

road-side; and after that he could remember nothing till he awoke in his own house, and found the doctor by his bedside.

For a little while longer the multitude had to restrain themselves. I remember that the judge said something to the jury, and that the jury whispered together for a moment. Then the prisoner stood up once more, and the foreman of the jury said, 'not guilty.'

Then burst forth the hearty shouts of the people. Abel Adams sank back into his seat, but in a moment more he was seized by a score of stout men, and with wild and rousing shouts, they bore him into the free, pure air, where the bright stars looked down and smiled upon them. A little way had they gone when they met a young woman, whose hair was flowing in the night wind, and who wrung her hands in agony. They stopped and set their burden down. Abel Adams saw the woman, and he sprang forward and caught her to his bosom.

'Mary—Mary—I'm innocent—innocent—free—free.'

The wife did not speak. She only clung wildly to her noble husband and wept upon his bosom.

A wagon body was torn from its axle-tree—the blacksmith and his wife were placed therein—and when they were borne away towards their home, and long after they had passed from my sight I could hear the glad shouts of the impulsive people waking the night air, and reverberating among the distant hills.

On the next morning, before the stage started, I learned that Mathew Hampton had determined to make the young blacksmith accept of one thousand dollars whether he was willing or not.

Two weeks afterwards, while sitting in the office of my hotel at Cincinnati, I received a newspaper from M——. Henry Bilger had been hanged, and on the gallows he acknowledged his guilt. Mathew Hampton was slowly recovering, and the blacksmith had, after much expostulation, accepted the thousand dollars from Hampton's bounty.

THE WAR—THE EFFECT OF THE BATTLE.

A heavy responsibility rests on those whose neglect enabled the enemy to attack us where we were least prepared for it, and whose indifference led them to despise precautions which taken in time might have saved us many valuable lives, and have troubled the loss of the enemy, had they been bold enough to have assaulted us behind intrenchments. We have nothing to rejoice over in the battle of Inkerman. We have defeated the enemy, indeed, but have not advanced a step nearer towards the citadel of Sebastopol. We have abashed, humiliated, and utterly routed an enemy strong in numbers, in fanaticism, and in dogged resolute courage, and animated by the presence of a son of him whom they believe to be God's viceregent on earth; but we have suffered a fearful loss, and we are not in a position to part with one man. England must give us men. She must be prodigal of her sons, as she is of her money and of her ships, and as they have been of their lives in her service.

THE PROSPECTS—RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

It has been decided that the place is not to be stormed for the present. We are said to be waiting for strong reinforcements. To-day a flag of truce was sent into Sebastopol. The bearer of it carried a letter from the allied commanders to the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces. It stated that General Canrobert and Lord Raglan had seen with detestation and disgust the merciless cruelty with which the enemy bayoneted our wounded upon the field, and requested to know if the war was to be carried on in this barbarous and exterminating manner, as then the allies would know how to act. The letter also contained a hint that in case of our prisoners being ill-treated, the Russians would do well to remember that we had many of their countrymen in our hands, whose treatment would be regulated by that which our men received from them. A Russian Major was captured at the close of the battle. He had been observed on many occasions stabbing and hacking our unfortunate wounded with his sword, and directions were given to a party of the Guards to take him alive if possible. This they effected after a slight resistance on his part, and after his having offered in vain a bribe of some gold pieces to our men to allow him to escape. He is to be tried by court martial tomorrow, and the depositions and sentence forwarded to whoever of the many generals now in Sebastopol is the commander-in-chief. If they

consent to punish him, he will be given up to them. If they decline to interfere, he will be shot, as the laws of civilized warfare denounce the killing of defenceless wounded as murder. If he is found guilty, there is not the least hope of his escape, as the allied generals are determined to make examples of all who disgrace themselves by such inhumanity. The Russian prisoners say they had four generals killed and three wounded, and that all their officers, as soon as they fell were carried to the rear.

A DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Recently, in a house to which some Cossacks had set fire, we found in a room, and on the point of being suffocated with the smoke, a child of about 18 months old, elegantly dressed, and having a gold cross suspended from its neck. The poor infant smiled upon our grenadiers, who removed it, and have adopted it until the family to whom it belongs shall be discovered. It is curious to see the grenadiers fondling the baby, and treating it with as much tenderness as it could receive from its mother.

DARING EXPLOITS.

Major Goodwyn, 41st Regiment, was surrounded by the enemy, and two of them dashed up to his horse; he deliberately shot them, and spurring his charger, broke through the thick crowd, but just as he deemed himself secure, a daring Russian came against him with his bayonet advanced. The Major quietly waited until he was close up, and shot the man dead on the spot.—Lieut. Col. Haly, who received three severe wounds, but happily not dangerous wounds, was deemed by the enemy their prisoner; but he had no idea of travelling during the cold winter in Russia, so he raised his sword, and cutting down three of those about him, escaped to his regiment, to the delight of every officer and man.

