

which is scarcely probable, Admiral Lyons will immediately proceed to effect its destruction. The allies also intend to bombard Theodosia—an undertaking with which Admiral Bruat will be charged. General Luder who is now at Odessa, is to have the command of all the forces concentrating on that point."

THE BATTLE OF EUPATORIA.

(From the Times.)

The dispatch in which Omar Pacha gives an account to Lord Raglan of the battle fought by the Turkish troops at Eupatoria on the 17th of February is remarkable for its force, precision, and completeness. Perhaps it is easier for those who like ourselves, have to comment on these occurrences to pass a correct judgment on the style of a military commander than on his strategy and his tactics; but to a practised eye the style of a despatch is as characteristic as the physiognomy of its writer. We naturally infer confusion of ideas, irresolution, or neglect from a slipshod letter which leaves half what we want to know untold; but a commander who knows what he is about goes straight to the essential point, brings the whole state of affairs presently before the reader, and embraces in a few comprehensive sentences every detail which it is useful to learn. That is the reason that the commentaries of Caesar or the despatches of the Duke of Wellington bear the stamp of their military genius; and, without pretending to compare the Turkish muschir with those masters of the art of war, his account of the operations of his army contrasts very favourably with most of the official communications we read from the Crimea. Our own correspondent's letter of 18th February, which has now come to hand, completes the picture of this action, which is undoubtedly one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. The Russian generals in the Crimea, finding that large reinforcements continued to reach Omar Pacha's army at Eupatoria, and that the fieldworks round the place were speedily assuming a more complete character of defence, appear to have resolved that an attack on the position could no longer be delayed, if any attempt was to be made to dislodge the Turkish army which has established itself on their flank. The troops intended for this enterprise were withdrawn from the camp before Sebastopol about the 12th of February, and being joined by reinforcements both from Simpheropol and from Perekop, they advanced on the 16th against Eupatoria. The force of this corps is estimated at 30,000 men including a large division of cavalry and 80 field guns, among which were some 30 pounders, for the Russians appear, on this and on other occasions, to have the means of bringing pieces of artillery into the field far exceeding in calibre the guns used in any other army. In this instance, however, the fire of their heavy guns was successfully opposed by that of our ships and gunboats, and the Turkish field artillery likewise displayed the utmost firmness and skill. The town of Eupatoria is built upon a crescent-shaped bay; the coast on the east of the town runs along a narrow bank of shingle, which divides an extensive salt lake from the sea, and this lake protects the place from a direct attack on that side. The enemy therefore, advanced from the north, and the precise direction of their attack remained for some time uncertain.

The Russian soldiers had suffered severely on their march, for the country was almost impassable, and the weather inclement; the baggage of the army was said to be 60 versts in the rear, and the men had to carry provisions for six days. The action commenced before daybreak with a heavy cannonade, in which the vessels of the allies on both sides of the town took an effective share. After some hesitation as to the mode of attack, the Russians at length advanced with planks and ladders, supported by a heavy fire of skirmishers, to storm the works on the right of the position. This attempt was repeated twice, or as Omar Pacha says three times, and as often repelled by the steady fire of the Turkish infantry in the works while the French and English marine artillery did great execution on the Russian batteries. Although General Liprandi appears to have commanded on this occasion, and it is not improbable that Prince Menschikoff was in the carriage which was seen among the Russian cavalry, the attack was not conducted with great skill or impetuosity and all the honour of the day rests on the side of the allied forces; but more especially with the troops of Omar Pacha. The Russians retreated in good order, and there was neither cavalry nor horse artillery to pursue them; but subsequent accounts have shown that they suffered frightfully from the cold on the nights succeeding the battle and probably lost more men by the rigour of the climate than they had done by the fire of the ene-

my. On several accounts the battle of Eupatoria will deserve to be remembered with peculiar interest in the annals of this war. The choice of the position itself was one of the most judicious acts of the allied generals when they landed in the Crimea, and a few months have sufficed to render it capable of resisting the attacks of a Russian army. The examples of Kalafat and Eupatoria are instructive, and we may add, demonstrative proofs of the value of the modern theory of field fortifications and of the rapidity with which a well combined system of earthworks may render a position impregnable. At Sebastopol similar measures have been taken to oppose the progress of siege; at Kalafat and Eupatoria they have been successfully employed against the Russians. But all these instances prove that the old theory of the superiority of attack over defence is materially shaken, for in every instance in which a place has been attacked during the present war the advantage has been on the side of its defenders.

