

proportion of the officers, in 1828 and 1829, were veterans contending against recruits. But, even with these advantages, it was with great difficulty the Russians succeeded; and now it is a matter of history, that if Russian gold had not been used in bribing the governor to surrender the fortress of Varna, the Russians would not have succeeded. We must recollect that this splendid Russian army had great difficulty, in 1830, in overpowering the new levies and disorganized forces of Poland. As far as one can judge from its appearance, equipment, and interior economy, the Russian army is most formidable; but the question is, "is this immense machine so well arranged, and have the sinews of war" so well knitted together, that it will be able to work when removed from its one locality?" Comparatively few of the Russian soldiers of 1853 have been in actual warfare, and they are now about to engage with a nation naturally brave, who feel they are fighting for their homes and their religion, and that they will have justice and all right feeling men on their side. All Turkey seems animated with one spirit—that of hate and resistance to Russia—and in looking to history it will be almost found an axiom, that though a regular army have overrun a country and hold the ground upon which they are encamped, that a nation true to itself is in the end successful. But independent of this invincible national feeling, Turkey during the last twenty years, has been making rapid progress in her commerce and in her civil and military institutions. Her army has been instructed, and is partly commanded by brave and scientific officers of all nations, consequently, if a fight take place between the regular armies, nearly equal in number, the Turks should be at least equal to the Russians. But the success of this war will depend principally upon the irregular troops. The Cossacks, owing to the peculiarity of the war during the three years prior to the fall of Napoleon attained a higher rank in European warfare than they deserved. Their superiority in a friendly country at outposts and a protection to an army in quarters is undeniable; but, as soldiers in action, they are of comparative little value. But, if a population of a country are against them, they would be massacred in detail. When they left Russia in 1812 the population of Germany received them with open arms, and thus they were to be found scattered everywhere in tens and twenties, the people giving them true information and receiving them as friends.

True, on entering France, they were obliged to be a little more cautious, and to hold themselves in greater numbers, although at that time (1814) the population of France, exclusive of those with the army, consisted entirely of old men, women, and children. But if the Cossacks enter the Turkish dominions, their real use will be lost, as they will be under the necessity of acting as a regular force, thus becoming an actual incumbrance. The Russian troops have already shown that the irregular forces of Turkey are most formidable, as, after twenty years of actual warfare against this species of force, the Russians have made little or no progress; and, if they invade Turkey, these irregulars will inflict the same punishment on them that their Cossacks inflicted on the French in 1812, 1813, and 1814. The noble Circassians, who have been fighting against Russia independent of Turkey have been within this short time taken into the Turkish army; and it may be interesting to give a description, by a Prussian officer, of the Circassian cavalry, who are about to take a prominent part in the coming conflict. He says, "The Circassian wears a pointed steel helmet, with a long horse-tail pendant from it. A net of steel-work hangs down from the lower part of the helmet, protects the front and nape of the neck, and is looped together under the chin, underneath a short red vest, cut in the Polish fashion. He is clad in a species of coat of mail, consisting of small bright rings of steel interwoven. His arms, from the wrist to the elbow, and his legs, from the foot of the shin bone to the knee, are guarded by thin plates of steel. He also wears close pantaloons and laced boots. Two long Turkish pistols, as well as a poignard, are stuck into his girdle. He has a leather strap with a noose, like a Mexican lasso, hanging at his side, which he throws with great dexterity over the head of his enemy. A Turkish sabre and a long Turkish musket are slung behind his back, and two cartridge holders across his breast. The skill with which the Circassians use their weapons is really beyond belief. I have seen them repeatedly fire at a piece of card lying on the ground, at full speed, without ever missing. They will pick up a piece of money from the ground while executing a charge, by bending themselves round below the horse's belly, and, after seizing the piece, suddenly throw themselves back into the saddle. They form the choicest body of cavalry in the Turkish service, and I have watched them when charging, attack their opponent with a sabre in each hand, managing their reins with their mouths; they will spring out of their saddles, take aim and fire from behind their horses, then jump into their saddles again, wheel round and reload their guns as they retreat in full career.

