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THE KENT NEWS.

THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, May 26, 1855.

☞ The annual report of the Commissioners of Chester Town, may be found in another column.

LAND SALE.—A lot containing five acres, without improvements, in extreme eastern end of the town and belonging to the estate of the late Edward Ringgold, was sold on Wednesday last by T. W. Eliason, Trustee, for $900, or $180 per acre. G. W. T. Perkins, purchaser.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From inquiries made of various persons residing in different sections of Kent County, and from our observation, we are of the opinion that not more than one third of an average crop of wheat will be raised in the County.—From reports that have reached us from other counties the yield is not more promising, and we doubt if more be raised in the State than we have set down for our county; as the average. The Corn has been materially injured by the worm—replanting has been late, and it is too soon in the season to venture an opinion as to the crop. The Oat crop has been improved by the rain a week ago. We are now hoping for another refreshing shower.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The telegraph brings us advices that Caravajal and his fillibustering horde from Texas have again invaded Mexico to get up a revolution against the government. This tallies with the account published in the Brownsville Flag of the 5th, which paper mentioned a rumor as being current there, that another "revolution" was to take place on the frontier before a great while. The Flag of that date endeavored to discredit the report by saying that the peaceful deportment of the exiles in Brownsville gave no coloring of truth to it. Doubtless this statement was put forth to deceive the United States authorities, and prevent their interference, as the editor of the Flag is at all times fully cognizant of the fillibustering movements.

This is about the third attempt of the kind made by this adventurer, Caravajal. Each time the United States territories have afforded him men, munitions of war, a depot of supplies, a base line of operations, and a safe retreat when overwhelmed by defeat and disaster. Our authorities at Brownsville have once gone thro' the ceremony of arresting, trying and discharging him for these crimes against the laws, national and international, but the whole thing was a mere mockery, and now we have the natural result of it. The present despatch says that Caravajal's present band comprises fifteen hundred men. Will any one believe that such a force could be enlisted, armed, drilled, and marched out of Texas across the Rio Grande, into Mexico, without the knowledge or complicity of the goverment officials?

Matamoras is at present under the command of General Woll, a humane and liberal ruler, but a brave and energetic military commander. It was mainly through his exertions that the last invasion was defeated. Lately he removed the duty on lumber, and the people of Matamoras gave him a complimentary ball on the occasion. The removal was of course, very gratifying to all the contraband traders on both sides of the river, and some of their fillibuster friends made free to participate in the ball; but the General, on perceiving them, expelled them from the room, and gave them ten minutes to get over the river. They lost no time in doing so.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—The Portland Advertiser contains a long and interesting account of a disaster which took place on Monday evening last:

A neighbor happened to be looking towards Mr. Upton's house, and first perceived a ball of fire, apparantly a foot in diameter, with a trail some thirty yards in length, descended upon the chimney, and immediately after a volume of smoke began to ascend as if the house were on fire. Hastening to the house, it was *found a wreck but not on fire!*

The family, of six persons, were at supper, and their escape with their lives is a miracle. Old Mrs. Upton's arm is cut to the bone, above the elbow, and she is otherwise badly bruised. Her grand-daughter, Marietta Hamilton, six years old, is so bruised as to be purple from the hips to the feet, and is in a precarious condition. David Upton, Jr., is badly bruised about the head and face. His child in his arms was unhurt, also his wife, standing near, and old Mr. Upton, likewise unhurt.

But the effects of the lightning about the premises are astonishing. Old Mr. Upton was eating a bowl of bread and milk, with one hand upon the bowl, the other holding the spoon,—the bowl was broken in his hand, and the spoon has not been found. Old Mrs. Upton had a cup of tea in her hand, and when she came to herself she was partly under the table, with a piece of the cup in her hand, and herself covered with the wreck of the chimney, among which was a piece of timber, from the front part of the fire-place, 8 feet long, with a flat bar of iron of the same length attached.

Nationality of Americanism.

RITUAL OF THE THIRD DEGREE.

