, followed by his staff, and accompanied by Sir J. Burgoyne, Brigadier General Strangways, R.A., and several aides-de-camp. As they approached the position of sound, the steady unceasing thunder of gun, and rattle of musket, told that the engagement was at its height, the shells of the Russians, thrown with great precision, burst thickly among the troops, that the noise resembled the continuous discharging of cannon, and the massive fragments inflicted death on every side.

One of the first things the Russians did, when a break in the fog enabled them to see the camp of the second division, was to open fire on the tents with round shot and large shell, and tent after tent was blown down, torn to pieces or sent into the air, while the men engaged in camp duties and the unhappy horses tethered up in the lines were killed or mutilated. Colonel Gambier was at once ordered to get up two heavy guns—18-pounders—on the rising ground, and to reply to a fire which our light guns were utterly inadequate to meet. As he was engaged in this duty and was exerting himself with Captain Dagular to urge them forward, Col. Gambier was severely but not dangerously wounded, and was obliged to retire. His place was taken by Lieut. Colonel Dickson, and the conduct of that officer in directing the fire of those pieces, which had the most marked effect in deciding the fate of the day, was such as to elicit the admiration of the army, and deserve the thanks of every man engaged in this bloody fray.

But ere long these guns had been brought up, there had been a great slaughter of the enemy, and a heavy loss of our own men. Our generals could not see where to go. They could not tell where the enemy were—from what side they were coming, and where going to. In darkness, gloom and rain, they had to lead our lines through thick, scrubby bushes and thorny brakes, which broke our ranks and irritated the men, while every pace was marked by a corpse or a man wounded from an enemy whose position was only indicated by the rattle of musketry, and the rust of ball and shell.

About 9½ o'clock Lord Raglan and his staff were assembled on a knoll, in the vain hope of getting a glimpse of the battle which was raging below them. Here General Strangways was mortally wounded and I am told that he met his death in the following way. A shell came right in among the staff—it exploded in Captain Somerset's horse, ripping him open; a portion of the shell tore off the leather overalls of Captain Somerset's housers; it then struck down Captain Gordon's horse and killed him at once, and then blew away General Strangways' leg, so that it hung by a shred of flesh and a bit of cloth from the skin. The poor old man never moved a muscle of his face. He said merely, in a gentle voice, "Will any one be kind enough to lift me off my horse?" He was taken down and laid on the ground, while his life blood ebbed fast, and at last he was carried to the rear. But the gallant