St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XIX. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, January 19, 1855. Number 20.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally neatly executed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Terms—12s. 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. if not paid until after expiration of the year.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

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Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, GEORGE THOMAS, THOMAS BERRY, R. N. } Enquired.
I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 26.

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, CASTINGS AND Architectural Ornaments,
12 MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
May 1 DOCK STREET, St. John, N.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.
☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£50	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	55	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	60	0	0
Cottage,	45	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuns legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above instruments are 6 1-2 Octave to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Sofa Pianos tuned and repaired. March 18th.

Geneva, Ale, Barley, &c.
Landing from the ships "Barbara" and "Lisbon" from London:—
20 HHDS, this Pale GENEVA;
50 Brls. Stout PORTER, "I. W. Bridges & Son;"
50 brls. East India Pale ALE, "Herberts;"
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
30 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
20 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Servants, Friend; 1 cask Nutmegs;
3 cases Liquorice JUICE;
6 casks Pickles, } "Crosse & Blacks,
2 do. Sauces, } "
Ex "Selecia from Glasgow:"
2 Puns. Cambelton WHISKY;
10 hhds. } Fine Pale GENEVA;
10 qr. casks }
20 matts Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
25 barrels fine Pot BARLEY;
5 bales Wrapping PAPER;
75 boxes Tobbacco Pipes, } very superior;
25 do. Woodstock, do }
10 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vitriol;
1 pask Copperas; 2 brls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7. No. 7, Dock-street.

SALT, FISH, MOLASSES, &c. &c.
SIX HUNDRED Bags Liverpool SALT;
200 Boxes Digby Smoked HERRINGS;
10 Barrels American Mess PORK;
10 Do. Prime Do.;
20 Tierces and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
20 Hhds. SUGAR; 10 Brls. Do.;
10 Brls. Pilot Bread; 25 Boxes Saleratus;
75 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
10 Dito St. John Manufacture Soap;
15 Boxes CANDLES; 75 Brls. Rye Flour;
50 Boxes Lozenges; 500 Yards Homespun;
10 Boxes PIPES; 10 Kegs Tobacco;
With a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at low rates for good pay.
In Store.—12M Brench TREENAILS, 18 to 24.
Sept. 15 Visitor. G. M. BURNS.

LEECHES.—1 Case Superior LEECHES.—
May 12. S. L. TILLEY.

NEW GOODS.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STET.
R. HUNTER.
HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATION from Great Britain and the United States, has now on hand, and offers For Sale at his usually low prices, a large and varied assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season—
IN PART CONSISTS OF
Beaver, Pilot, Witney and Mohair CLOTHS, with numerous other materials suitable for Over Coats; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., &c.
VESTINGS—In Silk Velvet, Plush, Satins, Quiltings, &c., &c.
The Cutting Department—The largest and most varied assortment of CLOTHING in the Province—cut and made up on the premises. The assortment being continually kept up, having a great number of hands employed.
The Furnishing Department comprises a general assortment of Gent's White and Fancy Shirts Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Fancy Ties, Mufflers, Socks, Braces, Umbrellas Carpet Bags, Valises, Trunks, Snow Stockings, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.
Goodyears' Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins.
The principle on which this Establishment was first commenced, and which has given such general satisfaction to the public for the last five years, is still continued—that is
No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.
Nov. 24, 1854. R. HUNTER.

