

felices for wheels, (see timber and lumber;) grease of all kinds, except butter, tallow and lard; hay, hops.  
 Hubs for wheels, knees for vessels, lasts, last blocks, (see timber and lumber.)  
 Lime, milk, oil cake.  
 Palings, pickets, posts, railroad ties, scantlings, shingles, shingle bolts, shingle wood, spars, spokes for wheels, (see timber and lumber.)  
 Spirits of Turpentine.  
 Timber or lumber. Articles of goods entered under these or any other designation remain liable to duty under the existing tariff, if manufactured in whole or in part by planing, shaving, turning, or riving, or any process of manufacture other than rough hewing or sawing.

It having been represented to the department that in some of the frontier collection districts, compensation has been demanded by officers of the customs for preparing the papers of claimants under the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, it becomes necessary to remind such officers that the laws having fixed the salaries of all officers of the customs, they cannot legally demand extra compensation for any services rendered in connection with their several offices; and that the exactions complained of cannot be made without subjecting them to the heavy penalties provided in the 7th section of the act, "Further to establish the compensation of officers of the customs, &c." approved May 7th, 1822.

Questions in relation to the charge of fees on the entry of free goods having been submitted to the department, in special reference to the importations under the Reciprocity Treaty, it is thought proper to state, that the 7th section of the act, "To provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," approved February 10th, 1820, requiring the regular entry and examination of all free goods the fee to the Collector, of 20 cents for permit to land goods, as provided in the 2nd section of the compensation act of March 2, 1799, is legally chargeable in each case of landing free goods; all such fees, however, as well as all others received by the Collectors on our Northern, North-eastern and Northwestern frontier, to be accounted for to the Treasury in the form prescribed by the law, the salaries of such Collectors, allowed by the act "To regulate the foreign and coasting trade, &c." approved March 2, 1831, modified in some instances by subsequent acts, being in lieu of all fees, salaries, emoluments or commissions, allowed prior to the date of said act.

JAMES SUTHERLE,  
 Secretary of Treasury.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, OCTOBER 29, 1855.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The English Mail, which was brought over on Friday, has put us in possession of later advices from the seat of war, but owing to an accident that befel the telegraph marine cable which connects England with the Crimea, the intelligence is by no means as late as we have been accustomed to receive it, and what there is of it, is meagre and unimportant. All we know is, that, excepting the affair at Eupatoria—of which no details have been yet received—no new feat of arms has been accomplished since the fall of Sebastopol. The Allied fleet had, indeed, as was reported last week, taken its stand in front of Odessa, but when the mail left the Crimea; that place, or to attack it on the land side with the powerful force said to be on board the fleet. The apparent inactivity of the Allies in Sebastopol appears to occasion much discontent in England, for the British journals censure unparingly the generals of the allied army for not following up the capture of Sebastopol by some brilliant coup de main to drive the enemy from the Crimea. At this distance, and with the limited information we possess, we cannot hazard an opinion regarding the conduct of General Simpson and that of his coadjutors in delaying further movements. No doubt the time is well employed in planning operations that are destined to extend the catalogue of illustrious achievements by which the present war has been so pre-eminently distinguished, and we look forward with anxiety to the arrival of the next English Mail to confirm us in this belief. That the Russians do not contemplate a voluntary abandonment of the Crimea, appears to be a well authenticated fact. Their position on the north side of Sebastopol has been greatly strengthened, and they continue to add to the strength of its fortifications; while the inducements to remain there, and defend it to the last, held out by the Emperor to his army, are the most encouraging that could be well devised, and manifest a great anxiety on the part of the Czar still to keep the Crimea in his possession.

Notwithstanding the paucity of news, the details and records of incidents at the seat of war, must always prove highly interesting, and we therefore make no apology for devoting most of our available space to their insertion.

Latest accounts from the seat of War.

THE CRIMEA.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING IN THE CRIMEA.

