

an issue. He then referred to the question of consolidating the military departments, which had not been effected; and added that, under circumstances, he could not resist inquiry. Accordingly after Mr. Roebuck had given his notice on Tuesday, he wrote to Lord Aberdeen, stating that he did not see how the question could be resisted, and that, as it involved a censure upon the war departments, he begged to resign. His resignation was accepted. So far this was his case. At the same time, he must say that he had heard a rumour, which he hoped was true, that the change which he had recommended in November had taken place, and that Lord Palmerston had had the seals of the war department placed in his hands. This being the case, he should not, after the course he had taken, take any part in the discussion upon Mr. Roebuck's motion, nor should he feel it his duty to vote for it. The war he was assured would in such hands be carried on with vigor; and he would add that there was nothing in the present aspect of affairs to warrant the depression which appeared to be felt in some quarters. No doubt, the accounts from the Crimea were truly painful; but as regards the great object of the war our prospects were favourable. Russia had made important concession, and he was sure that, with our present alliance, a safe and honourable peace could not fail to be obtained.—As to the Earl of Aberdeen, he was sure he would not consent to any terms of peace which were not just and honourable, and which the country would not approve.

Lord Palmerston censured the course taken by the noble lord. He said it was not in accordance with the usual practice among official men, while it was calculated to embarrass his colleagues greatly; but the Government notwithstanding the loss they had sustained, were determined not to run away in consequence of Mr. Roebuck's motion; they would meet it. Mr. Roebuck then rose and moved his resolution; but he was suddenly seized with illness, and obliged to sit down, after speaking a few minutes. Mr. H. Drummond, Colonel North, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Layard, Mr. Walpole, and Colonel Sibthorp, supported the motion; and Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Milnes, and Sir George Grey opposed it; but the debate was finally adjourned to the 29th ult.

Lord Lyndhurst has given notice in the Lords, that on the 22d of February he will move the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this House the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken by Her Majesty's Government by very inadequate means, and without due caution or sufficient enquiry into the nature and extent of the resistance to be expected from the enemy, and that the neglect and mismanagement of the Government in the conduct of the enterprise led to the most disastrous results."

LORD RAGLAN.

The Liverpool Mercury reports the result of inquiries made among the wounded soldiers brought home by the Cambria, as to the opinion of Lord Raglan, entertained by the private soldiers themselves:

The result of these inquiries has led us to believe that Lord Raglan, notwithstanding the insinuations of his traducers, is actually idolized in the army.—Going up to a private in one of the regiments of the line, we began conversation, and led him by an easy transition, to pass an opinion upon the general.

"Why, sir," said he, "I fought on the Sulej, under Lord Gough and Lord Hardinge. They were looked upon as splendid fellows; but there never was a general better liked by his soldiers than Lord Raglan."

Another private that joined us said that he was very attentive to the men, and that he had frequently seen him riding about before the battle of Inkerman.

A corporal of the granadier guards overbearing the remark, exclaimed, "Why, the men thought he was too much among the bullets."

A member of the select vestry entered into familiar conversation with a wounded man of the 55th regiment, and asked him what he thought of the commander?

"A braver man never breathed," was the ready response. "I saw him at Balaklava, riding up and down and looking after everything."

There were about a dozen of the wounded men, consisting chiefly of the 20th, 27th and 55th regiments, clustered around a large fire in the middle ward of the Brownlow Hill workhouse, reading the newspapers, which the governor had generously distributed among them. It was only necessary to listen a moment to see that the greatest indignation was felt by all of them at the attacks made upon Lord Raglan.

"There never was a better general," exclaimed

one of them, "and right well every man in the army knows it."

A most hearty assent was given to the sentiment.

Lord Raglan and his Ancestry.