That is a result which the old system of fortification never attained, and it is worth while to inquire, especially with a view to the defences of our own country, by what means it has been accomplished, for they are as we have seen, simple, expeditions, and economical. The defeat of the Russians at Eupatoria was the last event in the life of the Emperor Nicholas. When the news of it arrived at St. Petersburg he was already stricken by the disorder which soon afterwards proved fatal to him, and it probably aggravated the anxiety and irritation which were the moral causes of his death. No doubt the attempt on Eupatoria was an enterprise which the Russian officers in the Crimea had been ordered to undertake at the earliest possible moment that the season enabled them to move any part of the army. It failed, like every other undertaking of the Russians in this war; for, by a singular concurrence of events not one offensive operation of their forces in Europe has succeeded, from the Battle of Oltenitz to the present hour. The humiliation and the sting of defeat to the Czar Nicholas must, however, have been greatly increased when he learnt that his forces had again been driven back by the Turkish troops, and that the armies of the "sick men" under Omar Pacha recover all their energy every time they are opposed to the Russian legions. The failure of the attack on Eupatoria was, of course dissembled, as usual, in the Russian bulletins; but the Emperor himself probably knew the truth; he was aware of the extreme importance of Eupatoria to an army contending for the possession of the Crimea, and he doubtless foresaw the injurious results of this disaster upon the operations of the ensuing campaign. The last incident of his life was, therefore, the defeat of a Russian army defending his own territory, by a Turkish army which had successfully invaded it. A more complete reversal of those haughty designs and confident expectations with which this war was begun by Nicholas it is impossible to conceive. He lived long enough to witness and endure an amount of retribution he probably thought impossible but a few months before, although the tomb has closed over his ambitions and his errors before the fall of Sebastopol crowns by its great catastrophe his sinister career.

PEACE PROSPECTS.—The prospects of peace are not favorable. The tenor of the manifesto of the Russian Emperor must not be exaggerated. Its publication, under all circumstances, was a matter of course. No insuperable difficulty to peace, however, exists at St. Petersburg. Nor is it, we have reason to believe, at the Court of St. James that difficulty is experienced. On the contrary, it has reached us from high authority that the instructions with which Lord John Russell was furnished in a spirit in accordance with the disposition of the Court of Russia. The obstacles to peace have their origin at Paris, notwithstanding the mitigatory efforts of the French minister for foreign affairs. Lord John Russell, we are assured, failed in his efforts to dissuade the Emperor Louis from repairing to the Crimea. His Majesty has, probably, by this time quitted France with this object, having taken precautions for the safety of his crown. It is said that the French Emperor has exhibited at this moment an elation, as well as firmness of conduct unusual with him in their combination. The King of Prussia complains of the manner in which he has been treated in recent negotiations. His Majesty offered to make for the common object large and most important concessions. The Emperor Louis, on the other hand, proposed to make two conditions of the adhesion of the King of Prussia to the Western alliance, which excited alike astonishment and indignation:—1. That the French Emperor should have the power of moving troops through Germany without the sanction of the Germanic Confederation. 2.

