

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Sixteen days later from California.

REPORTED RESULTS OF THE ALLIED FLEET IN THE PACIFIC AND DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL PRICE.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York, 9th inst., at 5 1/2 o'clock, p. m. The California mails to 16th ult. came to hand by this arrival, together with \$1,700,000 in specie. North Star has 526 passengers. The steamship Yankee Blade, which left San Francisco Sept. 30, for Panama, was totally lost on the following day. She had 500 passengers besides her crew. She struck on a reef off Point Arqueho, 15 miles above Point Conception. About fifteen lives, and all the specie on board, \$150,000, were lost. A dense fog prevailed at the time and the Captain judged himself twenty miles off the coast when the ship struck. Some terrible scenes of pillage and, it is said, murder, took place on board the ship after she got ashore, and before the passengers were rescued by the steamer Goshawk, plying between San Francisco and San Diego.

Three French frigates and a sloop-of-war had arrived at San Francisco. They had, in conjunction with the English fleet, made an attack on the Russian town and fort of Petro-paulovski in Kamtschatka, from which the allied fleet was repulsed with a loss in killed and wounded of 300 men. The British Rear-Admiral Price, who commanded the allied fleet, was killed by a pistol shot during the engagement. It is supposed that he accidentally shot himself. Two Russian ships were captured by the allies. The British ships afterwards sailed for Vancouver's Island.

WAR ITEMS.

THE 33d IN THE WATER.—It will be remembered that the 33d Regiment lost the most men in killed and wounded. The regiment went into action 616 men and 40 sergeants strong; it came out with a loss of 293 men and 20 sergeants. They crossed the river in deep water up to their armpits under a shower of balls, and were first to reach the opposite bank, the 23d close upon them. Col. Blake rode down so steep a pitch to the river, that his horse went in headforemost and was completely under water for some seconds. The colonel never dismounted all day. His horse continued to carry his master with one ball in his jaw, one in his side, and a contusion from grape in his chest; besides these, one ball was lodged in the saddle, another in the holster, where the pistol stopped it, and a sixth ball hit the colonel in the left wrist, ran up in the sleeve to the elbow, where it came out, having grazed the flesh of the arm, but it was not of any importance. The colonel was close to the colours all the time, and saw three of his officers struck down in succession who carried them. The balls in the horse were extracted and the animal was doing well, and likely to recover.

COLOURS.—It is stated on good authority from St. Petersburg, not only that all Russian officers are ordered to disguise themselves as privates when going into action, but that regimental colours are ordered not to be taken into the field, lest they should fall into the hands of the allied troops.

LOSS OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE BATTLE.—The Timeser Zedinger says, that the loss of the Russians at the battle of Alma was 12,000 men; 2,500 were wounded, and 700 taken prisoners; and nine pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of munitions, fell into the hands of the victors.

From Lord John Russell's Speech at Bristol, Oct. 30th, 1854.

"They had seen within the last day or two the commencement of a new system of reform in the University of Oxford (loud cries of 'hear, hear!'); and he trusted that venerable seat of learning, while keeping all that was valuable of its ancient constitution, would now extend its benefits far more widely than it had hitherto done, and more deserve the name of a national institution (cheers). Such being the general aspect of education and of the progress of mental instruction, let him turn for a moment to the institutions which had in their own city. He rejoiced to find, upon inquiry, that the Athenaeum was far from being the only institution of the kind in Bristol. He found that they had an Early-Closing Association, which had its own lectures and its own established means of instruction; that there was another institution which possessed a most valuable museum; and another which had a large library, and a most extensive collection of books in every branch of science and literature. These branches, many of them, had sprung from low beginnings, and he found that the lord bishop of the diocese had many years ago inaugurated a society which had formed one of the societies from which the Athenaeum had expanded."

The new Bishop of Salisbury, England, has begun his episcopate by preaching in the open air to the laborers on a railway.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

CHIPPENAW.—At a recent council with the Chippewas, the governor threatened the Indians with the loss of their annuities if found drunk; and any Indian's portion thus forfeited was to be divided equally among the sober. Hole-in-the-day, a distinguished orator, remarked in reply, that it was just; but that the same rule ought to be applied to the agent, who was a great man, and had a great annuity. It ought to be taken from him, and divided like the others, for he got drunk very often.

The proprietors of the Chicago newspapers held a meeting last week, and advanced their advertising rates 20 per cent.

We are likely soon to be well supplied with raisins. Three cargoes from Malaga, arrived at Boston on Sunday and Monday, and the accounts from Malaga represent the new crop of fruit to be unusually good.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The Halifax Sea-Sayer.

From the concluding sentence of our friend Mrs. Denton Cridge's very acceptable communication, we are led to infer that she insists on the "Right of Suffrage," as the corner stone of "Woman's Rights." Now, if she meant "right" in the really intended, we would readily fancy what a fluttering of neckerchiefs and scattering of bonnets and disarranging of curls there would be in the vicinity of "Polling place." Again, did it ever occur to her fair correspondent that if this "right" existed, opposite to the "Right of Suffrage" would inevitably court the Ladies in general, not regarding one section of the Decalogue as sacred?