From the Crimea the communicative Russian General has nothing particular to tell. He sent a despatch on the 7th, and makes no mention of a change. It may therefore be concluded that the month which has elapsed since the fall of Sebastopol has been devoted by the Allied Generals to plans and preparations. We think we could name a great General who fought and won at Jena, who would not have waited a whole month to count his trophies before he struck another blow. If he had, the Russians would have been in Berlin before him.

THE RUSSIANS STRENGTHENING THEIR POSITION AT SEBASTOPOL.

The Russians, so far from flying in discomfort over boundless wastes, are calmly strengthening their position on the north side. The face of the country bristles with their cannon and their batteries. As I write the roar of their guns is sounding through our camp, and occasionally equals the noise of the old cannonades, which we fondly hoped had died into silence for ever. There is no trace of any intention on their part to abandon a position on which they have lavished so much care and labour. They retired from the south side when it became untenable, shaken to pieces by a bombardment, which it is impracticable for us to review. They have now between themselves and us a deep arm of the sea, a river, and the sides of a plateau as steep as a wall. We let them get off at their leisure, and looked on, much as we would have gazed on the mimic representation of such a scene at Astley's, while the Russian battalions filed in endless columns over the narrow bridge, emerging in unbroken order out of that frightful sea of raging fire and smoke, which was tossed up into billows of flame by the frequent explosion of great fortresses and magazines. What time our generals woke up and knew what was going on I cannot tell, but it is certain they did not as a body distress themselves by any violent efforts to get a near view of the enemy's movements early in the morning. It was late in the day when Fort Paul blew up. At about 5.30, that magnificent work was shaken violently, heaved upwards, seemed to fly into pieces—the breaking masonry and embrasures emitting sheets of white smoke, lighted up fire—and then collapsed, as it were, into ruins. The mine mined in the first instance; but, so soon

were the enemy, so perfectly satisfied of our inaction were they, and so convinced they had availed us by their tremendous energy in destruction, that they sent across a boat with a few men in her about half-past 4 o'clock in the evening, who quietly landed and went into the fort, and were seen by several people in the act of entering, in order to prepare for the explosion which followed immediately after they had retired. Spies have, however, informed the authorities in the most positive manner, that the Russians were prepared to retreat, and had all in readiness to cover a retrograde movement, in case the fleet succeeded in forcing a passage, and the allies evinced a determination of throwing their whole force against the north side. Their field guns and guns of position were all in readiness, and were strengthened by a very large corps of cavalry, which would hold our water in less than several days, nor could it gain the heights of Mackenzie unless the infantry had previously established themselves there. It is quite evident that the expectations of the people at home have not been grossified to the full extent, and that we are not in undisturbed possession of Sebastopol, that the Russians are not utterly defeated, and that the campaign will have to be renewed next year by doing what might have been done three weeks ago. How many men will Russia have in the Crimea by the time the country is fit for military operations, should she be determined to hold it, and be able to maintain the war? On the north side there are few houses, but there are very large magazines. First, on the western extremity of the northern shore stands Fort Constantine. The roof is covered into a great depth with sandbags, and there are large guns mounted on it *en barbette*, but many of the embrasures are empty, and do not show guns. A very heavy parapet with traverses,—in fact, a line of batteries—strikes out from the north side of the fort, and crests the seaward face of the cliff, communicating with the Wasp Fort, Star Fort, and the works of the sea defences towards the mouth of the Belbek. Next to Constantine, on the harbour, there is a large earthwork, with heavy guns, behind which is the citadel, which has recently been much strengthened, and is in a commanding position on a hillside. Next come more earthworks, a large stone storehouse, and the casemated walls of Fort Catherine, with two tiers of guns; then more earthworks, till the line of defence merges into the works at Finkermann. In fact, Fort Constantine, Sievernaï, Fort Michael and Fort Catherine, with their connecting works, and the citadel and forts in their rear, form one great battery, too far to injure us seriously behind Sebastopol, but quite able to withstand any north side attack from the south side. The difficulty of the north side was foreseen all along—foreseen, but not provided for. In fact, there was no step taken to insure the possession of the fruits of our labour. We did not prepare for success, and we now have to face a new campaign, and the Russians have seven or eight months to strengthen themselves, to recruit their exhausted army, to gather new material, and to dispute our progress with fresh slaughter, which leaves us busy but half enjoying.