Allusion is frequently made, says the Lynchburg Virginian, in the political press, to the obligations assumed by the members of the American party, in taking what is called "the third degree," and to the incompatibility of those obligations with abolitionism or sectionism of any character. The anti-American press of the South; in publishing what purports to be a revelation of the secret rites and pledges of the party, take good care to leave out this third degree, but within a few days past a freesoil anti-American paper of Pittsburg has obtained accidental possession of a copy of it, and has made it public with a view of creating a prejudice against the American movement with the abolitionist; disunionist and agitators of the North. The story is that it was among the contents of a lost pocket-book, which the finder placed in the hands of the editor. Without commenting upon the propriety of its original publication, under such circumstances, we desire to state that we have reason for believing that the formula as published by the Pittsburg Gazette, and given below, is the true and genuine ritual of the Third Degree. We submit it to the people of the South, with the inquiry, whether they know of any other party that is willing to take upon itself, as a rule of action throughout the country, the conservative, tranquiliziug and national obligations here prescribed. And we submit it to them, whether any party willing thus to bind itself in the sight of God and man, should not be sustained by all who desire to secure the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. Here is the document:

RITUAL OF THE THIRD DEGREE.

THIRD DEGREE COUNCIL.

The President administers to the candidates elect the following

OBLIGATION.

You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, with your hands joined in token of that fraternal affection which should ever bind together the States of this Union, forming a ring, in token of your determination that as far as your efforts can avail, this Union shall have no end, do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that you will not, under any circumstances, disclose in any manner or suffer it to be done by others if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, passwords or other secrets of this Degree, except to those to whom you may prove on trial to be brothers of the same Degree, or in open Council for the purpose of instruction; that you do hereby declare your devotion to the Union of these State; that in the discharge of your duty as American citizens you will uphold, maintain, and defend it; that *you will discourage and discountenance any and every attempt coming from any and every quarter, which you believe to be designed or calculated to destroy, or subvert it, or to weaken its bonds; and that you will use your influence, as far as in your power, in endeavoring to procure an amicable and equitable adjustment of all political discontents or differences, which may threaten its injury or overthrow.* You do further promise and swear (or affirm) that *you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor, or profit, or trust of a political character, whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these States, or who is endeavoring to produce that result;* that you will vote and support for all political offices Third or Union Degree members of this Order, in preference to all others; that if it may be done consistently with the Constitution and laws of the land, you will when elected or appointed to any official station, which may confer on you the power to do so, *remove from office or place, all persons whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, or who are endeavoring to produce that result; and that in no case you will appoint such persons to any political office or place whatever.* All this you promise and swear (or affirm) upon your honor as American citizens and friends of the American Union, to sustain and abide by wishout any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. You also promise and swear (or affirm) that this, and all other obligations which you have previously taken in this Order, shall ever be kept sacred and inviolate. To all this you pledge your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors. So help you God and keep you steadfast. [Each one shall answer "I do."]

After the candidates have been instructed in the mysteries of the third degree of the Order, the following charge is given by the President:

Brothers—It is with great pleasure that I congratulate you upon your advancement to the Third Degree of our Order. The responsibilities you have now assumed are more serious and weighty than those which preceded, and are committed to such only as have been tried and found worthy. Our obligations are intended as solemn avowal; of our duty to the land that gave us birth; to the memories of our fathers; and to the happiness and welfare of our children. Consecrating to your country a spirit unselfish, and a fidelity like that which distinguished the patriots of the Revolution, you have pledged your aid in cementing the bonds of a Union which we trust will endure forever. Your deportment since your initiation has attested your devotion to the principles we desire to establish; and has inspired a confidence in your patriotism, of which we can give no higher proof than your reception here.

The dangers which threaten American Liberty arise from foes without, and from enemies within.

The *First Degree pointed out the source and nature of your most imminent peril and indicated the first measure of safety. The Second Degree defined the next means by which, in coming time, such assaults may be rendered harmless. The Third Degree, which you have just received, not only reiterates the lessons of the other two, but it is intended to avow and provide for a more remote but no less terrible danger from domestic enemies to our free institutions.*

Our object is briefly this: To perfect an organization, modeled after that of the Constitution of the United States, and coextensive with the confederacy: its objects and principles in all matters of national concern, to be uniform and identical, whilst in all local matters, the component parts shall remain independent and sovereign within their respective limits.

