

ment. For that a government is "strong," we must have 50 coats on each, and a great number of the *equipages militaires* also full of coats. The whole of our men are well clothed and well fed, and are in capital health and spirits. Now there is snow on the ground it is dangerous to go through the camp, as you are almost certain to get a blow on the head from a snowball, which was aimed at some one else. It is a blessing that these are the only balls we are in danger from now. Really the difference between this winter and last is extraordinary. Instead of the sullen, despairing look of last year every man seems happy and contented.

RUSSIA.

NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

A letter from Moscow of the 20th ult. says:—The grand council of generals lately convoked at St. Petersburg under the personal presidency of the Emperor have settled the principles on which the forthcoming campaign shall be carried on. St. Petersburg and Moscow are to be fortified, and together with Warsaw, will form the three first-class fortresses of the empire. General Todleben has arrived here, and, notwithstanding the extreme rigour of the weather—the frost having set in here with all the proverbial violence of a Russian winter—may be seen every day, accompanied by his staff of engineers, all wrapped up in bears' skins, surveying the ground and fixing the poles to designate the line of circumvallation, which will be commenced on the breaking up of the frost.

Besides this, other fixed principles of strategy have been agreed on for the prosecution of the war, though it must be confessed that as it is so essentially a defensive war on the part of the Russians, all these plans may be completely upset, or at all events greatly modified, by any change in the system of attack on the part of the Western Powers. It is fully expected in Russia that next year the principal seat of the war will be transferred to the north, and the greatest exertions are making for an efficient defence. For the safety of Cronstadt and Helsingfors no fears are entertained, as the experience of the last two years has shown that the enemy are not able to inflict much damage; nor is it feared that even if the fleets are increased by 200 steam gun-boats they could take either of these strongholds unless with the co-operation of a numerous and well-appointed army on shore. The system of tactics resolved on by the great council of war may be summed up as follows:—The fortification of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Warsaw, and Nicholas; secondly, the concentration of few but imposing armies; and, thirdly, the abandonment of all the minor places, so Liebau, Riga, and even Odessa, will be deprived of regular garrisons, and left to the fate and the tender mercy of the enemy.

The cold is so severe that several sentinels have been found frozen to death in their sentry boxes, although they are relieved every half-hour.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The *Times* Paris correspondent writes:—"When the Emperor Alexander returned to Nicholas I. he was much more warlike than before. Whether it was the thought of the ruins of Sebastopol that awoke the spirit of vengeance within him, or that hope arose as he witnessed the vast preparations in his more secret arsenals, I know not; but I know for a fact that he was ready to fling defiance not only at France and England, but expressed himself about Germany in terms of the utmost indifference."

FRANCE.

RECEPTION OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD IN PARIS.

The entrance of the Imperial Guard into Paris, on Saturday, on their return from the Crimea, was the occasion of an outburst of military enthusiasm.

At the entrance of the Boulevard Beaumarchais, a lofty triumphal arch was erected. A shield, with an azure field bore in letters of gold the name of Sebastopol. On the summit were the Imperial arms, surrounded by a cluster of flags, and four golden eagles, with outspread wings, occupied the sides. Two gilt statues, representing Victory, appeared on the right and left of the two facades of the monument, and held in their hands crowns of laurel. On the sides were inscribed the names of the principal battles fought and won against the Russians—namely, Bomarsund, Kerch, Kinburn, Sweaborg, Balaklava, Kamiesch, the Alma, Inkermann, Traktir, Kougel, the Malakoff, and Silistria.

At twelve o'clock the troops, who have been quartered for some days past in the environs of Paris, were massed in the Place de la Bastille, where their arrival was hailed by the most enthusiastic acclamations. Nothing could prevent the crowds from approaching those weather-beaten warriors, and the young and old gazed with some interest on those worn uniforms, the flags torn to ribbons, the eagles here and there perforated with Russian bullets. Each one detailed to his neighbour the story of the part the battalion had taken in the campaign of the Crimea, and dwelt on the dangers they had braved, the privations they had suffered, and the glory they had won. At once the drums beat to arms, and the distant shout announced the approach of the Emperor, and in a few minutes his Majesty, followed by his brilliant staff entered the square.