THE BRITISH ARMY BUSY IN ROAD MAKING.

The British army is busily engaged roadmaking, hut-building and drilling. Large parties go down every day to Sebastopol and return with timber, doors, window-frames, joists, slabs of marble and stonework, grates, glass, loess, iron, Stourbridge fire-bricks of which a large quantity was found, and various other articles of use in camp, and the huts which arise on every side are models of ingenuity in adapting Russian property to British and French uses. As yet, however, the vast majority of the soldiers are under canvas, and are likely to be so for a couple of months longer. The trenches—those monuments of patient suffering, of endurance, of courage—will soon be no more. The guns are withdrawn; indeed, they are now nearly all gone. The gabions are going fast, for the men have received permission to use them for fuel—the earth-works will speedily sink, and next spring few traces will be left of the existence of these memorable works. It is melancholy, amid all these sounds of rejoicing and victory, to think that an army has been all but lost and swallowed up in these narrow dykes, and that it was "done by mistake." Our engineers drew their lines, and to them they adhered, although the Russians taught them better every day. After all when our attack was made, the men had to run over the open ground for upwards of 200 yards. Let any one try to run such a distance over broken ground with a rifle and 50 rounds of ball cartridge, and then say whether he is in a good condition for hard fighting at the end of it. The French had just 10 metres to run across. They had more men to work, and easier ground between the Mamelon and Malakhoff, but the question is, ought our men to have been called on for such a death run at all?

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

KAMIESCH, Sept. 22.—The embarkations for Eupatoria have been rapidly effected. The cavalry division of the 2d corps, commanded by General d'Altonville, has been conveyed to this point; it consists of a Hussar brigade, 1st and 4th regiments; and of a dragon brigade, 6th and 7th regiments. A division of the 2d corps will be added, I believe, to the Eupatoria corps, and this, with Ahmed Menekli Pasha's 25,000 men, will be able to attempt something serious. Our splendid cavalry is at last about to be placed in fitting ground—ground where it can display its strength and make up for what it considers lost time. The Egyptian troops, tried already in the Danubian campaign, are highly spoken of; and the generals feel sure that they will behave capitally by the side of ours. For the rest, Eupatoria seems as an excellent point d'appui, and under actual circumstances will be the nucleus of very serious operations. In the camp the chief movements have been the following:—The whole of the 1st corps, commanded by General de Salles, has marched into the plain; it is stationed in front of Baidar. One division alone of this corps has remained behind; it is that which forms the garrison of Sebastopol. The head-quarters of the 1st corps are at Baidar. General M'Mahon, who has just assumed his command, has descended with the 3d corps into the Tchernaya valley, where he has set up his head-quarters. The Division of the Guard has again entered its old encampment. All these movements were executed during a shocking state of the weather. We have had a great deal of rain, and this is not calculated to facilitate the conveyance of stores into the valleys. We are actively collecting the vehicles and carts required for the march of the army. Sinope and Samsoun have supplied two thousand of the latter. We keep up a close observation on the Russian camp. From the Tchernaya side Gringalet gives signs of life from time to time by sending us a few balls. At the mouth of the roadstead the presence of the enemy is more sensible. You know that the Russian left intact the Quarantine Fort, but they blew up the earthen batteries constructed in front of the battery on the beach. We have built batteries of a similar kind for fighting those of the enemy. The Russians fire but seldom from Fort Constantine, but they have connected the fort with the end of the roadstead towards the east by a series of works, and it is these works that command the town. Yesterday, the 21st, the firing became heavy; this morning the music continues. But for this pastime we should think the enemy had left, for we perceive very little movement in their camp. Do the Russians mean to stay on the north side, or are they merely waiting for a fitting moment to evacuate it? This is the question every one here asks. Generally the opinion is that the Russians will retire.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE NORTH FORTS.