SPIES.

A man in the uniform of a French officer sauntered coolly thro' our lines to-day, was civil and polite to all he met, entered into conversation with those who were walking about, smoked and chatted, and laughed, and at last got into a sort of discussion respecting the strength and weakness of our position in the rear toward Balaklava. Nothing doubting, our officers expressed their opinion freely—pointed out our weak points, and spoke plainly of the difficulties of our position. At length an officer of the 79th, who had a more practiced ear than his comrade, was struck by the strange accent and curious idiom of the soi-disant Frenchman, which in any one but a Frenchman would have excited no suspicion; but still he was afraid of making a mistake, and had a device ready at hand to test the truth. However, he sent off to Sir Colin Campbell, to say that he suspected there was a Russian spy among them. The supposed Frenchman was not to be caught so easily. His quick eye detected the despatch of the messenger, and so he gradually drew off from our lines toward the valley, but in a manner so natural as to perplex those to whom the officers had communicated his misgivings, and when he had gained a good offing he quickened his pace into a run, and got right away into the Russian lines, leaving his late companion gazing open-mouthed after him! The French executed speedy justice the other day on a spy, whom they found disguised as a Tartar arabjee within their lines, and shot him as soon as they had found out all they could from him. But these Russians are very ruses.—The sentinel before the house of the Provost-Marshal at Balaklava was astonished to see a horse, with a sack of corn on his back, deliberately walking past him in the moonlight the other night.—He went over to seize the animal, when the sack of corn suddenly became changed into a full-grown Cossack, who drove the spurs into his steed, and had vanished ere the sentry had recovered his speech.—London Times.

GEN. WEBB ON THE WAR.

Gen. Webb, the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has just returned from a visit to England, and favors his readers with his views on the Eastern war, derived from association with well-informed parties in London. He says:

'The English public are getting somewhat restive under the operations of the present alliance with France; it admits of no doubt but that the alliance is destined to be of much shorter duration than the press affects to believe.'

John Bull is made to stand the brunt of the fight, and to receive all the hard blows, while France claims equal honor and credit from battles in which the best blood of England is made to flow like water, while her ally is content with exposing to the fire of the enemy a few of her African guerillas. The English press feel with the

people on this subject, but they also feel, that in the present position of European affairs, every sacrifice of feeling must be tamely submitted to rather than incur the risk of a brush with France. Should the death of Louis Napoleon, or the wily diplomacy of Russia, succeed in breaking up that alliance, the position of England would be fearful in the extreme; and then all classes in that country would feel the wisdom of those among her statesmen who now openly proclaim, that the most necessary as well as the most natural policy of England, is to build up the closest possible alliance with the United States."

Gen. Webb entertains no doubt of the capture of Sebastopol before the 1st. of January, and says it will not be occupied for an hour longer than absolutely necessary to blow up and destroy the entire works of the city, the fleet, and the dock yards. This done the allied army will proceed to the north side and take and destroy the heavy works which can only be approached from that quarter. He characterises the course of the London Times, in declaring the campaign at an end, appealing piteously for reinforcements, &c., as disgraceful and cowardly, and says that "all this is because the British Cabinet do not make it its organ, and the Duke of Newcastle chooses to send his official despatches to the Morning Chronicle, instead of the Thunderer."—State of Maine.

VERDICT OF THE JURY IN THE CASE OF THE STEAMER OCEAN.

The jury of inquest to investigate the circumstances connected with the destruction of the steamer Ocean, returned, on Saturday evening, the following verdict—

"That Jabez Robinson, Mary E. Haskell, and Clara O. Smiley, came to their death from drowning, by falling, jumping, or having been thrown overboard from the steamer Ocean, in which they were passengers on the outward bound passage to Hollowell, about 5 1-2 o'clock, on Friday evening, November 21, 1854, between Fort Independence and Long Island, in Boston Harbor, in consequence of a collision with the British steamer Canada, on her inward bound passage from Liverpool, by which occurrence the steamer Ocean was set on fire and burned. And the jury says, in view of the situation of the respective steamers, passing the channel in the night season, with a number of other vessels passing and repassing, jeopardizing on many lives in a case of a collision, there was a great carelessness on the part of those having charge of both vessels, by neglecting to give established signals, by not slackening speed in due time, and by not keeping the course required by law of steamers when passing each other."

Mr. Macaulay is said to have made an important discovery of a mass of Stuart papers relating to a period immediately anterior to the death of Queen Anne. This discovery will, while adding to the value and importance of what he is about to delay, at the same time, the long-looked-for day when two new volumes are to appear.—Exchange Paper.

We are strongly inclined to the opinion that this is only a 'dodge' of Macaulay to give him more time before he issues his next volume. He probably finds the labor greater than he had any conception of at the start.—Republican Journal.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Minnesota Pioneer contains the following letter from Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Postmaster at St. Paul, relative to the new expedition in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his party, which we have already spoken of:—

HUDSON'S BAY HOUSE,
Lachine, 20th Nov. 1854.