Fall Importations,
FRANCIS NEILL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Water Street, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.
RECEIVED per Ships' "Joseph Tarrat" and "Imperial" from England, "Eastern City" and "Adelaide" from Boston, a large and Extensive Stock of Mohair Whitney BEAVER, PILOTS and BEARSKIN CLOTHS; Fancy DOESKIN and CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and VESTINGS, in French cut and Plain Velvets and Satins a beautiful article purchased from the Manufacturers; Red, Blue and White FLANNELS, heavy Kerseys; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburghs" and Luster "Coburghs."
READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
500 Men's and Boy's OVER COATS—in Mohair, Bearskin, Witney, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, made and Trimmed in the best style;
French Figured and plain Silk Velvets; Figured and plain Satins and Cassimeres, VESTS, Kossuth and every descriptions of Winter Vests; 2000 pair of PANTALOONS from 5s. to 25s.; Boys CLOTHING in Great Variety of Textute and prices; 500 Reefing JACKETS in Beaver and Pilot Clothes; 4 Bales of Buffaloes Robes; 2 Bales of Buffaloe and Seal Skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing of every description; Mushrat FURS, Beaver and Seal Skin CAPS; Beaver and Koxsuth HATS and every description of Outfitting GOODS at this Establishment.
If you want to purchase Cheap Clothing go to the Old Established "St. John Clothing Mart," of sixteen years standing, well known to be the Largest and Cheapest Establishment in the City, where all can be fitted with the best of Clothing. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Reduction. Gentlemen's Clothing made to Order at the Shortest Notice.
F. NEILL.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1854.

NEW GOODS for Fall Trade AT COMMERCE HOUSE,
KING STREET.
OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON
Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming," "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Tafrett":
101 Packages of English and French Goods.
Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every discription of
WOLLENS, LINENS, COTTONS,
SILKS, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,
and SMALL WARES of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favourable terms.
HOUSE FURNISHING.
NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHARETON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.
Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish:
DAMASKS and MOREENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Silk Brocatelles, very rich;
Silk and Wollen DAMASKS;
Cords and Tassell, for Ottom
Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapes CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kid derminster & Scotch do.;
Heath Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;
DRUGGETS, from 4 4 to 16-4;
English and American Floor OIL CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.
Oct. 4.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*
MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.
Traders, Peddlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

FASHIONABLE FURS,
Received at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, No. 17, King street,
Ex steamers "America," "Europa," & "Imperial"
LADIES' Fashionable FURS—newest styles,—and richest Furs, warranted gennine from first houses in the trade; Gents' Fur Caps—in north and south sevl Beaver, Otter, and Nutria; Gents' Fur Caps—in North and south seal beaver, otter, and nutria Gent's Fur Gloves, in mink, seal, and british sable, long and short make; Genis' Fur Coats; Otter Mufflers, and Fancy Fur SLEIGH BONES; Youth's and Children's Fur CAPS, and satin, Velvet HATS; Gent's French satin Velvet HATS—from Paris, New York and Boston; ladies Gloves and Mitts, in Cloth and Fur, large variety; UMBRELLAS—in silk, alpacka and ginghams; Cloth and Storm Caps, Kossuth Hats, Reversable and India Rubber Coats; Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Wool Mats and Furnishing GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.
☞ FURS, HATS, and CAPS manufactured to order.
November 24. LOCKHART & CO.

S. K. Foster's HOME MANUFACTURES,
For Spring and Summer Trade.
GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain Bootees;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER

ON HAND—A Full Supply of
BALM 1000 Flowers; Morrison's PILLS;
Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT;
Locock's PULMONIC WAFERS;
Redding's RUSSIA SALVE;
Cockle's Anti-Bilious PILLS;
Lyon's KATHARION;
Barry's TRYCOPHEROUS;
Buchan's Hungarian BALSAM;
Spohn's Elixer of Health;
And all the new proprietory MEDICINES, with a superb assortment of fine French, English and German CHEMICALS; Glass Ware, Drugs, Essential OILS, &c. &c. Warranted pure and genuine.
July 21. FELLOWS & CO.

GRANITE HALL NO. 1 Dock Street.
JUST RECEIVED:
WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS;
Do. do. CASSIMERES;
Double and Single Mill'd Fancy DOESKINS;
Twists and Scotch TWEEDS;
Black and Fancy Silk and Satin VESTINGS;
Superior coloured VELVETS;
Do. Black Silk do.;
Do. Silk Plush VESTING, variety of shades;
Black, Drab, Blue, Brown BEAVERS;
Double Mill'd Black CLOTH, for Over Coats, a superior article;
Mohairs, Whitneys Pilots, &c., in great variety.
OBSERVE!
Gentlemen wishing a Garment made in a neat and substantial manner, at a low price, will get just the article they want by calling at this establishment.
November 3. THOMAS R. JONES.