The Russians have sunk some guns on the north side, and have succeeded in getting the range of the town and Karabelnaia suburb on the south side. They have also kept up a frequent fire from Fort Constantine, and from a large square stone-work, generally spoken of in camp as Fort Michael, but marked in plans as Fort Sakauia. From this latter fort howitzer shells have been discharged against the west side of the south harbour, but they have done little harm. The principal French mortar battery is concealed by the shot and shells discharged from the opposite side with the intention of impeding and silencing the fire of this powerful battery, fall very wide of their mark. A few of the French artillerymen on the right, in the battery close to the water of the roadstead near Careening Bay, have suffered, but on the whole very few casualties have occurred. On our side one man only of the 3d Buffs, which regiment was sent to garrison the Karabelnaia, has been wounded. He was struck by a piece of shell while walking near the dockyard, and died shortly afterwards from the effect of his wound. An extraordinary escape occurred on Sunday morning, shortly after the hour for divine service. The men fell in on the terrace in front of one of the large white buildings which they occupied as their barracks. Some shells were thrown, and one, penetrating the roof, lodged in the room converted into a surgery. Assistant-surgeon Teevan and an orderly were in the apartment, and had just time to make their

escape before the shell exploded. Neither was injured. As no good purpose was effected by exposing the troops to this fire, the 3d Buffs marched back to their old position near the 2d Division to-day. The French have kept up a harassing fire, day and night, against the Russians on the north side. In addition to a large pile of buildings, supposed to be storehouses, another detached shed, also supposed to be connected with the commissariat, has been set on fire. The convoys of waggons are not observed moving, as they used to do, in the daytime, and towards the depots of stores below the Star Fort; and the working parties and troops on the march keep much higher towards the crest of the line of mountains forming the north side, instead of moving along the lower road near the cliffs. The tents, moreover, seem diminished in number, but the camp of the Finkermann heights remains as extensive as ever.

PASTIME IN THE CAMP.

In order to prevent ennui or listlessness after the great excitement of so many months in the trenches, the Generals of Division are taking pains to drill our veterans, and to renew the pleasures long-forgotten of parades, field-days, and inspections. In all the open ground about the camps the visitor may see men with Crimean medals and Bala Clava and Finkermann clasps, practising goose step or going through extension movements, learning, in fact, the A B C of their military education, though they have seen a good deal of fighting and soldiering. Still there must be periods when the most inveterate of martinet gets tired, and now the soldier, having nothing else to do, avails himself of the time and the money to indulge in the delights of the canteens. Brigade and divisional field-days fill up the weeks some leisure and regimental inspections have very little to do, and find it difficult to kill time, riding about Sebastopol, visiting Bala Clava, foraging at Kamiesch, or hunting about for quail, which are occasionally, after the north wind has blown, found in swarms all over the steppe, and form most grateful additions to the mess table. There is no excitement in front; the Russians are immovable in their position at Mackenzie's Farm. The principal streets of Sebastopol have lost the charm of novelty and possession. Even Cathcart's Hill is deserted, except by the "look-out officer" for the day, or by a few wandering strangers and visitors.

A CAVALRY OFFICER'S VISIT TO THE REDAN.

