

either in point of ability or morality, and on this account, it has not yet determined among its members who shall bear the parts of the humble and virtuous Robespierre, the mild and gentle Danton, or the philanthropic St. Just. 'E'er long we shall possibly see some indications of the role each is to take, and then 'twill be "clear de track for ole Kentuck." In these days we are not to be astonished at anything that occurs; and if it should happen to some of our officials to receive Her Majesty's gracious permission to stand aside, they are intreated not to "manifest" surprise, as it is a well established theory among party governments, to tolerate no servants who are opposed to them in principle, and who seek by every means in their power to underrate and decry the actions of their masters. It is well for them to bear in mind, that they do not hold a life lease of their offices; that they can be affected by the popular voice; and as they have not learned a discreet wisdom from experience, the consequences must inevitably fall upon them. When this takes place, if there be no "surprise" there may be a little wailing. Pray get up some mourning ditty for the occasion, adapted to this chorus,—you see it is a Parody upon the old song "Sittin on a Rail."

Desolate and lone
Desolate and lone
Desolate and lone
O'er occupation's zone.

I notice also that Mr. Melville, him with all the ali-asses, indulges in a sneer at my colour. The accidents of a man's birth should not be made chargeable to him as a fault, and 'tis always considered uncourtous to taunt him in that manner, but even in this particular too. I think Mr. Melville can be "seen" and met with something "better."

Mr. Melville and the ali-asses proclaim that the question of withholding the Charter from the people of Victoria, by the late Government, is a debateable one. No man except he who is decidedly prejudiced against Municipal Corporations could arrive at such a conclusion on reading the Law. But this matter, with all its attendant circumstances has been so fully discussed in your paper, that it is unnecessary for me to add a word, except to say that the gentleman who did so was one fully equal to the task, and one who, in relation to this subject, Mr. Melville and his ali-asses would do well to keep clear of.

The authority upon which the "Committee of Public Safety" is here described is of the best, for I was let into the secret by one of the Members, and solicited to join the "one and indivisible party." If any of them doubt the fact ask them if they know who struck Billy Patterson.

In my next I'll try and furnish you with something more entertaining; perhaps 'twill be anxiously looked for by the Committee; but tell them not to be impatient. The cards shall be dealt out as quickly as they show a disposition to take them up, and then we'll see who it is that gets the "flush."

8th January 1855

W. H.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

ENGLAND.

"The spectacle which England now presents, will, we think, remain in history as a lesson full of force and authority for the conduct of States. Look at that country which has been said to be only one of shopkeepers; it enjoys liberty, and that liberty which has made it so great as a commercial nation has the privilege of suddenly rendering it as heroic and chivalrous as a ballad of the old clans. It would appear that the heart of every Englishman has only one wish and that an ardent one—victory, complete victory. The war cry of the Greys and Enniskillens comes forth from every breast. The journals are no longer simple daily papers recording the events of the morning or the evening; the writers have become poets.— Their descriptions of battle smell of more than powder; they breathe forth the most undaunted patriotism; they are almost as overpowering as the charges of Scarlett and of Lord Cardigan. It may be comprehended in reading them that it is not only the English Government that makes war—it is the nation; artisans, manufacturers, great lords, and princes, all are engaged in the same intoxication of combats. The hurrah for Old England nowhere meets a dissentient voice. Even the Stock Exchange of London, that famous speculative bourse, appears to think, at the hour of quoting its consols, of the number of millions of roubles fighting at the head of the English troops in the Crimea. It hails with a rapture, the devotedness of those castles and their clubs to maintain in fact the fortune and the stars of Great Britain, and who

wish that the aristocracy should remain in the illustration of death and sacrifice. There is not a dissentient voice! Numerous and brave men have been lost, and not a complaint is heard! Are reinforcements, fresh vessels, fresh troops, and fresh supplies of money wanted? The English Government is told to take them. It is not the taxpayer who gives them with regret; it is England who offers them with her whole heart. England is pledged: she must triumph. *Salus populi suprema lex!* What strength this unanimity gives to a Government; instead of having to stimulate, it has only to direct and moderate. For it there is no uneasiness for the future; in presence of public opinion so powerful and so enthusiastic, the Parliamentary powers cannot but second with all their force and all their votes, the submission of the Government to the wishes of the country.