He was received with deafening cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" in which they were joined by the immense multitude which covered the Place de la Bastille and the adjoining Boulevard. The Emperor slowly rode before the lines of the troops, returning to the centre, near the Pillar

of July, 1830, and, the officers having drawn up round him, his Majesty delivered, in a firm and strong voice, the following address to the troops:

"Soldiers,—I have come to meet you as in other times the Roman Senate went to the gates of Rome to meet her victorious legions. I have come to tell you that you have deserved well of your country."

"My emotion is great, for with the happiness I feel at again seeing you are mingled painful regrets for those who are no more, and deep sorrow that I could not lead you on to battle."

"Soldiers of the Guard and soldiers of the Line, I bid you welcome."

"You all represent that army of the East whose courage and whose perseverance have invested with new lustre our eagles, and won for France the rank which is her due."

"The country, alive to all that is accomplished in the East, receive you with all the greater pride, that she estimates your efforts by the obstinate resistance of the enemy."

"I have recalled you, though the war be not determined, because it is only just to relieve in their turn, the regiments that have suffered most. Each will thus be able to take his share in glory, and the country, which maintains 600,000 soldiers, has an interest in maintaining in France a numerous and experienced army ready to march wheresoever necessity may require. Preserve, then, carefully, the habits of war, and fortify yourselves in the experience you have already acquired. Hold yourself in readiness to respond, if need be, to my appeal; but yet on this day forget the hardships of a soldier's life, return thanks to God for having spared you, and march proudly in the midst of your brethren in arms and your fellow-citizens whose acclamations await you."

After this address, not one word of which was lost by the troops, and which was received with the loudest acclamations, Marshal Magnan assumed the command of the Crimean corps, who formed into columns, and the cortege of the Emperor returned in the same order to the Place Vendôme.

The whole of the troops were in heavy marching order, and were preceded by such of the wounded of each corps as were able to walk. As the regiments passed they were received with the loudest acclamations, and the ladies never ceased waving their handkerchiefs. The greeting that met General Canrobert, who rode at the head of the division, was, it is superfluous to say, of the heartiest kind. As the column passed along, several of the people rushed in between the ranks to grasp the hand of some old friend, and whisper a word of welcome. The Zouaves came in for a great share of the enthusiasm.

[From the Freeman.]

THE "STRONG" GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

A speaker at the Congregational Union, some time since, thanked God that he had given to France a strong man to be its master. The sentiment and the tones in which it was uttered might have been those of Thomas Carlyle himself. Louis Napoleon is daily proving himself "a hero," after the very heart of this great but grim writer, and is giving new cause of "thankfulness" to that excellent brother in the Congregational Union. Take the following instance of the Imperial strength, as furnished to an admiring world but a few days since. A madman (as he was declared to be), Bellemarre, shot at Louis Napoleon, or rather at a carriage in which the Emperor might have been supposed to be. Short work was made of the "lunatic," he was sent at once to the Bicetre, but singularly enough the secret societies of Paris, and other parts of France, were thereupon diligently sought out,—in search of other madmen we suppose! Several arrests were made, on various charges of conspiracy, chiefly of youths connected with the public schools, and among whom was a young man named Rane, "the eldest son of a gentleman of respectability and position; his father a magistrate, having formerly been *juge de paix* of the district of Poitiers." M. Rane, junr., was kept in custody for several months. He denied the charge,—in vain; he demanded his accusers,—in vain; he challenged a trial,—in vain. A council of the Imperial Ministers sat upon his case; decided without even examining him; and the sentence went forth against him of deputation to Cayenne. From the living death, or premature grave, of that pestilential home of so many of France's best and bravest, the young man recoiled. But it was in vain that he prayed a mitigation of his doom, and that his father begged in his behalf banishment to Algeria or the United States. At last the Ministers relented, and through one of their number offered to M. Rane that his sentence should be commuted to banishment to America, provided he would write and sign an abjuration of his republican opinions. This he nobly refused to do; and the young man, only twenty-four years of age, who would not write himself down an apostate, has been sent away, untired, unconvicted, to his miserable exile.