"They are perfect madmen in the attack and few troops could withstand the utter recklessness and danger they evince." This account of the Circassian cavalry by the Prussian officer may appear incredible to our Life Guards, Blues, and heavies; but I do not forget that, while in 1851 and 1852 I first brought before the public the power of what is now called "the Mine rifle," the admirers of old

Brown Bess attacked it right and left, and now there are nearly, in 1853, upwards of 40,000 of this improved musket in the British army. The greater portion of the irregular and regular cavalry of the Turks are Asiatics. Hear what that most intelligent and experienced officer, Captain Nolan, of the 15th British Hussars, says in his admirable book, on cavalry tactics. Speaking of the British Cavalry, he says, "By taking a lesson from the Asiatics, England might soon arm and instruct her dragoons as to make them equal to any of the people of the East in single combat." Of the Russian cavalry, Captain Nolan, says, "heavy Russian cuirassiers, when opposed to the Turks, were obliged to form in close columns, or in squares requiring artillery and infantry to protect them from the sharp scimitars of the Moslem. These Turks had no discipline, no lances; had nothing but their own good swords and steeds to trust to." All accounts lately received are unanimous on the superior equipment and efficiency of the Turkish artillery, and the opinion of Sir Charles O'Donnell of the Turkish army now in the field, is worthy of every attention. Sir Charles has seen much service, and has lately been visiting the greater part of the European armies. He says, "The Turks are physically a fine race of men, capable of enduring fatigue, sober, patient, intelligent, and altogether well conducted. All is completely European and the spectator may here fancy himself amongst the Prussian or French soldiers in their encampments. They are animated by a laudable fervour for their religion and their country, and aware of the consequences to them of the coming crisis. Their fatalism has exalted their courage, and they say they will conquer or die with arms in their hands. The Turks have adopted for their cavalry and infantry, the French system, and for their artillery, the Prussian system, of organization and manoeuvre. The whole army is well armed, equipped, and organized, and, upon the whole, in good order. Instructed by Europeans in the various branches of the military art, the Turks have totally given up their former system of warfare, and have made rapid strides towards efficiency in European tactics.

The artillery is the arm in which they most excel; it is numerous, well managed, and understood. The equipment of the mountain guns carried on mules is well arranged. In 1815 the Duke of Wellington reviewed the Russian army of 100,000 men. He expressed his admiration of them as a body, but was struck with the slowness of their movements, and said to the Marquis of Londonderry—"Charles, my little army could move round them in any direction whilst they were effecting a single change." The navy of Russia is powerful in men and guns, but, having only one or two months in manoeuvring during the whole year, Admiral Napier need not have much fear of that much dreaded twenty-seven ships-of-the-line in the Baltic, of which he speaks so much; as one might say to him, "Charles, with five ships you would sail round and through them whenever you choose." But the Russian fleet, in the Black Sea is powerful and well manned, and for the sake of Turkey, it behoves us not to talk and diplomatise, and nothing more, but to follow the hint given by Lord Palmerston, in his letter of the 19th of October, to the Edinburgh presbytery, "don't talk, but keep your powder dry, gentlemen."

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

CANADA.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The Liverpool Standard states that operations have been commenced in the great works of Messrs. Brassey, Peab, & Co., for the construction of locomotive engines for the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The packet-ship Constellation, Capt. Allan, from Liverpool arrived at quarantine this morning. She had one hundred deaths on board during the passage, and landed twenty at the hospital, still sick.

DEATHS AT SEA.—It is reported that of the 10,300 passengers who embarked from Europe for this country, between the 9th of Sept. and 15th inst. not less than eleven hundred died on the passage. The largest number of deaths on any one ship, (79), occurred on the Winchester, from Liverpool, which arrived Sept. 27th four other ships had from seventy-three to seventy-five deaths on board.—The aggregate forcing emigration arrived at N. Y. for the past week, totals up 19,231. Total from Oct. 1st, to Nov. 10, 28,506.—*N. York paper.*

WATERSPOUTS IN THE WEST.—The Wayne Democrat says that several waterspouts have recently made their appearance upon Lake Ontario. One of them which was about thirty feet in diameter, was precipitated against the bluffs at Sodus Point, causing so great commotion that large logs and lumber were torn from their mooring and swept far into the lake. A portion of the pier of the lighthouse was also swept away, and considerable damage done to the building.

LONG ISLAND A STATE.—The people of Long Island are beginning to think that their island is big enough, and contains folks enough to "constitute a State" by itself. The Brooklyn Eagle claims that the population of Long Island is greater than that of Rhode Island—and that instead of relying upon the favours of the body

which sits in Albany, they would be much better off with a Legislature of their own, at New Utrecht or Gravesend.

AFFRAY IN A WESTERN STEAMBOAT.—A day or two since we copied from a Memphis paper a statement to the effect that there had been an affray in the steamboat Dresden, near Helena, Arkansas, in which two men were killed and three others wounded. An esteemed friend, who was a passenger in the Dresden, at the time the occurrence of the affair, arrived here on Saturday afternoon in the Pike, and furnished us with full particulars of it.