The great result to be attained—the only one which can secure a perfect guaranty as to our future—is Union; permanent, enduring, fraternal Union! Allow me, then, to impress upon your minds and memories the touching sentiments of the Father of his country, in his farewell address, "The Unity of Government which constitutes you one people," says Washington, "is justly dear to you, for it is the main piller in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, of your peace abroad, of your safety, your prosperity—even that liberty you so justly prize.

* * * "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union, to your collective and individual happiness. You should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it, as the palladium of political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now bind together the various parts."

Let these words of parental advice and warning from the greatest man that ever lived, sink deep into your hearts! Cherish them, and teach your children to reverence them as you cherish and reverence the memory of Washington himself. The Union of these States is the great conservator of Liberty so dear to the American heart. Without it, our greatness as a nation, would disappear, and our boasted self government prove a signal failure.—The very name of Liberty and the hopes of struggling freedom throughout the world must perish in the wreck of this Union! Devote youaselves, then, to its maintenance, as our fathers did to the cause of independence, consecrating to its support, as you have sworn to do, your lives and your fortunes, and your sacred honors!

Brothers! Recalling to your minds the solemn obligations which you have severally taken in this and the preceeding Degrees, I now pronounce you entitled to all the privileges of membership in this organization; and take pleasure in informing you that you are now members of the Order of * * *

THE MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—The new prohibitory liquor law, which went into effect in Massachusetts on Monday, not only closes the shops of dealers, but prohibits the transportation of liquor by railroads and other public conveyances. It seems to meet with no little opposition, and the meeting held at Fanuel Hall, on Monday evening, is said said to have been the largest gathering that has assembled in that building for many years. Among the speakers on the occasion was the Rev. J. P. Lovejoy, of Cambridge, who denounced the law as an iniquitous measure. He thus summed up some of its provisions:

The law fines a druggist for selling a glass of alcohol $1,000, imposing this fine even for a mistake. But if a man goes to a town agent and gets a glass by telling a lie, the fine is $5. Charging $1,000 for a mistake and $5 for a lie.—A man who manufactures a barrel of cider is fined under this law $50 and imprisonment from three to six months for the first offence; $2,000 and imprisonment six months for the second offence, and $200 and imprisonment for 12 months for the third offence!

If you make one gallon of wine squeezed from the currants that grows in your garden, and give away or sell a glass of it, that act entitles you to imprisonment for twelve months, and this in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in the year of our Lord 1855!

He charged that the law was drawn up at the instance of a secret junta, who paid a lawyer a fee of $1,000 for it, and that the legislature passed it without taking the trouble to examine its provisions.

Why not get up a prohibitory law against "the fan" in Churches? Go in Maine. Fines and imprisonments will do the business.—*Sun.*

GROWTH OF NEBRASKA.—The Nebraskian speaks thus encouragingiy of the growth and prosperity of the Territory.

At various points we hear of new arrivals daily. Here, at Omaha buildings are going up with astonishing rapidity in all parts of the city. At Brownville, Nebraska City, Bellevue, Fontenelle, and De Soto the work of improvement is going steadily and rapidly forward. The old towns in the Territory, we mean those that were commenced last fall, have already grown iuto importanee. In various parts of the Territory, new town sites have recently been surveyed, some of which must at no distant day occupy conspicuous positions."

MANGE IN CATTLE.—The disorder termed the mange arises from the excitement of the skin, probably brought on by disarrangement of the organs of digestion in consequence of poverty engendered by hunger and want of shelter. After these are supplied, a wash made of gunpowder and water, charcoal, nitre and sulpher, will be found a valuable application.—Mange is an infectious disorder; remove therefore the sick beast from the rest of the herd.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER INTELLIGENCE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Interesting from Sebastopol—The Allies Steadily Gaining Ground, though considered in a critical Condition—Immense Russian Reinforcements—The Battle of the 14th of April—Number of Killed and Wounded.

NEW YORK, May 18,

The steamer Baltic arrived here this evening at about 5½ o'clock, with Liverpool dates to May 5th, one week later than previous advices.