New Landing from Liverpool:
AND OFFERED FOR SALE:—
40 PANES best PLATE GLASS, from 24 inches wide to 50 long.
—ALSO—
500 Lbs. Geese FEATHERS;
50 Kegs GINGER and MUSTARD;
8 Bls. Bleached African Root GINGER;
200 Lbs. Button BLUE; 100 lbs. NUTMEGS;
100 Boxes Raisins; 750 lbs. Cooking Raisins;
150 Looking Glass PLATES;
12 Boxes Ground CINNAMON;
12 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR.
JOHN KINNEAR,
St. John, December 1.

BRITISH HOUSE,
No. 17, King Street.
The Subscribers have received per steamship "NIAGARA;"
350 Pieces Black COBURGS, assorted;
200 do. Black Alpaccas and Lustres, assorted;
50 do. Mourning Dress Goods, do.;
20 do. Black CRAPE, do.;
With an immense variety of all description of Fancy DRESS GOODS.
Sept 1, 1854. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

CHEAP TOP COATS!
IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A
CHEAP TOP COAT,
Go to J. GARRETT & CO., Corner of King and Cross Streets.
☞ There you can suit yourself from 20s. to 25s. cash. December 8.

Mackerel, Socks, and Cheese.
50 BARRELS MACKEREL.
100 Doz HOMESPUN SOCKS.
700 Lbs. CHEESE.
30 Quintals COD FISH, for Sale.
G. M. BURNS.
October 20. South Wharf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER for KING'S COUNTY, takes this method to inform the Public that anything intrusted to his care will receive the best attention, with moderate Terms. J. D. MABEE.
Hampton Village, K. C., Sept. 29, 1854.

BURNING FLUID.—5 brls. superior ex "Themis," from Boston.
March 24. W. O. SMITH.

German Toys.
On Consignment.
THE Subscriber has just received 6 Cases of GERMAN TOYS, which he will Sell by the CASE at a very small advance.
Ladies' Pinzettes, Braids, Ringletts, &c., &c.
August 4. [Courier] WM. MAJOR.

Children's Socks and Stockings.
45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL & LIME.—A further supply of this Valuable Medicine received by Steamer from Boston. W. O. SMITH

Poetry.

LAND OF THE STRANGER.

In the land of the stranger if o'er thou would'st roam,
Tho' thy pathway with joy be enwreathed,
Should the song and the strain thou hast once heard at home,
By the lips of the stranger be breathed,
They will come o'er thine ear like the storm of the night,
Tho' the smile of the gay may surround thee;
They will wither thy joy, and their echo will blight
The mirth and the revelry round thee.

For remembrance is like the needle that guides
The poor wearied mariner forth,
Tho' the ship may be lost by winds and by tides,
The needle still points to the north.
Thus remembrance will last 'midst sorrow and care
Where'er we may happen to roam,
Tho' the eye beam a smile on the beauty that's here
The heart is still ling'ring at home.

And the smile that illumes the pale cheek the while,
Like flowers in the hands of the dead,
Whose blossoms but mock with their warm sunny smile
The pale cheek whose roses have fled.
Thus the smile that beams o'er the wanderers' cheek
Mocks the tear that is dimming his eye;
For his heart's far away, and his tongue cannot speak,
And the smile withers down to a sigh.

AN EXILE.

THE DYING CHIEF.

The stars look'd down on the battle plain
When night winds were deeply sighing,
As with shatter'd lance near his war-steed slain,
Lay a youthful chieftain dying.

He had folded round his gallant breast
The Banner once o'er him streaming,
For a noble shroud, as he sunk to rest,
On the couch that knows no dreaming.

Proudly he leant on his broken shield
By the rushing Guadalquiver,
While dark with the blood of his last red field
Swept on the majestic river.

There were hands which came to bind his wound
There were eyes o'er the warrior weeping,
But he raised his head from the dewy ground,
When the lands high hearts were sleeping.