It appears that one hundred Irishmen who had been employed to work on the levees in Arkansas, were deck passengers on the Dresden. An old lady from Kentucky with her 2 children, who were also deck passengers, was greatly imposed upon by some of these Irishmen. Her children were abused, and the provisions she had provided herself with were stolen. On one occasion, when one of her children was struck by an Irishman, a Mr James Sullivan, of Maysville in this State, seegar maker took the part of the lady and remonstrated with the men on their conduct. The Irish forthwith commenced an attack on Sullivan one of them striking him violently on the head with a poker.—He instantly drew his revolver and defended himself as he best could. One man was shot through the heart and fell dead in his tracks.

Another was shot in the mouth, the ball knocking out his teeth, cutting off his tongue, and lodging in his throat. He was not expected to recover. A third was shot in the arm, which was badly shattered and broken.

An Irish woman, who belonged to the party, and who was far advanced in pregnancy, was shot in the abdomen, and she died the same night. She was struck, by a stray ball, as the pistol was not aimed at her. By this time Sullivan was overpowered by the numbers who opposed him, was knocked down, stamped upon, terribly beaten, and badly cut, and was left for dead. He was taken to the forward part of the boat by some of the cabin passengers, who then thought him to be dead. He was badly cut in five different places, one on the throat and one or two on the body being severe wounds, and his head was very badly hurt by the blow from the poker. After he had been washed, he gradually revived, and was able to tell his name.

His injuries appeared to be so severe that it was thought impossible he could survive during the night, but next day he was better, and when he was put off the boat at Napoleon, accompanied by a friend, where he could secure proper medical attentions, there were strong grounds for hoping that he might recover. During the night he had to be guarded by the passengers in order to prevent the Irish from again attacking him and finishing their work by killing him.

The man killed was buried at the foot of Clark's bar. The wounded men were taken to Vicksburg for medical attention.

The affair occurred shortly after leaving Memphis, and when only four or five miles below that city.

As may well be imagined, the affair produced the most intense excitement on the boat, and the greatest consternation prevailed among the lady passengers in the cabin in full view of whom the occurrence took place. There was great sympathy expressed for the brave Sullivan, who came near losing his own life in his manly efforts to protect a defenceless mother from insult and outrage. The only regret of the passengers seemed to be that he was not able to do more execution among the outlaws who so villainously attacked him. We hope soon to hear of his recovery.—*Louisville Courier.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE LIVERPOOL PACKET SHIPS.—We call the attention of persons wishing to get out friends from any part of the United Kingdom, to the advertisement of Messrs. Reed in this paper. Their line of excellent Packet ships have been eminently successful the past season. Although they have brought large numbers of passengers, there has been no sickness and not one single death on the voyage. With the immense amount of goods brought over they have been equally successful, the Underwriters not having been called upon for a single shilling in respect of damage to merchandise, the only loss during the season being the three Horses for the Province which died coming out. We feel ourselves fully justified in strongly recommending this substantial and comfortable line of Packets.—*Newbrunswick.*

FISHERIES AT SHEDIAC.—Mr Fitzgerald the unseated member for Charlotte, is about removing to Shediac, where he intends to carry on the Fisheries next Spring in the Gulf upon an extensive scale. He is making large preparations at Shediac for curing and storing the fish. Success to him.

We are requested to state that the Dry Good Merchants of this city will during the winter months close their business Establishment at 6 o'clock in the evening Saturday excepted. Commencing to-morrow, Dec. 1st, as decided by them a short time since.

TEDIOUS TRAVELLING.—The steamer Commodore left the Bend at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, with 30 passengers on board for St. John, and did not arrive here until Sunday morning at 8—three days on the passage. She was out in the storm on Saturday afternoon, it was blowing furiously, and so thick that nothing could be seen for fifty yards around. She ran aground on Shepody Flats, where she lay for 24 hours. The passengers were very uneasy during the journey.—*Morning News.*

We have winter now in good earnest.—On Wednesday it commenced snowing and continued until Thursday afternoon when the wind came round cold, and Friday night ice made in the river very fast, it still continues cold. We have good sleighing, and from present appearances the river will be closed over in a few days. The steamer Reindeer is still on the head of Bear Island. The Waring is also on Smith's bar yet, but it is thought that the water will rise enough, by the jamming in of the ice below, to float her into Smith's cove. The other boats, we believe, are all safely moored for the winter. The New boat the "B. Beveridge," is in Bedell's cove.