A wife who could get but one vote would scarcely satisfy an ambitious husband under the new order of things; and the law against polygamy would be as dreadfully in our way, that it would attract as many voters as it is possible to our side. The gallantry of men is remarkable now, in our civilized country. A man of true chivalry will do anything for a woman; even in these degenerate days; but if the woman could vote, gallantry would be so magnified and so extended, that our devotion to other women would make our wives, we fear, scratch out our eyes, and pull out our hair.

Mrs. Cridge's argument may be expressed in few words thus:—The division of mankind into two castes—one born to rule over the other—is in the case of the sexes as in all cases an unequalled mischief, a source of perversion and demoralization, both to the favored class and to those at whose expense they are favored, producing seeds of the good which it is the custom to ascribe to it, and forming a bar almost insuperable to any really vital improvement, either in the character or in the social condition of the human race.

Now, we put it to the lady, (forgive our presumption) if we men can vote ladies as well as she can,—"if our boards don't scratch the little ones, sometimes, and our whippers frighten them,—if our laps are as convenient as theirs, and our means of nursing them quite so convenient as God has given?" We may be mistaken, but if we can recollect aright, we felt better and happier in a mother's lap, or on a mother's bosom.

THE WAR NEXT YEAR.

Many people have imagined that with the fall of Sebastopol we might look for a termination of the war, and the return of our brave countrymen to the enjoyment of their homes and their laurels. This is certainly not the opinion of the French government. The capture of Sebastopol is looked upon here as merely the commencement of a succession of great events. It is not at all likely, that the Emperor Nicholas will submit to the humiliation of the defeat he has already sustained, or that he will consent on the first check to the abandonment of that power over the Black Sea, and with the Black Sea over Central Asia, which it has been the policy of his predecessors for centuries past to establish. The French government is consequently making preparations on an immense scale for the prosecution of the war. Not only is Sebastopol to be taken, but the Crimea is to be kept, and Perekop garrisoned to resist the huge armies now on their way to the Crimea to the relief of their countrymen.

It is also said, that as soon as the possession of the Crimea shall have been secured, another expedition of an important character is contemplated. A winter campaign will take place in Bessarabia, all the troops which can be spared from the Crimea being carried back to Odessa, and forming a junction with Omar Hach, who will advance for that purpose from the Pruth. This expedition if successfully carried out, would force Russia to abandon Ismail, Rent, Touchkoff, Killa, and all other fortresses on the southern boundary of Bessarabia which constitute the strength of Russia on that frontier, and give her the command of the mouths of the Danube. This is said to be the work cut out for our troops in the ensuing campaign, if the rumours circulated here be correct; but whether they be so or not, it is certain that in the opinion of the French government, we are only at the commencement of the war, and that it is making preparations on a gigantic scale for future operations. A vast number of gunboats have been ordered, and the dockyards are in full activity. Great bodies of men are on their way to Marseilles and Toulon, where they will be immediately embarked, and as you are aware, 15,000 men have already been despatched. Orders have also been given for a supply of fuses, for congrue rockets to the amount of 6,000, and for other supplies on a similar scale; and, in short, the preparations now making are greater than they have been at any period since the commencement of the war. (Paris Chronicle Correspondent.)

THE MAINE LAW IN CANADA.

The Legislative Assembly has adopted the principle of the Maine Liqueur Law by a majority of 95 against 5. During the last two or three sessions, petitions for the adoption of a prohibitory liquor law, have poured in, in such numbers, that opposition to their prayer became too perilous a thing for the popularity of members to be ventured upon to any considerable extent. Last year, the bill was only defeated by the utmost exertions of a portion of the Ministry, while it was not only supported but introduced by another member of the Government, who was pledged to his constituents to take that course. Before the question came on, on that occasion, a leading member of the Administration who was opposed to the measure, began to count heads; and when he added up the figures, he was appalled by finding a prospective majority of four in favor of the measure. He resolved to change the position of the figures, and to make the majority on the other side. He therefore represented to his supporters in the House that one of his colleagues in the Cabinet, being under a pledge to introduce a Prohibitory Liqueur law, was permitted by the rest of his colleagues, who were opposed to it, to do so; but that if carried, he—his influential mem-