We have said that this country is free. When it decided for war, it took its decision with a full knowledge of its situation and of its resources.— It replied in the affirmative when the first sacrifices were in contemplation, and it cannot use a negative when the last shall be asked for. If by chance some criticising and grumbling voices, as there must be in all *regimes* of liberty, should demand accounts, would not public opinion soon bring the accused towards the capitol? Is it not the free will of England which ferments in every mind, which inflames every one's courage, and which raises so high the great hurrah of battle, that the majestic noise of the spinning-jennies and the loud roar of the steam engine are but a silence compared to it? And then for the brave men who fall one against five, what a consolation there is! For those who fight, what a support there is in this fervent public opinion, the echo of which reaches as far as them! In what dignified language it speaks of their heroism; to what sublimity it rises in celebrating their courage; what a pedestal it erects for their devotedness!"—*French Paper.*

FRANCE.

An answer has been received to the memorial sent to the Emperor some months ago on behalf of the various Nonconformist churches of this country. His Majesty has directed the Minister of Public Instructions and Worship to inform the memorialists that he has read that address with interest, and carefully examined their demands; and that he recognises to all his subjects the right of liberty of conscience (by which is meant the right of believing and thinking what they please, as if he could forbid that) but not the right of liberty of worship, which is not even conceded in England, the supposed bulwark of religious liberty (so says that answer), since in that country, no Dissenting minister is allowed by law to open a place of worship until he has obtained the sanction of the bishop of the diocese (!) His Majesty, however acknowledging that there may be conscientious men among those who secede from the Established Protestant churches, declares that he is willing to grant to them as a fact what he denies as a right, and is disposed to authorise the opening of Nonconformist places of worship, wherever it can be shown that this religious dissent is not, at the same time, a political one.—*News of the Churches.*

HOW SEBASTOPOL IS PROTECTED.

The whole town of Sebastopol to the side facing the sea is protected by a high stone wall, crenellated for musketry, and with a wide deep fosse in front. The wall is perfectly untouched by our batteries. The wall ceases at a pretty little burial-ground outside the town, where two handsome churches stand close together. Where it ceases the Russians have encircled the town with a breast-work, which for height and depth, seems really a tremendous work for 20,000 men. At the end of the wall is a strong stone battery, which is marked in the plan as carrying forty-four guns and six mortars. This would seem an adversary sufficiently formidable to infantry storming, but it really dwindles into insignificance when compared with the rows of gun placed along the breastwork already mentioned. Facing this entrenchment, but distant about a quarter of a mile, so as to expose a storming party to a murderous cross fire, is another trench of a precisely similar character. Besides these formidable works, a deep trench has been thrown up in front of the cemetery, and between the churches, which forms a species of bastion at each end. "I also noticed (adds the *Morning Herald* Correspondent) small trenches erected in different directions for infantry, and about 12,000 men, not more than a third of whom were soldiers were working hard throwing up redoubts and trenches on the north side of the town. This is doubtless to command the town in case of the

south side being captured; so that the Russians are already providing for their defeat. It is ominous, though we shall only storm and capture the town after a bloody struggle."

RUSSIAN PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

The *Debats* has an interesting article, by Colonel St. Ange, descriptive of the battle of Inkerman. The *Debats* states (and this is new) that the plan of the Russians, which, it says, was prepared by the Emperor Nicholas himself, was to take the height to the right of the English, then to descend like a torrent on the siege works, to cut off the communications of the besiegers with Balaklava and to take in reverse the line of circumvallation, whilst General Liprandi, advancing by the road of Balaklava, should make a junction with the assailants. If it says this great and able manœuvre had succeeded, the combined army, attacked in the rear, would have been forced to abandon the siege works, and to fight its way through the enemy's army to reach Balaklava and the Bay of Kamiesch. The *Debats* then says that, in execution of this plan, the height to the right of the English became the key of the position; and, after briefly describing the terrible combats which they sustained for the possession of it, it shows that a great fault was committed in not having that height properly fortified.

CONCERT FOR PRAYER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

In prospect of the Battle of the Alma according to the statement of one of the Chaplains, they committed themselves in solemn prayer to the Divine protection. The Battle of Inkerman, we now learn was preceded by a remarkable intercessory meeting, at which ministers and other persons of various denominations assembled to commend the Allies arms to the blessing of the God of Battles.— This "concert of prayer" took place at Constantinople. The subject, which had been previously mentioned in private, was introduced, on the day before the battle, at a meeting for business of the American Missionaries. Without any tores git, or course, of the impending action, arrangements were made for simultaneous prayer in all the Protestant congregations, native and foreign, throughout the Moslem capital. While the hostile armies were actual contending in the field the Christian of Constantinople were thus unitedly commencing them to the care and help of Heaven.