The horse imported from Canada by Mr. Balloch form the Carleton County Agricultural Society, arrived here on Wednesday evening. He is three fourths Canadian and one fourth Pennsylvania, of a beautiful bright bay color, stands 17-1/2 hands high, and weighs 1455 lbs.—Length from point of shoulder to hip, seven feet—length of hip, 30 inches—length of back, 21 inches—girth, 6 feet 8 inches—length of shoulder 3 feet 8 inches; he is seven years old, very sprightly, and is pronounced by good judges to be in every particular a very superior horse.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

THE EASTERN CITY.—This fine steamer will visit our port only twice more this season, after which she will be laid up for the winter. She will leave Boston on her last trip on the 9th Dec., and St. John on the 13th.

The cargo of the wrecked ship President was sold by auction on Friday for £2,500.—*St. John Observer.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

For the last few days we have had wicky weather. Monday morning, half-past five to six o'clock, the Thermometer indicated below the deg. Yesterday afternoon more moderate, with indications of an approaching snow-fall.

We have already invited the attention of our readers to the project on foot having for its object the formation of a company for commencing the ship-building business at the head of Bedford Basin. We are glad to find that the parties having the management of the movement in hand are determined to proceed. A public meeting will be convened at Mason Hall, (see advertisement,) and the matter opened for public discussion. It there be in Nova Scotia one spot more eligible for ship-building, most conveniently and economically, that spot is the locality selected by the originators of the proposed company. We trust there will be public spirit enough evinced by our mercantile men to ensure support for the undertaking.—*Halifax Daily Sun.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

A NEW MONTHLY HALF-DOLLAR MAGAZINE, Devoted to Practical Education—For Fireside and Wayside.

The Schoolmaster, a new monthly magazine of USEFUL INFORMATION, is published on the first of each month, at No. 40 Ann Street, New York. It contains 16 quarto pages, printed on a superior quality of paper, at 50 cents per annum, in advance—11 copies for \$5.00; 26 copies \$9; 50 copies \$15; 100 copies \$25.

THE SCHOOLMASTER, will embrace in its MATTER and MECHANICAL EXECUTION several features, peculiarly its own. It has two-fold purpose—1st. To promote the interest of Universal Education, by encouraging and extending the system of Free Schools. 2nd. To supply the Fireside and Wayside reader with entertaining, instructive and useful reading, worthy of preservation, and which shall form a part of the mental furniture of its readers—to awaken a desire for the acquisition of science, and inspire a spirit for self-improvement, physically, mentally and morally, and to furnish when awakened, such "food for thought" as shall develop the whole man, refine and elevate him in the scale of being.

To accomplish this object the SCHOOLMASTER will contain a variety of original and carefully selected matter, on the principles, means and end of Education and educational institutions—its advantage and benefits to individuals and nations—the duty of enlightened legislation on the subject. It will also contain a Department in which practical and experienced educators will discuss the best method of imparting instruction in the school room or family circle. THE SCHOOLMASTER will aid in shielding from merciless attacks all those institutions of learning which the "Father of his country" referred to in his farewell address to the American people, when he said—"Promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of useful knowledge." Great care will be taken that

"No one immoral, one corrupt thought, One line, which dying we could wish to blot," shall ever appear on its pages. It will be strictly an educational magazine—a physical, mental and moral educator for Universal Circulation—an encyclopedia of valuable information for all classes of Readers—matter gathered and garnered from intellectual storehouses. Its patrons will find in its ample pages Scientific Items, Literary Gems, Curiosities of Art, Relics of the Past, Pearls, Diamond Dust and Gold Sands, Facts for the Curious, Curiosities, from Antiquarian Cabinets, Biographical Sketches, showing that "the proper study of mankind is man;" Dew-drops of Wisdom, Rare Readings, Hints for the Home Circle, and the events of the age, carefully collected, culled and collated from sources which from their expense, are not accessible, and are as "sealed fountains of living waters" to thousands of readers.

Believing as we do that a publication of the kind we propose to make the SCHOOLMASTER is needed to counteract the influence of a vicious literature which too often blights and sear the souls of its too willing readers, we cheerfully send the SCHOOLMASTER abroad and anticipate that the friends of education will encourage the enterprise. And although "Tis not in mortals to command success, We'll do more—deserve it."

School-teachers, Editors, Clergymen, Students, School Officers, Post masters, and all friends of practical education are respectfully requested to aid us in extending the Circulation and usefulness of the SCHOOLMASTER. Editors desiring an exchange, will always secure it by noticing or copying this prospectus, and addressing their papers to the Schoolmaster, New York. N. B.—Travelling agents of good address capable of giving lectures on the subject of education, are wanted, with whom very liberal arrangements will be made.—SEE TERMS.—Spoolmen Nos. furnished on application. Address SPAULDING & CO. 40 Ann Street, New York.