It is not pleasant to have to tell such Christmas stories of a power which as a people we are in closest alliance. But Englishmen understand right well how to be faithful allies, without being unmanly flatterers. Louis Napoleon, too, knows this country well enough to be aware, that come what may, his acts will be criticised here very freely and independently. To the Lord Mayor of London, indeed, he frankly confessed his admiration for the political and social liberties guaranteed by the British Constitution. We are sorry that we can in no way return the compli-

ment. For that a government is "strong," we must have 50 coats on each, and a great number of the *equipages militaires* also full of coats. The whole of our men are well clothed and well fed, and are in capital health and spirits. Now there is snow on the ground it is dangerous to go through the camp, as you are almost certain to get a blow on the head from a snowball, which was aimed at some one else. It is a blessing that these are the only balls we are in danger from now. Really the difference between this winter and last is extraordinary. Instead of the sullen, despairing look of last year every man seems happy and contented.

United States.

BOSTON, January 17.

SAND.—The carrying of sand to supply the masons of Boston, is quite a business at the mouth of the Merrimack river. Mr. Pettingell, owning Plum Island, has been in the business from the first, and those barren sands which were worthless when he purchased, yield more income than any farm in the country not worth more than \$10,000.

During the past season some twelve or fourteen vessels were constantly employed in taking the sand to Boston, averaging about two trips a week; and they made a very handsome business of it.

SHIP ST. DENNIS FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Thirty lives lost.—The ship *Naples*, Capt. Lovell, which arrived at New York yesterday morning from Leghorn, reports that on the 7th inst., fell in with a long-boat from the ship *St. Dennis*, (hence for *Havre*), and took from her the 1st mate, Mr. Tufts, 3d mate, Mr. Eardner, and 9 seamen, and brought them to this port. The Chief mate, makes the following report:—Sailed from New York on the 1st, for *Havre*, and on the 5th took a gale from S. E., during which the ship sprung a leak, and the decks full of water could not get to the pumps to work them. Cut away the main and mizen masts to ease the vessel; discovered her fast settling down forward, and at 12 M., 6th inst., left the ship when she immediately foundered, the captain, second mate, three cabin passengers, and the remainder of the crew remained on board, in all about thirty souls. Mr. Tufts also reports that he was 29 hours in the boat, which had the starboard side stove in, and it kept five of them continually bailing to keep her free. They had one barrel of bread and no water to subsist on during that time. Her cargo was as follows:

95 bales cotton, 12,346 bushels wheat, 4,704 bbls. flour, 8,113 feet maple, 61,314 lbs. copper, 137 tcs. rice, 76 bbls. potash, 18,040 lbs. bacon, 25 cases tobacco, 394 bushels barley, 34 pkgs. tea, 53 bbls. ashes, 65 pkgs. sundries valued at \$10,000.

The last that was seen of the captain, who refused to leave the ship, though begged so to do by all; he was standing on deck winding up his watch. She went down about ten minutes after the boat left. Capt. Follansbee had commanded the *St. Dennis* for nearly 12 years. He leaves a wife and large family.

The *St. Dennis* was an A.I. ship 900 tons burthen. She was built by Wastervelt & Sons of N. York, and was valued at \$65,000, and was insured for \$28,000.

PLOUGHING UP STATE STREET.—The Superintendent of Streets, commenced this morning to plough in State Street, its appearance created quite a sensation among the money changers, who certainly never expected to look from their desks upon such an operation.

For several days past, between two and three hundred men have been engaged in removing and levelling snow in the streets. The plough, it is estimated, does the work of fifty men.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Foot's resolution to elect by plurality was called up on Monday, and a long debate ensued, and after various counter propositions and amendments, all of which were rejected, the resolution was adopted, under the order for the previous question. The resolution declares that on Tuesday morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, the House shall proceed to vote three times for Speaker, and that the person receiving the largest number of votes on the third ballot shall be the Speaker of the House.

We may hope, therefore, to give our readers an abstract of the Governor's Message next week. We cannot venture to delay the press for it this week.—*N. Y. Ez.*, Jan. 17.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The extreme cold weather has affected all kinds of business, during the past week. Railroads, both in country and city, have been impeded, and a general stagnation has been produced. Steamers from Europe have had long and boisterous passages. The Canada being sixteen days to Halifax. The late western gales will drive from the coast sailing vessels, and for a few days, we may expect a cessation of foreign arrivals, enabling the authorities at the Custom House to get through the labour brought upon them by the great number of arrivals during the latter part of December. Freights to Europe have fallen.