SIR:—The bearer, Mr. James Bissett, of the Hudson's Bay Co's., Service, takes his departure hence for Red River Settlement, via Minnesota Territory, in charge of important despatches for fitting out an expedition to be employed next summer under instructions from Her Majesty's Government to continue the search for Sir John Franklin's party upon the Arctic Coast, where they were last seen, as reported by Dr. Rae. This service has enlisted the sympathy of all classes in America as well as England, and I feel assured that you will cheerfully render to Mr. Bissett, and the voyageurs who accompany him, every assistance in your power in the prosecution of their journey it being of the utmost importance that the instructions of which he is the bearer, should reach Red River at an early date.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant

G. SIMPSON.

New Advertisements.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscriber has now received the remainder of his Fall Stock which for variety and extent will be found on inspection the largest ever offered in this market, as it would be difficult to crowd anything like an idea of the assortment in an ordinary advertisement, but would particularly call the attention of the public to the following leading articles, viz:—

DRESS GOODS,

In every style suitable for the Season.

Shawls, Mantles, Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Furs, Jewelry.

Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Carpets, Druggists, Hearth Rugs, Staple Dry Goods, a large and cheap stock of Ready Made Clothing and Trimming Goods Broad Cloths in superior Black and Green, Bear and Pilot do, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets.

HATS and CAPS,

In every Style and Quality.

TRUNKS, VALISES,

A large and cheap assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

4,000 Roles Room PAPER, & Window BLINDS, which will be sold at Manufacturers' prices to effect a clearance.

Buffalo, Wolf and Coon Skins,

ROBES and COATS.

The Subscriber has also added to this Establishment the whole of his FANCY GOODS, & MILLINERY, formerly kept in his Store in Water Street, and will keep constantly on hand all the newest style of MILLINERY, as he has engaged a competent Milliner from St. John, who will take charge of this apartment.

Furniture Ware-Rooms.

Parties in want of Furniture would do well to call and examine the stock of Tables in Mahogany, Center and Side, Birch, Walnut and Black Cherry do, Sofas, Bureau us, Bed Steads, Chairs in Office, Rocking, &c, together with a great many other articles connected with household Furniture.

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery, some choice Black, and Green TEAS, SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH CALF-SKINS, AND FINDINGS.

The Stock of this House will be well worthy of inspection as parties will find almost every thing they want from the commonest necessary to the richest class of Goods kept in any House in the Province, at prices either wholesale or retail which cannot be undersold.

JOHN BRADLEY.

Woodstock, Dec. 11, 1854.

TURNIPS!

200 BUSHELS of Yellow Aberdeen Turnips at 1s. per bushel—and 400 bushels Swedes at 1s 6d per bushel. For sale by Upper Woodstock, Dec. 29. G. T. HARTLEY

A YOUNG HORSE for sale by E. M. TRUSDELL. Woodstock, December 28, '54.

LIME FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have a large quantity of lime of an excellent quality on hand, which they will sell cheap for Cash or Country produce. They have engaged a place for storing it in the village of Woodstock, of which they will duly notify the Public as soon as the hauling permits them to bring it down. CHARLES CLARKE, ZEPHANIAH PROSSER. Beckaguimick, Dec. 28, '54.

FIREMEN'S DINNER!

THE Members of the Fire Engine Company of this place, will meet at the Engine House on the First Friday of January (the 5th) at 11 o'clock, A. M., in full uniform, for the purpose of Drill and Inspection, after which the Company will repair to Messrs. Williams & Co's., Hotel for Dinner. JAMES EVERITT, Captain. Woodstock, Dec. 28, '54.

CLOCKS REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber has removed to a Farm three miles above the Upper Village, where he will Repair Clocks cheap for Cash or Produce, and give directions for putting them up. Keys and Pendulum Wires on hand. Wakefield, Dec. 28, '54. if ENOCH B. GALLOP.

DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESSES.

MESSRS. OLMSTEAD & CARLE having resumed their former operations at the Mechanics' Institute, (which were suspended for the last week or two on account of repairs being made in the Hall) would respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of this village and the surrounding country, to call at their earliest convenience if they wish to procure a true and life-like Likeness, as O. and C. will remain but a short time only.

Messrs. O. and C. would merely intimate to the Public that they have the advantage over the majority of Operators, having gone to the expense of procuring the latest improved German instruments, and also a sufficient experience in the business to render them fully capable of giving entire satisfaction to parties wishing to obtain correct resemblances.

Likenesses taken in Frames, Lockets and Cases of every desirable style, from one dollar and upwards without regard to weather. Woodstock, December 28, '54.

Carleton County

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN adjourned meeting of the above Society will be held at the Secretary's Office, Friday, the 5th January next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A general attendance is requested.

By order H. E. DIBBLEE,

Woodstock, Dec. 27, '54. Secretary.