And "away" he cried, "you aid in vain,
My soul may not brook recalling,
I have seen the stately flower of Spain
Like the autumn vine leaves falling.

I have seen the Moorish banners weave
O'er the halls where my youth was cherish'd;
I have drawn a sword that could not save,
I have stood where my King hath perish'd.

Leave me to die with the free and brave,
On the banks of my own bright river,
Ye can give me naught but a warrior's grave,
By the chainless Guadalquiver."

ANONYMUS.

Miscellany.

AN IRISHMAN'S HONOUR.

An amusing story is told of Barrington, once Recorder of Bristol:—Having to appear for the plaintiff, in a case at a winter assizes, at Clonmel, he "let it into" the defendant in no measured terms. The individual inveighed against not being present, only heard of the invective. After Barrington however, had got back to Dublin, the Tipperary man lost no time in paying his compliments to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and covered with sleet, arrived before Barrington's residence, in Harcourt-street, Dublin. Throwing the bridle of his smoking horse over the railing of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock, which nearly shook the street. Barrington's valet answered the summons quickly enough, and, on opening the street door, beheld the appalling of the rough-coated Tipperary ruffian, with a large stick under his arm, and the sleet sticking in his bushy whiskers.

"Is your master up?" demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey.

"No," answered the man.

"Then give him my compliments, and say Mr. Foley (he'll know the name) will be glad to see him."

The valet went up stairs, and told his master, who was in bed the purport of his early call.

"Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life," said Barrington, "for it's not a hare and a brace of ducks he is come to town to present me with."

The man was leaving the bedroom, when a rough wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said, "By your leave," and at the same moment Mr. Foley entered the bedroom.

"You know my business, sir," said he to Barrington, "I have made a long journey to teach you manners, and it is not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and at the same time he cut a figure of eight with his shillelah before the chival glass.

"You don't mean to say you would murder me in bed," exclaimed Barrington, who had as much humour as cool courage.

"No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can."

"Yes," replied Daines, "that you might fell me the moment I put my body out of the blankets."

"No," said Foley, "I pledge you my honour I will not touch you till you are out of bed."

"You won't?"

"I won't."

"Upon your honour?"

"On my honour."

"That is enough," said Daines, turning over, and making himself very comfortable, and seeming as though he meant to fall asleep. "I have the honour of an Irish gentleman, and I may rest as safe as though I was under the Castle Guard."

The Tipperary salamander looked very marvellously astonished at the pretended sleeper, but soon Daines began to snore.

"Halloa!" says Mr. Foley, "aren't you going to get up?"

"No," said Daines, "I have the honour of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, so I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken; I'll never get up again! In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure to air it before reading, for there is nothing from which a man so quickly catches cold as reading a damp journal," and Daines once more affected to go to sleep.

The Tipperary fellow had fun in him as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning drollery of the counsel, so, laughing loud, he exclaimed, "Get up, Mr. Barrington, get up, for, in bed or out of bed, I have not the heart to hurt a hair of so droll a head."

The result was that, in less than half-an-hour afterwards, Daines and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smoking chops."

JACK ASHORE.—Policeman. "Holloy, Jack! I suppose you are not sorry to come on land for a bit?" Jack (who hasn't got his shore legs yet.) "Well, it ain't such a bad place for a day or two, only it's so precious difficult to walk straight."

THE CZAR'S GERMAN COUSINS.

The *Revue des deux Mondes*, in a recent article on the relations of Russia and Germany, gives the following *resume* of the intermarriages of the Imperial family of Russia with the lesser German Courts:—