I found the ditch of the Redan neither deep nor wide, but I have since learnt that its depth was diminished by the bodies of the poor fellows, both English and Russians, buried in it. Riding into the Redan, I looked around with amazement, for my college fortification instruction had not led me to expect anything so colossal. Dismounting and taking a survey from the parapet, my wonder was increased by the retrenchment or double line of works. I asked an artilleryman to show me the bombproofs, and he led me to a hole under the parapet, but it was blocked up with bedding, coats, cloaks, and other matters, that we could not get in, and were obliged to go to another. Here we entered a sort of cave, six feet three or four in height, and ten feet wide, beds were slung side by side, making it a regular barrack along one face of the Redan. The roof was about 25 feet thick, and no shell could possibly penetrate. Beams of wood, apparently from the dockyard, of great diameter, formed the ceiling, then earth, then iron tanks filled with earth, then bags of sand, gabions, fascines, and finally earth, making a thickness of from twenty to twenty-five feet. The magazine was similarly formed, it had been exploded, but the only damage done was to upset a couple of guns and destroy one of the caissons. The second parapet or retrenchment in the rear were about eight feet high and ten feet thick, and I do not think above fifteen feet distant from the base of the traverses slope of the front parapet; besides these there were traverses at every two paces. The embrasures had mantlets of coils of thick rope, protecting the gunners, but, I think, a Minie ball at 100 yards would go through them. The artilleryman now called my attention to one of the guns which had been hit in three places, twice near the muzzle, and once at the breech. "This," said he, "is the only gun that was damaged worth speaking of." If it be the fact, it says a great deal for the defensive character of the works, or for the tact of the Russians in withdrawing their guns when our fire was heavy. The shells must have made great havoc, and there were hundreds of holes where they had fallen, but I suspect the Russians kept few troops in the works, and those few in the bombproofs. The artillery officer in charge of the Redan was good enough to show me his room. It was under the second parapet, and facing the centre. It had a comfortable iron bedstead, and when he first took possession a nice mahogany table, but somebody had walked off with it. The room had a ceiling of sacks. There was a military sketch-board, so I suppose its former occupier had been an artillery or engineer officer. I remarked that in this room, being in the second parapet, the roof was not above three feet thick, and a shell had fallen upon it, but had not penetrated to the interior. From the Redan I descended to the lesser harbour, and keeping by its shore reached the arsenal, barracks, and dockyard, passing multitudes of new guns lying in rows; most of these, I believe, were rendered useless by having had a shot rammed home. The dry docks were first-rate. From the barracks I heard whistling, and well-known tones—"I say Jack," "Come here, Tom," &c., and sundry expressions not particularly polite, indicating that the vicissitudes of war had replaced the former occupiers by English troops. I wonder the Russians on the other side do not disturb their hilarity, for the guns of Fort Constantine and Alexander can reach them; and new batteries are being raised; but whether to be defended or to cover their retreat remains to be seen. I now found myself near the Malakhoff, but the French sentry refused to let me in. While arguing the matter in bad French, an English horse artillery sergeant cantered up, and without saying a word entered, and I followed his example: the sentry uttering certain phrases not complimentary to us. The plan of construction of the Malakhoff is that of the Redan; but it appeared to me that the entrenchments were even thicker and higher, and it was closed at the rear. In my humble opinion, it is much stronger than the Redan. I observed that the French sap was up to the counterscarp of the ditch, and this enabled the storming party to rush in so quickly.

ANOTHER UKASE OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 28.—The Emperor Alexander has issued the following ukase:—"Every month of actual presence in the garrison of Sebastopol on the north side and in the forts shall be considered equivalent to a year's service, and ensure the following privileges:—1st, generals, staff and superior officers, and likewise officials in the civil service, to wear their uniforms on retiring into private life; 2nd, to wear then the Order of St. Vladimir, 4th class, and the scarf for the service of 25 years (any one of them who had served 14 years when the siege commenced receives at once this order *de jure*); 3rd full pensions to themselves and families as upon superannuation; officers, military or civil, to receive additional rank (every grade in Russia has to be filled for a normal period of three to four years, to be shortened by special distinction only; non-commissioned officers and privates will accordingly not enjoy this final promotion); 4th, sergeants to receive pensions and increase of pay (with certain modifications); 5th, police officials to have higher salaries (7th, persons holding inferior employments will not have their punishment and penalties for minor offences recorded against them when discharged; 8th, indefinite furlough (but not till the war is over). There are three more regulations for private soldiers, respecting their pay and medals. Every day spent in the North side of Sebastopol beyond a calendar month is to be deemed equivalent to twelve days. Then certain regulations follow, respecting the order of St. Vladimir. Another order of the Emperor prohibits the exportation of coarse cloths, whether grey or of any other colour, by the land frontiers of Poland and Russia in Europe.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DUNAMUNDE AND BULLEN.

