WHAT THE ALLIES MUST DO.

It is now universally admitted by all the engineers, English and French, before the place, that the Malakhoff Tower and the works about it are the key of the whole position; and that against this point, the main operations of the attack must be directed. The chief importance of the Mamelon, which was captured by the French on the 7th of June, and is now called by them the Brancion Redoubt, is that it at once enabled the besiegers to advance their lines and works about 700 yards nearer to the Malakhoff than they were before, and consequently to drive on their approaches with great energy against the main position. The surprise we have already expressed on previous occasions, that the measures were not instantaneously taken on the 7th to secure this advantage was equally felt by the army and by the Russians themselves; for in the course of the armistice which was so strangely granted, as if to enable the enemy to repair his works, some of the Russians asked *whether the Generals were drunk* when they acceded to such a request. General Pelissier says, that after the capture of the outer works, they had been rapidly converted into the basis of an attack against the Karabelnia suburb itself. But no works by sap or otherwise had been driven beyond them, and the artillery placed in them was still 650 yards from the Malakhoff Tower Nevertheless, an assault under these extraordinary conditions was determined upon, after the bombardment of the 17th, and it was to be directed almost at the same time by the French against the Malakhoff works, and by the English against the Redan. Upon this arrangement another remark of great importance presents itself. It should be borne in mind that the Redan is a work which projects or advances considerably in front of the Malakhoff, and that the fire even from the Mamelon takes the Redan in flank. The Redan is, moreover, lower than these works, and is commanded by them. The double operation of the 18th of June is therefore reduced to this dilemma;—if the French attack on the Malakhoff works proved unsuccessful, it was totally impossible for the English or any other troops to occupy the Redan, or to hold it, even if they had crossed the abbattis and the ditch; but if the French attack on the Malakhoff works had succeeded, then neither could the Russians have continued to hold the Redan: they must inevitably have been driven out of it in a few hours by the fire of the Malakhoff and the Mameloa directed against themselves, and this result would have been obtained with certainty, and without any assault of the Redan at all. Or, to express the same proposition in fewer words, if the Malakhoff works were not taken, the Redan could not be held by us; and if they were taken, the Redan could not be held by the Russians. In no case could the capture of the Redan have contributed to the fall of the Malakhoff works, because the latter are in the rear of the former, and completely enfilade it. If this argument be sound, as we believe it to be, the result is, that no attack on the Redan ought to have been made at all, or, at most, a false attack to divert the attention of the enemy from the main point. The English attack would have produced a far more serious effect, if it had been directed against the Barrack Battery, the point assailed by General Eyre; and if a powerful body of troops had penetrated there, they might even have caught the Russians in the Redan on their flank and rear. A Redan is a redoubt not closed behind; but to attack it by assault in front is to attack it precisely where it is strongest. The cross fire of such a work from the faces of the bastion and the flanking batteries is perfectly irresistible, and the consequence was, that no man got within 50 yards of the ditch alive. Nothing, in short, could justify such an attempt, except the moral obligation Lord Raglan might feel to share the peril of our allies. But there was this difference in our position—if the French had carried the Malakhoff, they would have decided the fate of the siege; if the English had carried the Redan only, they would have decided nothing.

This being the unfortunate but inevitable result of a premature attempt to carry by assault works still retaining the superiority of their fire, the course now to be pursued by the engineers is clear. They have it in their power to push forward by regular approaches from the position of the Mamelon against the Malakhoff Tower, and eventually to establish in these advanced works batteries of sufficient weight to subdue the fire of the enemy, and we have reason to believe that this regular operation has now been commenced. Indeed, General Pelissier states in his telegraph despatch of the 3d instant, that our works are progressing satisfactorily, and it is probably to this operation that he refers. Hitherto, in spite of the prodigious resources which have been brought to bear against Sebastopol, the fire of the besiegers has been too distant and too diffuse to produce a decisive effect on any one point. The siege has now assumed a more precise direction, and with an adequate amount of time, of labor, and of artillery, the approaches against the Malakhoff Tower will acquire more of that certainty which has hitherto been the boast of the science of military engineering.

But, while the allied armies are obviously endeavouring to concentrate their attacks upon the place, we persevere in the opinion, that there are many points in the adjacent districts of the Crimea against which the large bodies of effective troops not employed in the siege works might with advantage be directed. The recent excursions conducted with judgment and success by Omar Pasha and by General La Marmora, at the head of the Turkish and Sardinian *corps d' armee*, have penetrated to a considerable distance into the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya. Nearly the whole country on the left bank of the Belbek has been visited by these troops as far as the pass of Aitodor, and without encountering any serious resistance, reconnaisances have been made half way from Balaklava to Baksbiserai. It is still extremely uncertain what amount of forces the Russians have in reserve in the interior, and there are strong reasons for believing, that the main body of the Russian army has been withdrawn to the garrison of Sebastopol.

Letters from the English army before Sebastopol, relate the hanging of a Greek, who informed the Russians, that a storming party would attack the city on 11th June, at 3 a.m., and thus caused the Allies to be defeated with great loss.