Lord Raglan is a descendant of the proud Somersets,—himself one of the most quiet and modest of the working men of England. A prouder lineage few men could be conscious of than the Somersets and Seymours, who were of the same stock; and a prouder man was never seen in England than the Duke of Somerset two centuries ago—who had the highways cleared before him, that he might not be looked upon by vulgar eyes, who rebuked his second wife for tapping his shoulder with her fan, saying, "Madam, my first wife was a Percy, and she never took such liberty." We may go back at once to Cardinal Beaufort, who was of the first generation of the family, apart from Royalty—he being the natural son of John of Gaunt. There is a better ground of pride in the family, however, than either royalty or antiquity. Among the proud Somersets was he, who in early life, commanded a little army, raised by his father for the service of Charles I., and who, in after years, invented the steam engine. It was the author of the "Century of Inventions" who first applied the condensation of steam to a practicable purpose, though his invention was only used for raising water. He saw this method of creating a vacuum might be extensively applied and therefore, it is admitted to be fair to call this Edward Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, the real inventor of the steam engine. He was the last noble who held out in his castle against Cromwell and the stronghold was the Raglan Castle which gave his title to the Field-Marshal who commands our army in Turkey. The youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, he was born in September, 1788, and christened Fitzroy James Henry Somerset. He was a coronet at sixteen, and a captain at twenty. He went with the troops to Portugal and fought in the first great battle that of Talavera. Lord Fitzroy Somerset was then under one-and-twenty, and it was not the first battle he had seen since he had landed in the Peninsula. He learned much of his military science within Torres Vedras, and was severely wounded at the battle of Busaco. By this time the young soldier had won the notice and regard of Wellington, who had made him first his aide-camp, and then his military secretary—a singular honour for a man under two-and-twenty. He was present and active in every one of the great Peninsular battles. The Duke's avowed opinion was that the successes of that seven years war were due next to himself, to his military secretary; and that but for Lord Fitzroy Somerset, they would not have been obtained.—He returned to England after Bonaparte's abdication in 1814, and married in the August of that year the second daughter of Lord Mornington, and thus became the nephew by marriage of the Duke of Wellington.

Within the first year of his marriage, on Napoleon's return from Elba, the secretary went out with the Commander-in-Chief; and as his aide was on the field during the three days of June which ended the war. The Duke was wont to offer to bear the responsibility of an omission in the battle of Waterloo—the neglecting to break an entrance in the back wall of the farmstead, La Haye Sainte—whereby the British occupants might have been reinforced and supplied with ammunition. It was want of ammunition which gave the French temporary possession of the place; and that temporary possession cost many lives, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset his right arm. He came home to his bride, thus maimed before he was seven-and-twenty. For nearly forty years afterwards it was supposed by himself and the world that his wars were ended, and he devoted himself to official service at home. He entered Parliament for the borough of Truro in 1818, and was a very silent member, voting invariably with the Tories, and seldom or never addressing the House. He was always in request for Secretaryships at the Ordnance and to the Commander-in-Chief. When the war with Russia was determined on there could be no doubt who should be chosen to conduct the English share of it. Here, again, then, he stands, in his 67th year, on the battle field, first in command on the part of England.—Daily News.

LORD ELGIN IN LIVERPOOL

On Wednesday, the 12th ult., Earl of Elgin was presented with a public address from the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce.—The ceremony of presentation took place in the town hall, Liverpool, where his Lordship, who was accompanied by Sir C. P. Roney and Capt. Torrens, was met and welcomed by a number of the

most eminent mercantile men of the town. Mayor Tobin introduced Lord Elgin to the meeting. Mr. W. Oxley, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, read the address, of which the substance was congratulatory of Lord Elgin for the part he had taken in negotiating the reciprocity treaty. Lord E. replied in a neat speech, stating that during the eight years of his administration he had but two objects in view—firstly, to place the Canadians in such a position politically and economically that they need envy no other people on the face of the earth—and, secondly, to place the commercial relations of the United States and the British Provinces on such a footing that they should not, if possible, at any future period furnish occasions of estrangement or alienation, between the two great nations of Britain and the United States. He further stated that nine-tenths of the people of Canada are now of opinion that their condition with England contrasts favorably with that of any other people on the earth. And, he believed, also that the intimate commercial relationship which will spring up between these two countries, when the reciprocity treaty comes fully into operation, will render Canada in future, not a barrier and a severance, but a link to unite the two kindred people.

CUBA.

An important debate took place in the Spanish Cortes on the 18th of December last, with reference to the sale of Cuba to the United States, Don Luis de Marintegui, an influential and wealthy capitalist, representative of San Sebastian, made a dignified and eloquent speech, in which he fairly reviewed the course of the United States and its filibusters with reference to the coveted Island. He apprehended that it was the intention of our government to avail itself of the present critical period of European affairs, while the governments of France and England are engaged in a gigantic struggle which would render them unable to assist Spain, by sending an energetic note to Madrid, stating that, owing to certain political and geographical considerations, the possession of Cuba had become necessary to the security of that Republic, and their duty made it necessary for them to propose to Spain a friendly transfer of its right of sovereignty over Cuba, or to ask such guarantees as to prevent in future the renewal of these disagreeable differences.

The orator continued his remarks by saying that "if the United States possess strong means of injuring a commercial nation, we also possess the same, and to Coruna, Ferrol Parages, Santander, the Philippine Islands, &c, must we look for the elements of the defence of Cuba. We are not like Russia, shut up by two straits, and we must declare that we are disposed to avail ourselves of all our means of defence against any danger." He concluded by advising the Spanish Government to use towards the United States a firm amicable policy.