That the King of Prussia should preliminarily engage to vote with the majority at the Congress of Vienna. We are informed that even M. Drouyn de Lhuys urged on his imperial master that there was no precedent for such a condition being imposed on an independent sovereign. The Emperor was deaf to this remonstrance of his own Minister, and declared that he "would make a precedent." The peremptory conduct of the Emperor of the French, which disturbs the Court of St. James, has its origin in engagements which he entered into at the close of last year with the Emperor of Austria, and which were contracted without the knowledge of the British Government. This secret compact with Austria makes the Emperor of the French master of the situation. The death of the Emperor Nicholas has already modified the spirit in which the Emperor of Austria was induced to accept the revival of the policy of Choiseul, but his imperial and apostolic Majesty is embarrassed and disquieted. His brother has departed to St. Petersburg on a mission, which is not one merely of condolence. The rumours rife during the week of the cause of the visit of Lord Clarendon to Boulogne, and of the principal subject of his conferences with the Emperor, the Crimean committee, the dissolution of parliament &c., are mere inventions, part of that stock of "canards" now flying. The departure of Lord Clarendon to Boulogne was occasioned by the news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas and by the natural desire of himself and Lord Palmerston that not a moment should be lost in his conferring with the Emperor of the French on the influence of so great an event.

THE CZAR'S DEATH—CURIOUS PREDICTION.—It appears that as long back as July, 1853 Dr Granville, an English physician who once practised at the Court of the Czar, and wrote a lively book about Russia, communicated a statement to Lord Palmerston in which the fate of Nicholas was closely anticipated, and the very period of his death approximated. He delivered it not as a political but as a professional and confidential communication—not conjectural, but largely based on personal knowledge, as well as on information derived on the spot. He stated that the Czar's health had become gradually shaken in the preceding five years, (1848 to 1853), and that he had become irritable, passionate, capricious, hasty, obstinate, and more than usually superstitious—"all from ill health, unskillfully treated; and of late deteriorating into a degree of cerebral excitement which, while it takes from him the power of steady reasoning, impels him into every extravagance—in the same manner as with his father in 1800; as with Alexander in Poland, in 1820; as with Constantine at Warsaw, in 1830; as with Michael, at St. Petersburg, in 1848-9." Dr Granville, (writing nearly two years ago), adds: "Like them, his nature feels the fatal transmission of hereditary insanity, the natural consequence of an over-looked and progressive congestion of the brain. Like them, he is hurrying to his fate—sudden death, from congestive disease. The same period of life between 45 and 60 years of age, sees the career of this fatal family cut short."

The instances cited are—Paul, a lunatic at 45, dispatched at 47, in 1801; Alexander, with his mind affected for years, dying at 48, at Taganrog, in 1825, of congestive fever of the brain; Constantine always eccentric, dying "apoplectic and in a rage," at 52, in 1831; Michael, all but a madman, dying of apoplexy, at 48, in 1849; and Maria of Wurtemberg; their mother, death-struck by apoplexy, at the age of 65.

In February, 1854, Lord Palmerston asked Dr. Granville whether he adhered to his opinion and prediction, and the reply was, "Before July, 1855, the Emperor will then be 59 years old, what I have anticipated will happen. Let but a few reverses overtake the Emperor and his death, like that of all his brothers, will be sudden."

OUR TRADE IN THE CRIMEA.—A large fourgon, containing a printing press for the army in the Crimea, was embarked from Paris recently, on board the Express steamer at Lyons. On it was to be seen this inscription: "Armee d'Orient—Imprimerie Imperial." Two of the best compositors of the Imperial Printing establishment at Paris accompanied it.

Professor Holloway has established Depots in every part of the World, where his popular Pills and Ointment, which have enjoyed such reputation for a number of years are sold; particulars of some of the cures they have effected through the papers in this country, and there is no question but that they are exactly the kind of medicine required here. We would strongly advise our friends to give them a trial, and there is no fear but that they will continue to use them whenever any medicine may be requisite.

For further intelligence we refer our readers to second and third pages.

Parliamentary Debates. (Continued from 1st page.)

Mr. Gray was glad that his hon. colleague did not intend to press the bill at present, as it was a matter of too much importance, and required a great deal of consideration before it passed.

