

the end of the year; and if you forget me,—her lips quivered, but she went on,—if you forget me I shall live here, with the heather and mirt-cuck as I have lived before.

Her lover was therefore compelled to submit.—But think you he honoured or adored her less for her resolution! No, he worshipped her the more for it. There was a proud independence in her banishment of him which became, he said, to himself, the daughter of chieftains who had fought at Bannockburn and Flodden Field, and sacrificed their all at Culloden.

Two weeks from that time Donald and his friend left the Highland cabin, and Helen was alone. Never before had she known what it was to be really alone. She continually missed the presence of that manly form, the light of that manly eye, the deep tones of that manly voice.—She never knew how much she loved till her lover was away.

But even a year will pass, and just a twelve-month from Donald's departure Helen sat at the spring side, which she had named for the trying spot if her lover proved faithful. She had been there already for many hours, watching with an eager timid heart, half trembling at her own folly in expecting him, half angry with herself for her doubts; but now, as the gloaming came on, yet no Donald appeared, her bosom swelled nigh to bursting. She rose frequently, and up the bridge path, but nobody was in sight. At last the stars began to come out; the wind grew chill; and with an almost broken heart she rose to return to the cabin. Her tears were falling fast.

"I might have known this," she said sadly.—"Do not all my books tell me the same? Ever the old story of trusting woman and deceiving man?"

At this instant an arm was thrown around her waist, and a well-remembered voice whispered in her ear—"Now Helen dear, one of your cruel, sex at least, is falsified. I thought to steal on you unawares and surprise you; and so went round by the cottage to leave my horse there. Had you looked behind instead of before you, you would have frustrated my little scheme by seeing me coming up the gloaming."

What could she say? She had nothing, but burying her face on his shoulder, wept glad tears.

"I have waited a whole year impatiently for this day," said he; "thank Heaven I find you mine at last."

A month from that time Sir Donald Alleyne introduced his bride to his ample domains in England; and never had a fairer wife entered the splendid halls of his ancestors.

In the great gallery of the castle is a picture of a young Scottish girl, with a halfpensive face sitting by a mountain spring; and the old housekeeper, as she goes the rounds with visitors, pauses before the portrait to say, "That is the likeness of the last Lady Alleyne; and lovely she was, and as good as lovely. By her husband, the late baronet, she was always called the Lily of the Valley. Why, I have never heard."

But you, have reader; and if you should ever visit Alleyne Castle, you will have no need to be told the tale again.

J. H. D.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

RAILWAY FROM BALAKLAVA.

Messrs. Peto, Brassy, Betts & Co. have been engaged by the Government to construct a Railway from Balaklava to the Allied Lines. The men sent out, it is supposed, will also labour in the trenches at the camp. Messrs. Edmiston, Allan & Co.'s fine ship, the "Mowhawk," has been chartered and already sent out with the railway iron.

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND NAVVIES FOR THE CRIMEA.—A corps of miners, quarrymen, plate-layers, carpenters, smiths, and navvies, are to be sent out immediately to the Crimea, under the command of an experienced engineer. Mr. Peto was applied to by the government, a short time ago, to point out to them a gentleman competent to undertake such a charge, and fitting assistants. That gentleman recommended Mr. Beattie and his staff, who have recently returned from Canada. Their experience, and the acclimating process which they have undergone in North America have rendered them peculiarly eligible for the service in contemplation; and they have accordingly been engaged as the nucleus of the naval corps of auxiliaries to our army which is now prosecuting the siege of Sebastopol. Mr. Beattie and his staff are to start for Marseilles on the 6th inst. A numerous corps of miners, quarrymen, plate-layers, smiths, & navvies, are to accompany or to follow them.—[Daily News.]

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT EUPATORIA.

We received intelligence from Eupatoria, of Nov. 10, to the following effect:—

"On the 7th, the Russians appeared on the vast plains of Eupatoria. There were about 4,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.—The infantry marched in front, in two lines; the artillery was concealed. The French colonel who commands at Eupatoria advanced with 50 marines to make a reconnaissance. As soon as he had arrived at a distance of about 200 yards, the Russian infantry opened its ranks and discovered its artillery, which fired and killed the colonel's horse; five of his men were wounded. It was then that the fortifications of Eupatoria began to throw Congreve rockets, and secured the unimpeded retreat of the small French detachment.