The Minister of state answered in a short speech of which the substance is that the Spanish Government would never consent to the sale of Cuba, considering it as a sale of national honor. The debate was closed by the unanimous adoption of the proposition of Mr. Olozaga, who moved that the representatives had heard with satisfaction the declaration of the Minister of state.—Portland Advertiser.

AMERICAN MEDIATION An offer of intermediation such as is proposed—however well meant it might be—would be simply an impertinence. The only negotiators that the allies can admit into their councils, are negotiators prepared, if need be, to support their opinions by the whole weight of their army and the whole amount of their resources. If the United States, like Austria or Sardinia were—in the name of right and justice, and for the interest of civilization and humanity, imperilled by Russian violence and aggression—to offer to accede to the Treaty of the 2nd December, 1854, and to accomplish all its duties and stipulations, we should hail such an act as the grandest moral triumph of our time. The Americans would be welcomed to the World's Congress at Vienna, with the acclamations of every friend of human liberty and progress. But on no other terms can America be admitted into the councils of the Allied Powers. They want and will accept no intermediation. For the United States they will continue to feel the utmost deference and respect, but they will manage their own business and defend their own honor. The one might be injured, and the other would be most certainly imperilled by any new negotiator, however well disposed, who did not enter into dispute with arms in his hands. We do not anticipate such an offer from the United States of America. Short of that, the

allies have nothing to ask but the good wishes and favourable opinion of their best and most enlightened citizens. These, we believe, are already on the side of Great Britain and France, whatever may be said to the contrary by the filibusters, or by Irish emigrants, who consider Smith O'Brien a wise man, and John Mitchel a real friend of Ireland.—Illustrated London News, Jan. 20.

TESTAMENTS FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS.—The Irish Correspondent of the Presbyterian Banner says:—"The Irish Catholics have been shocked by a late announcement, that ten thousand French soldiers have been sent from Boulogne to the Crimea, and that the Emperor had presented each soldier with a copy of the New Testament, and to aggravate the offence it was the diamond edition printed at London, by the British and Foreign Bible Society." This desire for the Scriptures, manifested among the French soldiers, both at home and the seat of war, is most remarkable. A colporteur of the above named society, sold, in less than a month, at Boulogne, eight hundred copies at half price, and when he reported to the society that multitudes sought for the scriptures who were not able to pay for them, he was authorized to give gratuitously, two hundred copies to each regiment of fourteen or sixteen hundred men. A gentleman who witnessed the distribution to one regiment says, that in ten minutes the whole two hundred were gone. When he saw the outstretched hands, and the looks of disappointment of those who were without a Testament, he could not resist, and he told them he would himself procure as many for them on the following day. At the trenches before Sebastopol, the scriptures are largely sought for, and the Bible colporteurs are doing good service. May we not hope that the Lord will cause good to come out of evil. We believe that the intimate alliance which now exists between England and France will give a stimulus to the reformed religion among the French people.

CONVICTION FOR FIGHTING A DUEL.—An event of a very novel character occurred in the Criminal Court at New Orleans on the 19th inst. It was the conviction of a man for manslaughter for having killed his antagonist in a duel. The duel took place on the 10th of April, 1852, between Jaun Pages and Pedro Tastra. The latter was killed.

The testimony in the case, as we learn from the Delta, showed that the parties were Spanish fisherman, engaged in bringing fish daily from the Lake to New Orleans for the supply of the fish market of the second district. On the day of the homicide they quarrelled in the market, and a challenge having passed between them, they repaired to the vicinity of Milneburge, on Lake Ponchartrain, with intent to fight a duel with knives. The fight took place just before dark, and was a desperate and bloody engagement.—Both the combatants were severely wounded but Tastra, beside several stabs in the body, had his carotid artery severed by his antagonist, and fell at length to rise no more. The fight was witnessed by several persons, who were attracted to the spot by curiosity. Just previous to the engagement, Tastra complained that his antagonist had the best knife, whereupon Pages exchanged knives with him.

Pages being indicted for manslaughter the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for mercy.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the most efficacious Remedies in the Union, for the Cure of Erysipelas.—Emma Marden, of John Street Aberdeen, was a very severe sufferer for two years with Erysipelas, she became almost blind, and deaf with the severity of the disease, so bad was the attack; she consulted several of the Doctors in her neighbourhood, but they did her no good. She finally determined to have recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by the joint use of these two remedies, she was cured in six weeks, after every other treatment had failed.

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