At home, we are moving on prosperously, money gradually becoming easier. The Secretary of the Treasury says in his report:

"The United States, with its mixed currency of gold, silver, and bank notes, has been a good

market for the sale of foreign productions and manufactures; and, in the general, a bad market for the sale of our own—the foreign articles taking the gold and silver, the better part of our currency, with the increased price given by our bank note circulation, and raising our productions to such a price as not to allow of their exportation, unless in times of great foreign demand."—*N. Y. Chronicle*.

ATTACK UPON FREE SPEECH.—At the Disciples College at Bethany, Va., presided over by the Rev. Alexander Campbell, there was recently according to the Portage, Ohio, *Democrat*, quite a disturbance, on account of a discourse pronounced by one of the students, named Burns, who in fulfilment of his appointment to preach on Sabbath evening in the College pulpit, undertook to speak on the subject of human rights, and in opposition to slavery, although in very mild terms. This so incensed the Southern students that they attempted personal violence, and Burns was obliged to flee. The faculty the next day censured the "Imprudence" of Burns, and in consequence the Northern students (except a few who awaited directions from home,) all left, and also some of the Southerners.

British American Friendly Society OF CANADA.

For the Assurance of Health and Lives.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL STOCK, £100,000.

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STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE HEALTH

DEPARTMENT AS PRESENTED TO THE 2ND

ANNUAL MEETING IN OCTOBER LAST.

Whole No. of policies received to Oct. 1, 1855,	5,268
do. do. accepted	4,792
do. do. rejected	476
do. do. forfeited by non payment of premium	2,747
do. do. forfeited by fraud	5
do. do. issued	2,046
do. do. weeks sickness experienced	627
do. do. death	10
Average age of Members	32
ANNUAL INCOME, Oct. 1, 1855.	£3,000

FINANCIAL REPORT,

1855

Oct. 1, To total amount of cash received on account of Health Assurances,	£3,517 2 3
To agent's balances and amount due on application,	594 10 0
	£4,111 12 3

1855 PER CONTRA.

Oct. 1, By agent's commissions and returned entrance fees,	£2,634 0 0
By contingent expenditure,	1,592 8 11
By sick claims,	526 10 0
By balance in Bank,	1,358 13 4
	£6,111 12 3

EXTRACT FROM DIRECTORS REPORT.

"The experience of the past year has but confirmed and strengthened the confidence of its friends which has been growing during each year of its operations in the fidelity, economy and discretion with which its affairs have been managed."

"The plan of its (Health Department) operation is based upon the idea of paying into a common fund a certain sum annually by each member to be refunded by an equivalent amount in the event of sickness, old age infirmity and death."

Example.—A person aged 20 next birthday by the payment of £1, may secure one pound per week when ever incapacitated. Should such occur within one year from date of Policy or the same party by the annual payment of £1 2 6, for five years may secure the like amount when ever incapacitated, should such occur within FIVE years from date of policy.

Or by the payment of £1 5 annually for seven years securing the same amount, should incapacity occur within Seven years from date of policy.

Or by the annual payment of £1 7 6 for life, secure the like amount on the same contingency, occurring during the remainder of Life.

ANNUAL RATES TO INSURE A WEEKLY

BENEFIT OF ONE POUND.

Age.	1 year.	5 years.	7 years.	For life.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
20	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 7 6
25	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 10 0
30	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 15 0
35	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 6	2 2 6

ENTRANCE FEES, 10s.

Other amounts (not exceeding £2, nor less than 10s. per week) may be assured in proportion.

The rates of premium have been carefully prepared with reference to fluctuations from the "experience of Friendly Societies," and the Carlisle, Sweden, Northampton, and other tables of mortality.

The profits remaining after the prompt payment of losses as they occur—are added to the policy, or PAID IN CASH ON DEMAND.

Local agents will be appointed throughout the Province, on application to the Subscriber, by letter, post paid—to whom a handsome commission will be given.

Applications for membership received by the Subscriber from whom prospectuses and every information may be at all times obtained.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON, JUNR., Solicitor,

Local Manager.

42 HOLLIS STREET.

January 23, 1856.