"The Emperor Alexander married a Princess of Baden, and the Emperor Nicholas married the daughter of Frederic William III., the sister of the reigning King. Catherine Paulowna, a sister of Alexander and of Nicholas, married, first, a Prince of the Oldenburg family, and afterwards the King of Wurtemburg. She died three years after her second marriage; but, though the Royal widower afterwards married a German Princess, the short residence of Catherine Paulowna at the Court of Stutgardt established there relations with Russia which are now drawn so close as to need no extraneous strengthening. The eldest son of the King of Wurtemburg, Prince Charles, heir to the throne, was married in 1846 to the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Czar Nicholas, and of one the King's nieces, the Princess Charlotte, now called Helena Paulowna (for German Princesses who make Russian marriages change not only their names, but their religion as well,) is married to the Grand Duke Michael, fourth son of the Emperor Paul. Prince Frederic, the son-in-law of the King, is a colonel of Russian Uhlans; one of the King's cousins, Prince Eugene, is a general of infantry in the service of the Czar; and one of his uncles, this Duke Alexander, was a Russian general-in-chief, and the head of the direction of the roads. The two sons of the Duke Alexander have both been major-generals in the Russian Army. Electoral Hesse and Grand Ducal Hesse are no less closely allied with the Imperial family of Russia than is Wurtemburg. In Grand Duchal Hesse Princess Mary, the sister of the reigning Grand Duke Louis III., is married to the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, Alexander Nicolaewitsch, and her brother Prince Alexander, is a major-general in the service of Russia and head of the Russian regiment of Borissoglebski. In Electoral Hesse Prince Frederic, a cousin of the Grand Duke, is married to the Grand Duchess Alexander, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas.—He is the colonel of the Russian regiment of Mariapolsk, and one of his uncles, Prince Emile, is colonel of the regiment of the dragoons of Kiassan. Prince Ernest, one of the collateral branch of Hesse Philippsthal-Barchfield, is a retired general of cavalry in the Russian service. In the Duchy of Warsaw the reigning duke, Adolph, is married to Elizabeth, Michaelowna, a grand daughter of the Grand Duke Michael and niece of the Czar.—In Oldenburg Prince Pierre, son of the Czar's sister Catherine Paulowna, by her first marriage with the uncle of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, is a general of infantry in the Russian army, President of the Senate, Director of 'Civil and Ecclesiastic,' with the title of an 'Imperial Highness' by virtue of a special ukase. Lastly, the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaewitsch is married to the Princess Alexandra, now the Grand Duchess Josefowna, a daughter of the Duke of Saxe Altenburg; and the grand daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia is married to the Duke of Meklenburg-Strelitz. The pages of the 'Almanach de Gotha' show how universally the Russian influence is represented at the Sovereign Courts and among the mediatized families of Germany. Where there are no intermarriages with they Imperial family, there are princes, dukes, and archdukes attached to the Muscovite army by military dignities and employments. It is startling to see how many chiefs of Russian regiments, and colonels of Russian Dragoons and Uhlans there are among the haughty nobles who surround the German Sovereign.

THE BIG SHIP AND A LONDON SQUARE CONTRASTED.—A bare statement of the dimensions of the large ship which Mr. Scott Russel is just now building scarcely conveys a notion to the majority of minds of its vast size, capacity, and cost. An ingenious friend of ours, Mr. Gould, jotted down some points of comparison between the ship and Tavistock-square, and these serve to make the idea much clearer. He points out that Tavistock-square consists of 56 houses, and that there are 11 houses on one side, of 25 feet frontage, or 425 feet. It would require 9 from the other side, or 225 feet, to make the length of the large ship, viz., 27 houses—675 feet. Then the houses being 46 feet deep, it would require two houses put together to make the section of the ship, which is 83 feet; so that it would actually require all the houses in the square put together in two rows to make a block the size of the big ship, setting aside the angles cut off in coming to the keel. Again the inhabitants of the square may be considered 8 to a house, or 448 souls; whilst the ship will some day carry four times or five times as many, say 2210, or possibly 3000 souls. At any time of winter the 56 houses in the square will probably have ten tuns of coals each, or 560 tons; whilst the big ship will take nearly 20 times as much, or at least ten thousand tons for its own consumption. To carry the comparison one step further, the cost of 56 houses to build would be about £112,000, the furniture £58,000, or £17,000 ready to be inhabited. The ship, it is supposed, will cost £450,000 or £500,000 before it is ready for its inmates. Rather striking this.—*The Builder.*