RIGA, SEPT. 29.—As the season is getting so far advanced, without our seeing anything of the allied fleets, we were beginning to think there would be no bombardment this year, when yesterday morning at an early hour the inhabitants of this city were suddenly awakened by a loud and severe cannonade. It appears that during the night eight British men-of-war—four line-of-battle ships, a frigate, and three corvettes—had approached our coast unperceived, and at day-break opened their fire upon our batteries at Dunamunde, the mouth of the Duna. The bombardment was kept up for nearly three hours, without, however, inflicting much damage on the bat-

teries, except dismounting a few guns; after which the hostile squadron stood off to the westward, and took up a position opposite the colony of Bullen, situated at the mouth of one of the channels of the Duna. Here they opened a heavy fire on the batteries, which was but feebly answered by the Russian artillerymen. The second bombardment lasted for two hours, and the damage done was considerably more important than at Dunamunde. About noon the ships drew off altogether, and disappeared in a north-easterly direction. Intelligence has this day been received here of a similar hostile visit at Old Salis, a small town situated at the mouth of the river Salis, about 50 miles higher up the coast.—Tuesday last, the 25th of September, a couple of large steam-frigates, under the British flag, arrived off the mouth of the river Salis, and cast anchor within gunshot of the town. A boat was immediately lowered, which, manned by an officer and seven sailors, proceeded to sound and reconnoitre the mouth of the river and the channel. On having accomplished this, they gave a signal to the ships, when four more boats, containing four officers and 54 men, pushed off and joined the first boat. These five boats then pulled in towards the shore, the foremost of them displaying a white flag in her bows, which was answered by a similar one hoisted on the flagstaff on the shore, in the hope of thereby saving the ten timber vessels lying at anchor about a verst up the river, without their masts and rigging. Whilst the last-arrived four boats lay on their oars, the first one approached the landing place, and the English officer in command inquired of Herr von Behagel, the principal proprietor and inhabitant of Old Salis, whether the vessels lying in the river belonged to the government or were private property. This gentleman replied that they belonged to him and the people, upon which the Lieutenant expressed his regret, but his positive orders were to represent them and all others they might find along the coast. Representations and entreaties were of no avail; the sailors set fire to all the vessels, after which they retreated to the frigates. As soon as the latter were out of sight, attempts were made by the inhabitants of Old Salis to extinguish the flames and save some of the burning vessels, but without much success, as only two were partially saved, whilst the remaining eight were burned to the water's edge and totally destroyed.

CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN VESSELS.

A letter from Rear-Admiral Penard, dated Nargen, Oct. 2, renders an account of an expedition carried out in the Gulf of Bothnia, by the corvette d'Assas and the English steamers Tartar and Harrier. These vessels captured eleven Russian vessels anchored at Biornabord, one of which was a steamer, and eight other vessels in the floris. Those prizes are of the aggregate burden of 2,500 tons.

THE SIEGE OF KARS.

The Turkish Government had received bad news from Kars on the evening of the 25th. The Russians, though repulsed vigorously in a first attack against the place, had returned to the assault with greater success, and succeeded in establishing themselves in a position very close to the town, enabling them to hem in and still further annoy the defenders. The garrison began to suffer, as in want of several stores of the most essential nature, and was calling with heart and voice for relief. It was hoped that Omar Pasha would soon take his revenge, and advance on the Russians with his men from the army of the Danube, who arrived at Batoum on the 18th.