WOMEN IN FRANCE.—An intelligent American gentleman now in Paris, recently rode a few miles out of the city, into one of the "agricultural districts." He writes: "The implements of husbandry in use are of the rudest kind. Women are generally employed in the drudgery of field labor. Nothing since I left home has touched me so painfully, as to see women thus brutally degraded from that domestic position for which she is by nature so nobly and beautifully fitted, and in which her virtues and her graces obtain their fit development, and diffuse their precious influence.

THE LAST PEACE PROPOSALS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 17th, says:—"It is whispered in government circles that the following scheme for an eventual settlement of the Eastern question is seriously under consideration. The cession of the Crimea by Russia to be made a fifth point—the Crimea to be restored to Turkey as a compensation for the Principalities, which would be annexed to Austria in consideration of Lombardy being given up to Piedmont. Thus Russia would be humbled and weakened, Turkey supported, Italy ameliorated, Austria contented, and France and England gloriously satisfied. The plan is at least bold and clever, and may be worth serious examination, whenever our successes in the Crimea shall be such as to enable us to dictate to Russia."

The French are asking the Hanoverian government to allow them to march a body of troops, intended for the Baltic, through the Hanoverian territory. The government, it is believed, will give its consent.

Three officers of the United States Army have recently arrived in Europe, on their way to the Crimea, to see the operation of the siege. They could not get the consent of the French government to visit the Allied camp, unless they gave a pledge, that they would not afterwards visit the Russian camp. They have left for the East, and do not expect to visit the Allied army.

GOSSIP FROM ST. PETERSBURG.—The Emperor of Russia, it is rumoured in St. Petersburg, intends to visit the South, perhaps the Crimea. The Grand Duke Michael will, it is thought assume the Government of Poland, leaving to Prince Paskiewitsch the military command. There are rumours of changes in the Russian Cabinet. Prince Gortschakoff, it is said, will be recalled from the Crimea to take the portfolio of war. Prince Dolgorouki will be the Minister of Police; while Count Orloff is to be the new President of the Council The Russian Prince Woronzoff, who is at present at Dresden, for the benefit of his health, is shortly expected at Berlin. Some German newspapers announce—no doubt at his request—that he possesses neither chateau nor estate in the Crimea, and that consequently the English cannot have spared either, as has been reported.

The *Maidstone Journal*, in noticing the loca swimming club, containing 79 members, first rate swimmers, &c., says:—The first aquatic breakfast is to take place on Monday next, at seven o'clock, when every member will be required to partake of the repast in the river.

Henceforth naval assistant surgeons will have separate cabins, together with all the privileges of the wardroom. The order was made by Sir Charles Wood on Monday last.

From late American Papers.

Late news from Santa Fe, New Mexico, state that Col. Fontleroy had defeated the Utah Indians, killing forty of the savages. Major Brooks was killed in the fight.

News from Utah Territory of the 6th ult. which is a week later than previous advices. The Mormons in the valley of the Great Salt Lake were anticipating a famine. The crickets, grasshoppers and locusts devoured everything in the fields and gardens, and, in spite of active and unceasing efforts to counteract their depredations, there was little hope of the crops arriving at maturity. Add to this calamity, the ravages of the Indians—who seem to have again broken from the control of the whites—and it will be admitted, that the Latter Day Saints are in a bad way, to say nothing of flour selling at six dollars per hundred, and very scarce at that price. In view of this state of things, Brigham Young, who had just returned from a jaunt through the country, delivered an address, wherein he advised the faithful to take short excursions with their families, taking care, however, to leave the babies at home. Young acknowledges to the possession of ninety wives and of children a multitude, and he believes, it would promote their health and cheer them up to camp out. The ravages of the insects and the total destruction of the crops, suggest the probability of the Mormons abandoning their settlements at Great Salt Lake City. Supplies cannot be procured nearer than eight hundred miles distant, and the excursions recommended by the Governor may be but the preliminary to a general movement.

By the news from the Plains, it will be seen that the Saoux Indians were still war-like, and were awaiting the arrival of troops about forty miles above Fort Laramie. The Mormons had discovered gold and large quantities of silver in the vicinity of Sweet Water river, and were industriously engaged in working the location. Gold has also been discovered on Medicine Bow river, to the southwest of Fort Laramie.

About twelve hundred gallons of liquor were poured into the gutter at Bangor, Me., on the 26th instant, by order of Judge Lyon, of the Municipal Court. Nearly or quite two-thirds of it was seized on board the schooner Tyro, some three weeks since.

Coney Island was the scene of a most melancholy occurrence on Wednesday. A Methodist clergyman and his daughter were drowned under circumstances of a most touching and romantic character.—The father perished while endeavouring to save his child, and she preferred dying herself to imperiling the life of her lover.