CURSING FROM THE ALTAR.—Mr. W. H. Ball, a resident gentleman of the county of Clare, wrote a few days since to the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Roman Catholic bishop in that district, to complain that he had been cursed by name from the altar by the Rev. Mr. Frawley, parish priest of Ballycorick, on Sunday, the 1st inst., for having, in his capacity of patron of the local national school, appointed as teacher a Pretestant young woman of excellent character, the sole cause of objection being her religion. In a subsequent letter Mr. Ball, attributes the language used by the priest to the fact that he (Mr. Ball) had sent a notice to quit to another priest, the Rev. Mr. Breen, who was a tenant of his, with a view of raising the rent, as he did in the case of others of his tenantry. To these letters the bishop replied, stating that the Rev. Mr Frawley denied having ever cursed Mr. Ball, or any one else; and that he was sure that gentleman had been provoked by unfair representations of what had occurred in the chapel, declining to interpose his authority with his priests on the occasion.

SIZE OF OUR GREAT LAKES.—The latest measurement of our fresh water seas are these:—

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160; mean depth, 988 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; greatest breadth, 188 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 587 feet; area, 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 574 feet; area, 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 84 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; greatest breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 265 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

Total length of all five, 1,585 miles; covering an area altogether of upwards of 90,000 square miles.

BARRICADES MENDING AT SEBASTOPOL.—We are told by the electric telegraph that "bombardment continued, but the breaches were always repaired." Certainly those Russians are good tailors.

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.—The Russian tongue is almost insurmountable to a foreigner, and to master it sufficiently for literary purposes, would be in itself for such a person the labor of a life.—Excepting the Chinese, there is, perhaps, no language in the world fraught with so many difficulties. In the first place, the Russian alphabet possesses nine more letters than the English, and is made up of Greek, and Sclavonic characters. In 1629 the first Russian book was printed at Amsterdam, and it was about the year 1704 or 1705 that Peter the Great himself made many alterations in the old Sclavonic letters, for the purpose of assimilating them more to the Latin ones; and the first Russian journal was printed with this type at St. Petersburgh in 1705, four years after the foundation of that city, from a font which had been cast for him by artists brought from Holland.

THE WAR.

INCIDENTS AT SEVASTOPOL

GLEANED FROM THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

THE BATTLE EVE IN THE RUSSIAN CAMP.—A correspondent of *La Presse* communicates the following curious information respecting the proceedings in Sebastopol and the Russian camp, from the arrival of the reinforcements under Gen Dannenberg, till the battle of Inkermann.

The new reinforcements, which have come to the assistance of the Russians, had been already announced to the Commander in-Chief from Perekop. It was known that this army, commanded by Gen. Dennenberg—the most able we are assured, of all the Russian generals—and by the two Archdukes, Michael and Nicholas was composed of the 10th, 11th and 12th divisions. Each of these corps consists of 16 battalions of infantry, of two battalions of artillery, and of a force of cavalry, the number of which is not accurately known. Altogether 30,000 men have arrived at Sebastopol, post-haste, having left their baggage behind at Nicolaieff.

Having reached a forest, two leagues to the northeast of Sebastopol, the army halted, and the two Archdukes put themselves in communication with Prince Menschikoff who paid them a visit. A council of war was held on the 3d. at which the two Archdukes, Prince Menchikoff and Cen. Gorchakoff, were the only persons present. It was decided at the council that an attack should be made upon the allied forces two days afterward. The army was to advance toward Inkermann, to take possession of the fortified works which crown the heights and surround the plain of Inkermann. After having accomplished this, the army was to attack the eastern side of the French works towards Balaklava.

At the same time a vigorous sortie was to be made to help these operations. The point chosen was a spot between the Quarantine and the southern fort. A portion of the garrison of the city and of the southern fort was to attack and destroy the first and second French batteries which are causing considerable damage in the town.

Matters being thus arranged, Prince Menchikoff reserved to himself the command of the town and the disposition of the columns which were to make the sortie. The army and the reinforcements which had come up were placed under the commands of General Gorenskoff. The army of operation was to receive, also, draughts of troops from the garrison of Sebastopol. The archdukes placed himself on the staff.