Although the Chaplain to the British Embassy was prevented, by the restriction of his Church, from offering special prayer for the troops at the time of service, he held a prayer-meeting on their behalf in the afternoon, precisely, in all probability when they stood in most imminent need of the help. Thus, during the entire progress of that tremendous conflict, and till victory crowned the cause of rights, were its brave champions sustained by the intercessions of their fellow Christians, offered up in six different languages, and in twice as many separate services, in the capital of the Empire whose independence is at stake.—*Patriot.*

AID TO THE RUSSIANS.

A writer in the *Journal of commerce* says that the Hon. Clinton Roosevelt recently sailed for Europe in one of our steamers, on his way to the seat of war in the East. He possesses information in relation to a great improvement in bomb-shells and other missiles of war, which will render them marvellously destructive, and a match for the famous Lancaster guns. He will devote his services to the Russian cause, and his presence is expected by the Russian Government.—*N. Y. Paper.*

VERY GRATIFYING.—In the Ottawa Railway and Commercial Times of the 22d ultimo, we find the following gratifying announcement:—"We learn that the intelligence of the £20,000 grant by the Canadian Parliament, has excited in the Mother Country a sensation of the liveliest admiration of the patriotism of her children in this far off dependency; it is considered an 'Imperial' and not a Colonial act, and it is said that nothing can exceed the gratification felt by the Queen. We are persuaded from all we have heard, both from French and English on this River, that a regiment of volunteers might be raised here for the East, if need was, without the slightest difficulty." Shall it ever be our lot to state that Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her "gratification" of the munificent grant towards the Patriotic Fund, from the Legislature of New Brunswick? Week after week have we appealed to the inhabitants of this City and Province, to bestow a little of those riches they have amassed under the protecting Banner of the British Constitution, in aid of the Soldiers' Widow and Orphan Fund, but in vain, so far.

Mr. James Nasemyth of Manchester offers his steam-hammer, as a means of making wrought iron guns in any quantity, of such calibre and power as to send shells and shots on the Minie rifle plan, of two or three hundred weight, distance that would keep us beyond the reach of the enemy's missiles; and his plans and designs are before the government. Mr. A. M. Perkins, son of the inventor of the steam-gun, announces his readiness to supply the Government with a steam-gun capable of throwing a ball of a ton weight a distance of five miles. "If such a gun were fixed in Brunel's large ship of 10,000 tons," he says, "I venture to say that Sebastopol would be destroyed without losing a man." Mr. Perkins dates his letter from the "Patent Hot-Water Apparatus Manufactory," which looks like a cunning threat of the position in which the Czar might find himself. "How dangerous," and old lady was overheard to exclaim on seeing Perkins' steam-musket, which sent out a stream of bullets like a fire-engine hose "How dangerous it must be to be in front of it!" The Czar would think so; but we would spare his feelings. Imagine balls a ton weight racing over London from some place a mile beyond Highgate!

Seriously, these proposals are worth a winter's thought. Active operations will be suspended, but our vote decidedly would be for trying Nasemyth's cannon-making steam hammer and Perkins' ton-weight steam cannon-balls next spring. The Council of War requires new auxiliaries; and the reformed Royal Society may prove its vitality and utility by lending its aid in this new union of military art and practical science.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY OF Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

New York, August 30, 1852.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver pills, must acknowledge that they are the best medicine for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint that we take pleasure in recommending them to the public and are confident, that if those who are troubled with any of the above complaints will give them a fair trial, they will not hesitate to acknowledge their beneficial effects.

MRS. HILL, East Troy.
MRS. STEVENS, West Troy.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the best Remedy for Bad Legs, and all kinds of wounds.—The surprising sale of these invaluable medicines in every part of the civilized world is one of the most convincing proofs of their efficacy in curing bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and diseases of the skin.—Thousand of people who suffer from these dreadful maladies, have been cured by their use after every other remedy failed; and it is a fact beyond dispute, that there is no disease, however obstinate but that may be shortly eradicated by these wonderful medicines, therefore the afflicted should try Holloway's Ointment and Pills.



FOR THE CURE OF Liver Complaints Jaundice

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin. Eruptive, Typhoid, and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick-Headache, Costiveness,

Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all the Diseases arising from an Impure state of the Blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice, for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Price 25 cents per box. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & CO., No. 25 Hanover street, Boston.

Agent for Woodstock and vicinity W. L. Ferguson, who will supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

Marriages.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, John Harper, of Jacksontown, in the parish of Wakefield, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Hugh Harrison, of the same place.

On the 21st ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John S. Williams, Curate of Woodstock, Isaac Prior and Catherine Haney, both of the parish of Simons, in this County.

On the 4th inst., by Z. P. Westworth, Esqr., Mr. John M. Barber, of Alton Maine, to Miss Hannah S. Cheney, of Jacksontown, N. B.