THE SOLDIER'S BIBLE.—An affecting incident is related by a corporal of the 7th Royal Fusileers, a native of Misburn, in a letter addressed to a friend in Belfast, and received by the last mail from the Crimea. He was present in the engagements on the Alma and at Inkermann. In the former he was slightly wounded in the left leg, and continued to take his regular turn of duty. At the murderous conflict of Inkerman, the tip of his right ear was carried away by a Russian bullet; but even this casualty did not prevent him from mustering with his company. Early in May last, he formed one of a party who made a successful night attack on some of the enemy's rifle-pits. Returning to the cover of the trenches after this affair, a Minie ball discharged at no great distance, struck his knapsack, and, after perforating the greater portion of its contents, lodged in a pocket Bible which has been his companion throughout his military career, and was probably the means, under Providence, of saving his life on this occasion. He has forwarded to his friend a front leaf of the Bible, showing the hole made by the bullet, and also that the precious volume was presented to him as a premium at a Sunday school.—*Belfast Circular*.

BARNUM'S HANDSOME WOMEN SHOW.—The Baby Show of the humbug Barnum having had such distinguished success among our neighbours in New York, he proposes to extend the idea, and to get up a handsome women show,—so we learn from the New York papers. He has issued a programme of over $5000, to present in premiums "to the handsomest ladies in America." There is to be one premium of $1000; one of $500; one of $250; one of $200; one of $150; six of $100; ninety of $20; and one hundred of $10. They will only be exhibited by means of daguerreotypes, and the premiums will be awarded according to the ballots of visitors. Each lady securing one of the ten highest premiums, will be desired to sit to the best artist in the city nearest to her residence, who will paint her portrait from life, at the expense of Mr. Barnum, to be engraved and published in the French "World's Book of beauty."

THE CROPS.—There never was a better promise of a most abundant harvest than at the present time in the New England States. Alternate rains and sunshine have given a vigor and luxuriance to vegetation which is not witnessed every year at this season. Corn is of a very healthy color, and promises a very abundant crop. Everything seems now to be beyond danger of injury from drought, and we speak deliberately, and after careful inquiry and observations, when we say, that the harvest of this fall will in all human probability be the largest ever gathered in New England.—*Boston Journal*.

YELLOW FEVER.—The death by Yellow Fever at New Orleans, for the week ending July 28th, were 161, at Norfolk there were 17 new cases and two deaths on the 30th, and at Gosport, Va., there were on the same day 34 cases, 18 of them fatal.

(From the Halifax Brittsh North American)

PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

Seldom has a work of art visited our city that has produced the interest, and created such an excitement as the Panorama of the Russian War now on exhibition at Temperance Hall. Since it was opened, the Hall has been crowded with large and fashionable audiences. This magnificent work of art is well worthy the patronage bestowed upon it, and we but endorse the views of all the provincial journals, (where it has been exhibited,) when we say, that it is the most correct and truthful work of art that has ever visited this city. Commencing on the Danube, the beholder sees the different towns, cities and fortifications of the Turks, from the town of Widden down to the mouth of the Danube, a splendid view of Constantinople, the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope. The departure of English, French, and Turkish fleets for the Baltic and Crimea, Bombardment of Sinope, Odessa and Sebastopol. Following the course of the war to the Crimea, we have a magnificent view of Sebastopol and its present scene of action, most truthfully given, showing the forts, batteries and fortifications of the enemy. The entrenchments, redoubts, and fortifications of the allied army, on the heights and before Sebastopol. The great battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann. The gallant charge of the Scots Greys and Light Cavalry. The sketches, some two hundred in number, have all been taken upon the spot, and may be relied upon as perfectly correct and true. We have neither time nor space to portray the many points of interests in this great work of Art, but will merely say, go and see for yourselves. We understand that Mr. Warren will shortly leave Halifax for England, for the purpose of obtaining new sketches of the late events that have taken place in the Crimea. Mr. E. H. Packhard, as a lecturer, has but few equals, he seems to be thoroughly conversant with the history and position of Europe, who together with Mr. Chandler, the eminent ballad singer, greatly enhances the interest of the exhibition.

We understand that it is the intention of the proprietors to visit Amherst, Pictou and P. E. Island, giving the inhabitants of those places an opportunity of viewing one of the most interesting panoramas ever exhibited.

THE COAL TRADE.—Our harbour at the present time has a quiet appearance, as compared with the aspect it presented at this season last year. This is not so much to be attributed to the smaller number of vessels arriving, although there is a falling off in this respect, as to the fact that there is plenty of coal, and increased facilities for shipping, which give quick despatch, and but little delay is now incurred beyond what is necessary to discharge and take in cargo. The amount of coal shipped to the 31st July in 1854 and 1855 is as follows:

	Large.		Small.
In 1854	34,826 chds.		5,242 chds.
1855	35,648 "		3,586 "
Excess	792	Decrease	1,656

Freights may be quoted at

For Boston, below bridges	$3,10
Providence,	3,50
Salem,	3,15
Weymouth,	3,12½

—*Pictou Eastern Chronicle.*

THE CANADIAN CENSUS—The Montreal *Pilot*, of July 18th says:—"We have received the second report of the Secretary of the Board of Registration and Statistics on the Census of the Canadas. The census discloses some singular facts, which force reflection upon the mind. Not the least startling of these is the following: We are informed that in the United States it has been found—and it is similar in Ca-