THE ALLIED FLEETS OFF ODESSA.

Telegraphic accounts from St. Petersburg represent that the Allied fleets anchored off Odessa on Monday last. At the time, however, that this important intelligence was despatched from Odessa to St. Petersburg, the bombardment had not commenced.

DESPATCH FROM PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Prince Gortschakoff, telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the enemy's fleet (the allies'), which left Kamiesch on the 7th, appeared off Odessa early in the morning of the 8th inst., and anchored there.

The town of Odessa is stated to have been more strongly fortified since the affair 18 months since; but it is not likely that any batteries erected in this interval will be able to resist the fire of so powerful a fleet. Odessa is, however, from the construction of its buildings, well calculated to sustain the effects even of what is called a vertical fire. From the abundance of stone and the scarcity of wood the houses are constructed of solid masonry, even the floors being formed of bricks laid on massive arches. The consequences of a bombardment are therefore uncertain; loss of life and great destruction of property will no doubt follow, but whether the town can be reduced without the aid of a land force, must be a matter of doubt.

THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF OTCHAKOW.

A letter from Vienna states that a strong squadron of the Allied fleets is threatening Otchakow. Otchakow is situated in the Liman at the mouth of the Dniester, and on its right bank. It has strong fortifications, which cover the side of the eminence on which it stands, down to the bank of the river. It may be considered as on the estuary of the Bug and Ingal, which falls into the Liman of the Dniester, and in the direct course to the famous arsenals and dock-yards of Nicolaieff, on the Bug. Otchakow was taken for the first time by the Russians in 1737, under the celebrated Marshal Munich; in the same year it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks, to whom it was restored in 1739, by the famous treaty of Belgrade. In 1788, it was taken by assault by Prince Potemkin, after a most murderous siege, and since then has been held by Russia. "Russia," says Vsevolozsky, "here maintains une bousse artillery." Its castle commands the entrance to the river, and has opposite to it the island of Bereczane.

GALLANTRY OF A SQUADRON OF AFRICAN CHASSEURS.—A squadron of the African Chasseurs (French) were surrounded near Yenikale by half a dozen squadrons of Cossacks. They cut their way through, leaving 15 prisoners behind them.

Russian reports state that emigration has commenced on a great scale in Simpheropol since the 9th. A panic was driving away the inhabitants in all directions. Certain Tartars had been executed by the military authorities for having spread abroad the report that the forts on the south side of Sebastopol had been blown up. The Grand Duke George of Mecklenburg Strelitz left Moscow on the 21st, at midnight, for Nicolaieff, to join the emperor.

A Russian Colonel of Artillery, named Konstantinoff, has invented a new kind of Congreve-rocket, at Revel, and the trial of its effects had proved satisfactory. It flies five-sevenths of a German mile, that is, of five English miles. A great quantity has been distributed there for use against the allies. Revel is still being fortified.

The Government, we understand, have had for some time in contemplation the purchase of the fine property owned by Sir H. Walsh, at Lot 11, for which the Hon. Mr. Warburton has for upwards of twenty years been agent. The necessary documents are in course of preparation, and the price agreed upon is the most moderate at which land was ever sold in this country. A late No. of the *Islander* insinuated that Mr. Warburton was the means of bringing about the purchase, in order that he might pocket the money as compensation for his past services in the capacity of agent. That Mr. Warburton has been instrumental in getting the estate placed at the disposal of the Government, is no doubt true enough,—and for this the settlers will, we are sure, be abundantly grateful to him; but we have reason to know that he is not influenced by any such mercenary motives as those attributed to him by the *Islander*. The editor of that paper appears to have had in view the swindling practices of the hand of land jobbers in this Colony and in England, for whom he is now the wretched soulless slave, and thinks that because they, or at least some of them, amassed wealth and acquired estates through sheer rascality, every other man must necessarily be as base. The interests of Sir H. Walsh will be scrupulously protected in the