THE SUPPLIES FOR THE CRIMEA.—In the race of supplies the sea was not to be so easily beaten by the land. The terrible storm which broke over our camp and ships on the 14th, and inflicted such critical damage, also fell on a convoy of several hundred waggons in the Steppe of Taurida, carrying provisions and ammunition to the Russians, and, what with cold and snow, they were totally lost. The loss of several hundred quarters of corn, and the material of war, might not seem in itself a very great catastrophe, as the whole convoy would not equal the cargo of one small transport; but we have to take into account the position of the army which has lost these supplies. It is fed by provisions carried across the sea. The men who were driven against us a month ago were brought up in great haste from Bessarabia. The food and everything else they want for existence and efficiency must be brought, at the nearness of Odessa. Thus the contest is as artificial and as distant from the resources of the two belligerents as if they had agreed to fight out a duel on a given island of the Pacific. Never was there such a trial of sea and land. The elements themselves refuse to assign the preponderance, and leave it to be decided by the respective energy of the East and the West. Since the fabled days of Troy never was there such a contest; and, as in that story, the brute elements of nature are described as alternately assisting this side or that with rude impartiality, so it is in this case, and thus far the stars are not fighting for the Russians.—[Times]

An advertisement appears in the London papers offering liberal wages and engagement for a definite period, from Messrs. Peto, Brassy, Betts & Co to all qualified volunteers willing to serve under Mr. Beattie and staff in the Crimea.

The miners, quarrymen, plate-layers, carpenters smiths, & navvies, advertised for by Mr. Peto, Brassy, Betts & Co., to go to the Crimea, will be engaged for six months certain, and at the end of five months they will be notified if their services will be required for a longer time.

The number of railway navigators engaged for the construction of the train line from Balaklava to Sebastopol is about 500, and they will sail immediately. They are to be armed with a short carbine, a pair of short pistols, and a cutlass each man; the pouch and frog for the cutlass will be suspended from a waistbelt, which will be worn underneath the frock or garberdine. By the arming of the workmen, it is not intended that they shall act on the offensive, but the arms are solely their own defence should they be surprised by the enemy while at work.

STATE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—The Globe says—Not alone is the position of the Russian army in and around Sebastopol very bad, on account of the want of proper equipment for Danneberg's corps, but the change of weather cuts off all immediate hope of fresh reinforcements. The dry weather which prevailed in Southern Russia at the beginning of November, has suddenly changed. Since the 14th ultimo, there have been heavy rains, snow and high wind, which render communications between Odessa and Sebastopol exceedingly difficult. We learn from Vienna papers, favourable to Russia, that the want of proper surgical assistance is much felt in the Russian hospitals. On the 19th ultimo, there were 9,000 sick and wounded Russians in Sebastopol. The French and English prisoners are taken into the interior of the country in the provision carts, returning by Perekop and Cheison.—Prince Menschikoff visits this last named town every fortnight to review the troops which arrive, and to examine the stores. He makes every exertion to ameliorate the position of the soldiers, by whom he is much beloved. Nevertheless, their position is an exceedingly sad one—the army is exposed to the severity of the season—has no tents nor warm covering; and each man receives only half a pound of meat per week, which is not sufficient.

OTTOMAN ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 20.

The Journal de Constantinople states that the Ottoman army of the Danube was to advance by forced marches to the Pruth, enter Bessarabia and attack the Russians.

Thirty thousand men under Achmet Pacha formerly of Kalafat, and now a marshal, march to Babadagh to guard the Danube. Iskender Bay commands the vanguard of 5,000 men, and is going to destroy the enemy's works at Ismail. The cavalry under Halem Pasha has reached Foks hany. The main body of the Turkish army, under Omar Pasha, and composed of about 68,000 infantry, was awaiting the cessation of the rains. Tassoun Pasha sends the troops under his orders from Rastchuk to Bucharest, and will himself keep garrison there with 8,000 men.

CRUELTY OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.—The following remarks of the Berlin Correspondent of a daily paper show that the Russians are beginning to feel ashamed of the barbarities committed by their army in the Crimea—"It is but justice to state that the reports of the unexampled barbarity exhibited not only by Russian soldiers, but by officers, upon wounded enemies, during the recent combat of the 5th, has produced a most painful sensation among all Russians at this place. They cannot believe, nor is it scarcely possible to believe, that such barbarities could be perpetrated in cold blood, or by superior command. They cannot, perhaps, deny that instances of this nature may have occurred even under the eyes or on the part of Russian inferior officers, infuriated and rendered forgetful to the laws of war by the adamant resistance of their adversaries, and by their own repulse. But, however stern and embittered Prince Menschikoff and his generals may have been, it is utterly repugnant to every sentiment of military honour, to believe that any one of those generals would dare to sanction acts which all must know would call forth the just indignation of the Emperor, inflict indelible disgrace upon the Russian army; and add to the joy felt, almost universally at its unexampled discomfiture."