Her news, though not decisive, is yet highly important.

The cotton market was active with sales during the week of 107,000 bales at an advance of ⅛.

Wheat had advanced 4a6d; Flour 1a2s; Corn 2s, and the market active.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 4th inst., one day preceeding the sailing of the steamer, received per telegraph. The allies were gaining ground—all the Russian outworks having been taken.—Sanguinary encounters were frequent, and the loss on both sides was immense.—There was nothing, however, in the seige yet to warrant an assault, and the bombardment had much slackened, not having produced the result anticipated, indeed the position of the allies was regarded as critical, notwithstanding the advantages they had claimed. A large number of Russian mortars had been taken with many prisoners.

The Emperor Napoleon narrowly escaped assassination on the evening of the 28th of April. An Italian fired two pistols at him whilst out on horseback. Personal revenge was his only object.

Lord John Russell, the English Representative in the Vienna Conference, had reached London on his return from Vienna. The French Envoy to the Conference had also returned to Paris.

The British budget for the war had passed both Houses of Parliament with but little opposition.

The King of Prussia at the latest dates was quite ill with a fever, and some fears were entertained of his recovery.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The position of the allies was regarded as critical. Although they have made great progress towards the city, their bombardment had much slackened on the 28th so as not to waste their ammunition.

An immense Russian force was reported to be concentrating near Sebastopol, said to be 100,000 strong.

Daily telegraphic communication between London and the Crimea was fully established and continued uninterrupted. The Government however, was very cautious with the news, and made public a very small portion of that received.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

Lord Raglan admits that the bombardment of Sebastopol had not produced the result looked for. The list of causalities to the allies was not heavy.

The general impression in England is that the seige will be abandoned for the present, and the whole of Kamiesch and Balaklava left to the defence of a few corps, while the main portion of the allies try to penetrate the interior and cut off the supplies of Sebastopol, and then completely invest the town.

Numerous reinforcements were constantly reaching the allies, and the French reserve of 80,000 men near Constantinople were expected to be sent to Balaklava.

Russian official accounts to the 24th ult. represent the damage sustained as of but little account, and all was actively repaired, while the skirmishes were generally successful. The loss susrained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th ult., was 7 subalterns and 436 men killed; 6 superior, 34 subaltern officers and 1899 men wounded.

The English captured the first Russian rifle pit on the night of the 17th, after a desperate encounter. Col. Graham Egerton, the field officer in command, was killed.

On the 20th an attack was made on the second Russian rifle pit, which was almost immediately abandoned.

According to the statement of the Polish deserters, 100,000 Russians were in the vicinity of Sebastopol.

The forts on the north side of the harbor have taken part in the cononade, carrying shots clear into the lines of the allies.

ENGLAND.

Despatches from the Crimea were reaching the British Government in a few hours by telegraph, but their contents were not generally communicated to the public, although nightly questions were asked in Parliament for information.—The Ministers declared that they should exercise due discretion in the publication of the news.

Lord John Russell had reappeared in his seat in Parliament, and stated the substance of the negotiations at Vienna, intimating that protocols would be submitted to Parliament.

THE LATEST.

Despatches per telegraph from the Crimea report a sharp engagement on the night of the 1st of May, in a front and left attack, which ended in the whole of the Russian rifle pits being taken, together with eight light mortars and two hundred prisoners. The whole affair was a brilliant one for the allies.

Constantinople, May 2.—Lord Stratford De Redcliffe has returned to this city.

Mehemet Ali has been re-called from exile.

Sebastopol, May 4.—On Wednesday night (2d inst.) the French troops under General Pelissier attacked the advanced works of the quarantine basteen, and carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking twelve mortars, and establishing themselves in the positions. On the following night the Russians made a sortie to regain the positions, but after a sanguinary encounter were driven back.

The British Baltic fleet had left Reil, and the French fleet was about to sail from Cherbourge.

An insurrection in Ukraine, Russia Poland, had broken out, and extended to three other goverments. Twenty landed proprietors, with their wives and families, had been destroyed.

At St. Petersburg every article of consumption was at famine prices.