ber of the Administration, before referred to—would resign office. The announcement of this resolution had the intended effect; the supporters of the Government rallied to avert the dreaded catastrophe of a resignation, and when the vote was taken on the second reading of the bill the majority of four in its favor was transformed into a minority of one. By one vote only was the measure lost. The shower of petitions in favor of the measure was not for a moment intermitted. During the recess an organized machinery was kept actively in motion to swell the lists of petitioners. When the session opened, a dozen members gave notice of bills on the subject; and a large Committee on Temperance was formed, to which to refer the petitions and the bills. Before the Committee had reported, however, the second reading of one of the bills—most stringent in its provisions—was moved. The Government hesitates to adopt a decisive policy on the subject. It resolves not to oppose the measure, but to allow it to be read a second time, that it may be sent to the Committee on Temperance. It is a curious fact, that far more members spoke than voted against the bill. The most formidable opponent of the measure was the late Premier, Mr. Hincks. He denied that the circumstances of this country were analogous to those of the State of Maine, and that the law had been successful even there. Although the bill does not, in its present shape, go beyond the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, the question of prohibiting the importation also will come up. This, of course, is a matter with which no single State of the American Union can deal; and therefore Canada has the power to pass a more effectual law on the subject than any one of the States. One member of the Government, Mr. Postmaster-General Spence, declared in favor of adding a clause to prohibit the importation. This view was endorsed by several other members who spoke on the subject, and the probabilities are, that no measure will finally pass which does not prohibit the importation as well as the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Hincks denies the practicability of any attempt to prohibit importation; and says it would be impossible, even if the United States and this country were to join, to exclude the article from the continent altogether. It shows the strength of public opinion on the subject, that Mr. Hincks, opposed to the measure as he is, found the demand for its enactment so strong, at the late general election, that he found it advisable to promise, that he would support the measure whenever he found that a majority of his constituents should, in their municipal election, cast a majority of votes in its favor. It is undoubtedly true, that many who voted in the majority on the second reading of the bill did so under a similar species of constraint. There is a very considerable number of members in the House who would prefer to oppose the measure, if they thought it safe or prudent to do so. There is, however, no prospect of a majority of the House voting against the principle of prohibition. The opinion of the Legislative Council on the subject has yet to be ascertained, but it is hardly likely that they will oppose a measure in favor of which so great a number of petitions is presented.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

Holloway's Pills.—Another Liverpool merchant, who had been in the West Indies, informed Mr. Govan, chemist, of Bristol, that for eight years she was in bad health, arising from a disordered state of the liver and stomach, and was in consequence reduced to such a state of debility that she was fearful of never again obtaining her health, especially as the most eminent medical men had failed to give her the slightest relief; at last, like many others, she had recourse to Holloway's Pills, and in the course of a few weeks they perfectly restored her to sound and robust health. 24

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 25, 1854.

In the present state, the individuals composing the higher class or order of society, receive the best education the country can bestow. The male portion of it obtain their information and learning at one or other of the universities or those public or private select academies, with which each of the three kingdoms are plentifully furnished; and the females are initiated and perfected in all that is requisite towards rendering them well informed and accomplished, by means of either public or private tuition, the facilities of obtaining which are equally widely diffused. In addition to these, there are public libraries, museums, botanical gardens, lectures, concerts, exhibitions of the animals and productions of different countries, panoramas, and the various public spectacles of so many different kinds, that it would take not a little time even to recapitulate them; all of which, in a greater or less degree, tend to impart instruction. This general and universal knowledge of itself tends greatly to give a high tone to the society in general, and to the individuals composing it, a certain degree of respect, each for the other, which is the foundation of good breeding and politeness.

Now, we must not shut our eyes to the fact, that we in this island labour under a lamentable deficiency of the means of giving to the rising generation the means of keeping pace with the march of intellect in the mother country; the United States, or even the sister provinces; and it becomes us now to begin to make provision for supplying these deficiencies. And, in the first place, why is it that we have not a public library? How many capital towns, we would ask, are there in the neighbouring realm, the foundations of which were laid generally with that of Charlottesville, that want an institution so absolutely necessary to the mental welfare—if we may be allowed the expression—of its inhabitants? We doubt if there is one. We do not speak more positively because we have not the means at hand of making ourselves certain in the matter. Were there such an establishment as a public library, we need not be at a loss for the requisite information upon this or upon any other subject of inquiry. There is, in fact, a portion of the Colonial Building set apart for what is termed the Legislative Library. Now, the Legislature of this island consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, twelve Legislative Councillors, and twenty-four members of Assembly, in all thirty-seven individuals, of right entitled to the use of the books, to whom we believe, add the respective officers of both Houses, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, not amounting to fifty in the whole. Now, admitting that one half of these are reading men, and that is far above the proportion usually assigned, we have a public establishment kept up at the public expense for the benefit or gratification of less than twenty-five individuals, who ought, from their very station in life, to be fully independent in this respect, as any others of the community. We do not grudge the members of Assembly all the information that it is in the power of the Colony to afford them; on the contrary, we would willingly give them a greater scope and a wider range among the rich, fertile and flowery plains of science and literature, but we think it hard that the public money should be spent for their individual benefit. We see no reason, or at least no good and sufficient reason, why they should be admitted to drink freely of the only well of knowledge that exists in the island, while those by whose bounty it is fed, and whose wealth forms the source from whence it is supplied, should be prohibited from tasting. The great utility of a public library, in a country, is to be met with works of a domestic nature, or of a country, and the means of perfecting themselves in the science of natural history is placed within the power of those whose duty, taste, and inclination, may lead to the study of nature's productions. Now the books requisite to impart full information upon these interesting subjects, are difficult, if not impossible, to be obtained by a country, unless the means of perfecting themselves in the science of natural history is placed within the power of those whose duty, taste, and inclination, may lead to the study of nature's productions. Now the books requisite to impart full information upon these interesting subjects, are difficult, if not impossible, to be obtained by a country, unless the means of perfecting themselves in the science of natural history is placed within the power of those whose duty, taste, and inclination, may lead to the study of nature's productions.

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