Measures were immediately taken to insure the due execution of these plans.

The bishop began by reminding the soldiers of their duty to the Czar and their country, and drew their attention to the two archdukes, who had come to share their dangers. He then spoke of their enemies, and gave an explanation of the battle of Alma, calculated to flatter the self-love and to elevate the courage of the imperial army. The English came under the special notice of the bishop. He said they were poor soldiers, destitute of all energy, and hostile to the cause of God. His allusions to the French were a mere echo of the proclamation of the Czar at Moscow, in the year 1812.

The most remarkable point, however, was the strange conclusion of the address:

"If you are conquerors," cried the bishop, "great joy is in preparation for you. We know from unimpeachable sources that these English heretics have in their camp an enormous sum, which God will give into your hands. This sum amounts to thirty million roubles. The Emperor makes you a present of the third part of this tremendous sum. The second third is reserved for the purpose of the re-building of Sebastopol, which you are on the point of relieving. The remainder will be divided among the Princes and officers who will, to-morrow be your commanders in the battle. Every one of you, the Emperor promises a month's pay and rations. As to those of you chosen by God for a glorious death, your Emperor will permit you to dispose of your share in the booty by will. Whatever may be the wishes of any one of you they will be respected solemnly."

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER—LORD RAGLAN'S MESSAGE—"IS IT INTENDED TO MAKE WAR LIKE SAVAGES?"

Camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 8.

"I received your letter of the 16th about an hour after the termination of one of the hottest engagements of this or any other age, which took place on our regular Gunpowder day, the 5th of November. I will not enter into particulars, as you will gather everything from the despatches, and our correspondent's account; but I will tell you that with the numbers we had opposed to the Russian force nothing but British energy could have held the position we did for many hours without the slightest assistance. The enemy was supposed to be about 40,000; whereas our number during that time did not amount to more than 6,000 or 7,000 at the outside. Nothing could exceed the way our fellows fought; and it would have done your heart good to see the Guards stand up against the awful odds opposed to them. The Russian artillery was fearful, and they had got 32, 18, and 12 pounders upon the heights, which played upon us unceasingly. They always attack us at the same point, because they can shell us from their forts and ships over the whole of that ground. A very strong reinforcement had arrived from Odessa the day before, together with two of the Grand Dukes, and this was supposed to be their grand effort, which, thank God, has signally failed. They brought up their entrenching tools, so that they had evidently intended making a lodgement. Our loss is 2,502 killed and wounded, whilst theirs is variously estimated at 12,000, 15,000, and some say 20,000. The Guards who only went into action 1,200 strong, lost killed and wounded 580. Out of those there were twelve officers killed, and twenty-two wounded. I had my horse killed. Out of 11 general officers employed that day we lost three killed and five wounded! At this rate you will say, things will very soon come to a determination, and so it must be so far as the English army is concerned, for if we are to lose between 2,000 and 3,000 every day we go into action, our present 14,000 bayonets will pretty soon be used up. Our siege is going on slowly, but they say it must be done and shall be done. There was a council of war yesterday, and I am told it was settled that we were to make ourselves comfortable for the winter here. The much abused 46th has just arrived, looking smart and clean. The Duke of Cambridge and Major Macdonald, A.D.C., had their horses shot under them, and I were very nearly taken prisoners. Very trifling reinforcements have yet arrived. The Russians kill our wounded so much, that Lord Ragian has sent in to know 'if it is intended to make war like savages.'"

LORD GEORGE PAGET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.—A Sliverstone man, in a letter referring to the disastrous charge of the light cavalry on the 25th, says:—"There was Lord George's regiment (Lord George Paget) the 11th Hussars, 13th, 17th, and 8th Hussars, all cut to pieces. Lord George's regiment is cut up terribly; but he has escaped as yet. He has proved himself worthy of being called the Marquis of Anglesey's son. He fought at the head of his regiment like a hero. I was told by an old soldier that got wounded by