Pro-Slavery League in Missouri and Kanzas to Exterminate Free Soilers.

CHICAGO, May 18.—George P. Park, late of the Parkville Luminary, the Free soil paper destroyed by a Missouri mob, publishes a long letter in the St. Democrat, in which he says that Messrs. Stringfellow and Atchison have organized a secret association, sworn to turn out and fight when called upon, to maintain the pro-slavery party. All are to share the damages accruing to any one member even at the price of disunion; all to act secretly to destroy the business character of all Northern men; all the Benton and Whig presses to be destroyed; and the destruction of the Hotel at Kansas city, and the presses of Laurence are decreed, cannon being taken to demolish them at a distance; and these measures not to stop till every Free-soiler shall be driven out of Missouri and Kansas. Mr. Park says he has telegraphed to Governor Price, of Missouri, and to President Pierce for protection, but has received no answer. He traces to Mr. Atchison the destruction of the Luminary establishment and promises more developements.

"THE END IS NOT YET."—The Millerites are in a "peck of trouble." They have set day after day as the one on which the Saviour will make his second and final advent, but their hope is again deferred, and if their hearts are not sick, it is wondrous strange, if the poetic sentiment is true. Last Saturday was the last day named by these people who are "wise beyond their generation"—and yet the world jogs on as formerly, the Sun rises even earlier than it did last Saturday, and stays up longer evenings, too—the Moon shines as brightly as ever; and the sky, though it looks as if it was "high," being somewhat "blue," yet we have seen it look so before, and probably now will be able to maintain its equilibrium. No, let the Milerite, and all others, "put their houses in order," and, at the coming of the Sun of Man—whether it be at the third or the ninth hour—be "found watching,"

SLAVES SET FREE.—The Detroit (Mich.) Inquirer states that W. H. Goodwin, a citizen of Richmond and native of Virginia, was in that city last week, and brought with him four slaves, two of whom are children, their mother, who is married to a free colored man, and their grandmother who was his own nurse in infancy. He gave them their liberty, bought a house and lot for $800, in Detroit, which he deeded to the old woman, and left $100 to their credit in bank.

FANATICAL OUTRAGE.—Charles Haynes who kept a grocery store at Stonghton, Wisconsin, having occasion to leave home early last week, ordered his clerk not to sell any liquor "by the small," as he was only licensed to sell by the quantity. On Wednesday a *temperance* mob, supposing that liquor had been sold by the glass, attacked the store, wrecking the building and totally destroying his whole stock of groceries.

A Destructive Fire at Petersburg Va., and Loss of Life.

Petersburg, Va., May 18.—A large fire occurred here last night, in the centre of the city, by which twelve stores were entirely consumed, as follows: On Bolingbrooke st.—Falconer, Plumer & Co., hardware store; S. Hall, hat store; Muir & Stevens, china store; R. S. Thompson, tin store; Watson & Alston, commission merchants. On Old street—Hetch, Bros. & Co. and Hutzel Bros., clothing stores; E. Roberts, restaurant. The loss is estimated at $150,000, part of which is insured.

Many of the walls fell this morning, burying several little boys; since which two have been extricated from the ruins, one of whom is dead, and the other is supposed to be dying at the time of closing this dispatch.

The property was owned by Messrs. R. B. Bolling, F. E. Rivers, Judge May and others.

EXPERIMENNT WITH MUCK.—In 1839 I bought a poor Vermont farm of 60 acres, with the idea that the muck which was on it would renovate it. So I drew it out plentifully, as I thought—about 50 cords to the acre, and with the help of some barn-yard manure (all plowed in) I raised from fifty to sixty bushels of ears of corn to the acre, though previously it was not worth mowing. I then tried it on newly seeded land, and I found a more immediate benefit, for where I spead from 30 to 40 cords per acre, it produced 1½ tons of hay for three years, which was three or four times as much as it would yield before, besides having a good sod to be turned under. I found it did most good on clay land.—[F. POWELL, *Bernhard's Bay, Oswego county, N. Y.*

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR THE CORN GRUB.—A writer in the Michigan Farmer says that to take a round stick, two inches in diameter pointed, and with it make from two to four holes about each hill of corn, he found to be completely successful in catching the grub. In moving about the hill they fall into the holes from which they can neither emerge nor penetrate into the ground, but are left to perish, which they do in twenty-four hours. By this mode his corn was saved from harm, while his neighbor's just over the fence was badly injured. Also, such of his own corn, where the grubs were not thus trapped suffered greatly.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

By Last Night's Mail!