Mr. Connell thought that the measure ought not to pass this year at least. If it did it would have a very injurious tendency, and be the means of raising the insurance from 50 to 100 per cent, he agreed with many of the remarks made by the hon. member, and thought that by another year, the County would be better prepared for the measure.—Progress reported.

House in Committee of supply at half-past 1 o'clock.—On motion of Mr. Cutler that there be granted to L. P. Desbrisay, the sum of £250 for running a steam-boat between Shediac, Richibucto, and Prince Edwards Island. Messrs. Cutler and McPhelim said that the boat had been a great accommodation to the travelling public, and that the mails had been carried by her during the past season, and hoped that the amount named would pass.

Hon. Mr. Smith would be willing to give as much as he thought Mr. Desbrisay was entitled to, and would move that the blank be filled up with £200.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery [was well acquainted with Mr. Desbrisay, and considered him a very honorable man, but could not go for the grant, as he considered the boat had been purchased for the purpose of speculating in the first place, and had not been of that service to the public that was expected.

Mr. Tibbits could not go for the grant as he considered it wrong to appropriate the public money for such purposes.

A motion was then made to fill up the blank with £100 which was lost.

His honor the Speaker did not think that the boat had answered the purposes intended, but as encouragement had been held out, for the sake of closing up the matter he would go for the £250.—The motion was put for the £200 and carried.

Mr. Gilbert strongly contended for a sum of money for Bernard Muldoone, on account of a road,—rejected, 19 to 10.

Mr. Kerr moved that there be granted to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, the sum of £300, for the purpose of purchasing Sheldrake Island for Provincial purposes, in cases of small pox, cholera, or other diseases.

Mr. Partelow referred back to the Journals of 1833, and said that a sum of money had been granted for that purpose during that session.

Several hon. members said that being the case, the resolution had better be withdrawn. Mr. Kerr refused to withdraw it, and on the question being taken it was lost by a large majority.

Mr. End moved that £1,500 be granted for improving the navigation of the river St. John during the present season, between Fredericton and the Grand Falls.—Messrs. Taylor, McPherson, Hatheway, English, Cornell, Rice, and Tibbits, spoke in favour of it. Hon. Mr. Smith moved for £1,000 which was lost, and £1,500 carried.

The Chairman reported progress. At 5 o'clock his Excellency came down to the Council Chamber, and gave his assent to the Export Duty Bill, and also a bill relating to the payment of warrants drawn on the Treasury, after which the House adjourned.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

This article has been thoroughly introduced, and is now universally used throughout the entire Union; British Provinces, Canada, Bermuda, and West India Islands; and its power and influence is fast becoming felt wherever civilization has obtained a foothold. Its mild and soothing influence upon diseased parts—effectually curing in all cases—virtues so diametrically opposed to all other medicines of the kind used—has obtained for it its world wide reputation. A brief summary of its power is given in the following beautiful

ACROSTIC.

Mustang liniment! The mass hails with joy Earth's healing treasure, whose virtues destroy Xerasia, that foe to luxuriant hair; Ith, that the finger nails hopelessly tear; Cancers, whose gnawings so fearfully tell; Acute Rheumatism and Chronic as well; Neuralgia, Toothache, that agony swell; Mustang—thy progress is upward and on! Ulcers yield to thee like a dew to the sun. Scrofulous sores that the doctors perplex; Tumors of all kinds that bother and vex; Aches, Cuts, and Bruises, and wide running sores,—Nuisances—keeping us locked within doors; Gout, palsied limbs and a host of such ills; Lame stricken cripples are raised on their legs, In joy, quaffing pleasure's bright cup to the dregs, Nature's great remedy—on with thy work! Inflammations expelling wherever they lurk, Men, women, and cattle, like evil must bear, Each one in like manner this blessing can share. Next thing we say—though the truth may seem strange That if we don't cure—we give back the change. TO FARMERS & LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND all who have the care of Horses or other animals, this LINIMENT is of immense benefit. All the Express Companies of New York City are using it, and have unani- mously certified in its favor. Proof documents at our office.

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