D. G. MACLAUCHLAN, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE—Opposite the Court House, Bathurst, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

A YEAR OLD FILLY, Dark Grey, with Star on the Forehead, and a little white on one Leg: whoever will give such information to the Subscriber, as will lead to her recovery, will be suitably rewarded for his trouble. WILLIAM S. CAIE. Kouchibouguac, 23rd November, 1853.

Gloucester County Agricultural Society.

The Society's ANNUAL EXHIBITION, of Farm Produce and Domestic Manufactures, will take place in the COURT HOUSE, BATHURST, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of DECEMBER 1853.—The following are the Premiums offered for competition.

GRAIN
not less than two Bushels each Sample.

For the best Wheat	\$1 4 0
Second best do.	0 10 0
Third best do.	0 10 0
For the best White Oats	0 12 0
Second best do.	0 9 0
Third best do.	0 6 0
For the best Pease	0 12 0
Second best do.	0 8 0
For the best Barley	0 16 0
Second best do.	0 12 0
Third best do.	0 6 0
For the best Black Oats	0 12 0
Second best do.	0 9 0
Third best do.	0 6 0
For the best Black Wheat	0 9 0
For the best Indian Corn	0 9 0

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS
half Bushel each.

Best Timothy Seed	0 12 0
Second best do.	0 8 0
Best White Beans	0 10 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best Swedish Turnip Seed	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best Flax Seed	0 9 0
Best Hemp Seed	0 9 0
Best Carrot Seed	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best Yellow Turnip Seed	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0

FIELD ROOTS
not less than one Barrel.

Best Mangel Wurzel	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best Swedish Turnip	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best Carrot Seed	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best Red Beet	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best Aberdeen Turnip	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0

DIARY PRODUCE
Not less than Twenty Pounds.

Best Cheese	0 16 0
Second best do.	0 10 0
Third best do.	0 6 0
Best Butter	0 16 0
Second best do.	0 10 0
Third best do.	0 6 0

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
not less than Twelve Yards.

Best piece Coloured Cloth, all Wool	0 14 0
Second best do.	0 10 0
Best piece White Flannel, do.	0 10 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best piece Twilled Flannel, do.	0 10 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best piece Coloured Cloth, Cotton and Wool for Mens' wear	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best piece Coloured Cloth, Cotton and Wool for Womens' wear	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best piece Flannel, Cotton and Wool	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best Plaid or Scarf, all Wool	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best pair Woolen Blankets complete	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best Counterpane	0 8 0
Second best do.	0 6 0
Best six pair Double Mitts	0 6 0
Second best do.	0 4 0
Best six pair Mens' Socks	0 6 0
Second best do.	0 4 0
Best three pair Lambs' Wool Womens' Stockings	0 6 0
Second best do.	0 4 0

No person shall receive more than one prize of the same class, and no article to be admitted to competition that has before taken a prize. And it is essential that every article of Produce or Manufacture, shall be the produce and Manufacture of the County, the property of the Competitor, and raised by him. The Committee to meet at 9 o'clock. The Articles to be all Recorded at 10 o'clock. The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the Court House, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when a list of Prizes will be read out, after which the Members to dine together at Mr Withereil's Hotel.

By Order of the Committee. WILLIAM NAPIER, Secretary. Bathurst, 15th November 1853.

HOUSES TO LET

in the Town of Chatham. Half the Dwelling House, formerly occupied by the Bank of British North America. The Double House, in the upper part of the town, occupied by Mr Charles Richardson. A House on the Murphy property. HENRY CUNARD. Chatham, October 8, 1853.

County and Parish Accounts.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE PEACE. Newcastle 22nd November, 1853. All persons having any ACCOUNTS with the County, or with the respective Parishes, are requested to render the same to this Office, duly vouched, on or before the 16th of DECEMBER next, that the same may be prepared and ready for submission to the Grand Jury at the next January Sessions. By order of the General Sessions. EDWARD WILLISTON, Clerk of the Peace.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Received by the Enclave from Glasgow, and now open at the Glasgow House, a large assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising every novelty and style, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold Cheap for cash. Also, Good Tea, at 1s. 8d. per lb. M. RYAN, Proprietor. Chatham, October 8, 1853. English Goods hourly expected per Hampton, from Liverpool. N. B. Garments as usual, made to measure and a good fit warranted. No Second Price.