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Baltimore papers of yesterday contain only part returns from four counties in the State which shows a considerable gain for Flournoy the k.n. candidate.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Golden Law arrived at New York, May 24, with San Francisco dates to the 1st inst., and $1,324,000 in specie.

An act to levy a capitation tax of $ on Chinamen arriving in that State has passed the Legislature.

The United States Land Commissioners have rejected five claims held by Jose Linentour under an alleged Mexican title, for more than one hundred thousand square miles of land in that State; and it was supposed that under the decision in these cases, the similar claim of Limentour to five thousand acres within the city limits of San Francisco would also be rejected.

New discoveries of gold at Santa Isabel San Diego county have been announced.

DEATH OF COM. BALLARD.—We regret to learn that the veteran Com. Henry Ballard, U. S. Navy, died at his residence, near Annapolis, on Wednesday night last. He was over 70 years of age and had been in a delicate state of health for some time past. Recently he recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, but suffered a relapse which caused his death.

Com. Ballard was a native of Maryland, and entered the service on the 2d of April 1804, over 51 years ago. He received the commission which he held at the time of his death, on the 3d March 1825, and served 18 years and 8 months at sea, and 15 years and 8 months on shore duty. He had not been at sea since 1839. As an officer he stood high in the estimation of all connected with our gallant Navy, and was universally esteemed as a man and a citizen.

Arrival of Steamer America.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

All Hopes of Peace Abandoned—No Aid Expected from Austria—The Seige of Sebastopol Still Progressing Without any Decisive Result—Insincerity of Russia's Peace Propositions—Resignation of the French Minister of War—Breadstuffs Firm—Great Advance in Cotton.

HALIFAX, May 24.

The royal mail steamer America arrived this morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., being seven days later than those brought by the Baltic.—The steamer Union sailed from Southampton on the 9th for New York, with 90 passengers.

The news from Sebastopol is brief. The public have finally concluded that the war must be a protracted one, and without hope of assistance from Austria.

The Allies have gained partial successes before Sebastopol, but nothing decisive has transpired.

Several extensive failures were spoken of privately at Liverpool the day the steamer sailed, but the names had not transpired.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE WAR.

The English press admits that all hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe—consequently France and England must be prepared to *fight it out.*

The London Times publishes an article expressing these views. The same paper also publishes an editorial in behalf of the government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna conference without seeing that Russia never was in earnest in her pretended desire for peace.

Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, gave notice of a motion that an address be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of the peace negotiations at Vienna, and setting forth as the opinion of Parliament, the belief that the proposals of Russia were never such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE SIEGE.

Correspondencem from the allied camp up to the 27th of April explains the difficulties of the siege, and states confidently that the allies are advancing their acquisition of the ground bit by bit, and while their works so advance, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field should be unable to force the allies to raise the siege.

Marshal Canrobert had announced that when reinforcements arrived, he would enlarge the circle of operations.

The latest official advices from Sebastopol, dated May 10th, state that on the morning the Russians made a *sortie* with a large body of troops on the allies right. The French drove them back immediately, and a second and similar attempt shared the same fate. The Russians met with serious loss.

General Manora had arrived at the Crimea with 4000 Sardian troops.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

The English portion of the Baltic fleet was working up towards the Island of Gothland as far as the ice would permit.

It is said that France has asked permission to establish a French camp on the Swedish territory, and if this is refused the allies will then take possession of Bomarsand and fortify that place. Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the White Sea.

AMERICAN RIFLES IN RUSSIA.

The following is from the London Standard:

"A very extraordinary circumstance is reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to the truth of the statement. It reaches us by letters from St. Petersburg. It appears that a fine American frigate-built ship recently arrived at a port in the Baltic, where it was stated that the