NAPIER AND THE INDIAN SWORDSMAN.—We give an anecdote illustrative of unparalleled dexterity of the Indians with the sword, as well as of Napier's simplicity of character. After the Indian battles, on one occasion a famous juggler visited the camp and performed his feats before the General, his family and staff. Among other performances this man cut in two with a stroke of his sword a lime or melon placed in the hand of his assistant. Napier thought there was some collusion between the juggler and his retainer.—To divide by a sweep of the sword on a man's hand so small an object without touching the flesh he believed to be impossible, though a similar incident is related by Scott in his romance of the Talisman.

To determine the point, the General offered his own hand for the experiment, and he stretched out his right arm. The juggler looked attentively at the hand, and said he would not make the trial.

"I thought I would find you out!" exclaimed Napier. "But stop," added the other, "let me see your left hand." The left hand was submitted, and the man then said firmly, "If you will hold your arm steady I will perform the feat."

"But why the left hand and not the right?"—"Because the right hand is hollow in the centre, and there is a risk of cutting of the thumb; the left is high and the danger will be less."

Napier was startled. "I got frightened," he said; "I saw it was an actual feat of delicate swordsmanship, and if I had not abused the man as I did before my staff, and challenged him to the trial, I honestly acknowledge I would have retired from the encounter. However, I put the lime on my hand, and held out my arm steadily. The juggler balanced himself, and with a stroke cut the lime in two pieces. I felt the edge of the sword on my hand as if a cold thread had been drawn across it; and so much (he added) for the brave swordsmen of India, whom our fine fellows defeated at Mecanee." This anecdote is certainly a proof of the sincerity of an honest mind, ready to acknowledge error, and of bravery and calmness in exploring that error.—London paper.

The Charlotte troopship, from Queenstown to Calcutta, with detachments of the 27th Regiment on board, was lost in Algoa Bay, on the 19th September. Out of five officers, 163 rank and file, 14 woman and 26 children—there were lost. 62 rank and file, 11 woman, and 26 children; Crew 18; total 117. Of the crew, Captain Affleck, his son first mate, ship's butcher, cook, steward, and two others were saved.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND AND THE FREEMASONS.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons the Right Hon. the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, gave notice of his intention to move, at the next quarterly communication in March, that the sum of 1,000 guineas be presented to the Patriotic Fund. His Lordship expressed his regret that the Laws of the Grand Lodge would not allow a vote being at once come to upon the subject, and in most eloquent terms, called upon the members of private lodges to assist in rendering the offering worthy of the position which the craft holds in society.

New Advertisements.

ASHES.

WANTED—Any quantity of Hard-Wood Ashes. F. P. SHARP & CO. Upper Woodstock, January 6th, 1855.

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, Locketts and Cases of every desirable style, from one dollar and upwards without regard to weather.

Woodstock, December 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.

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.

Beekazumick, Dec. 28, '54.

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.

A CARD.

THE subscriber has much pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public generally that he has removed his Establishment to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph T. Parsons where he will thankfully receive a continuation of that liberal patronage which he has heretofore received. PHILLIP McCAFFREY. Woodstock, 11th December, 1854.

NEW STORE

UPPER WOODSTOCK.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Loomer & Woodworth where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods, Teas, Groceries, Hardware, Glass, Tin and Earthen Ware, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. &c., which will be disposed of at the very lowest prices for Cash or Agricultural produce. W. H. SISSON. Upper Woodstock, 23d, Dec. 1 '54.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

50 BBLs. best Genesee Flour, for sale by CHAS. H. BULL. Woodstock, Lower Corner, January 2d, 1855.

"Exactly Sued."

MY Brother and myself purchased of HENRY DOW last week Four Barrels of No. 1 Shelburn Herring, the best article we ever saw in this market, and we consider it our duty to make it known among our friends.

WILLIAM ABBITT, CHARLES ABBITT. Woodstock, December 15th, 1854.

Pork, Flour, Meal, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale CHEAP, for CASH only: 60 Barrels Mess Pork; 20 do No 1 Gibbed Herrings; 95 do Extra Superfine Flour; 50 do do do; 25 do Corn Meal (Kila dried); 20 Kegs Chamberlain's Saleratus; 20 Quanta Codfish, and a variety of other articles. JOSEPH MYSHRAL. Fredericton, Dec. 6, 1854.