is none other name under Heaven," as St. Peter declares, "given among men whereby we can be saved."

The rising generation of all nations, who, now, through the aid of schoolmaster and the printing-press, can read and think for themselves, will laugh, by-and-bye, at your credulity and ignorance, and wonder that the superstition and fanaticism, originating in Spain on this subject in the eleventh century, and sometimes displayed afterwards in fiery contentions among monastic schools and infallible Popes, should so long have stultified and misled you; and that that fabulous immaculacy, which was only received even as a *pious opinion* among the cardinals and doctors of Rome, from the eleventh to the middle of the nineteenth century, should then have been named by a runaway Pope into the form of a Bull, and made compulsory on your consciences to believe, on pain of excommunication and eternal damnation! Pause, then, this year, and consider this Papal invasion and innovation on your Christianity, ere it be too late; before the title of Maryism be given to your religion, and it be handed down to posterity, with other traditions, stereotyped with that unhallowed distinction. God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, forbids Maryism in His Church, and shall you assume it?

Heaven forbid! May you have grace given you from above to reject it, and to flee from that path of idolatory—the end of which is MORAL!

It is now, dear Roman-catholics, clearly manifest to every child, as bright as the sunbeam to every vision, that you must choose one of the following alternatives, either to explode Maryism from your creed, or

BURN THE BIBLE

from the world. Both cannot co-exist, even in your Christianity. The Bible, you say, is your written tradition. We have tried it by this code, and with the interpretation of *your fathers*, and you perceive it is unfounded and indefensible. If you blindly suffer yourselves to be duped, and retain it in future as a divine institution for your credence, you will be compelled, by the law of public opinion, to burn every Bible on the globe, and stop the printing-press; for every reader of that blessed Book, by the teaching of the Spirit, will be competent, at any time, to examine this tenet, and to detect it as a FORGERY. To destroy the oracles of God, to accomplish that purpose, is a simple impossibility. You might as well effect the decomposition of the earth on which we stand, as consume the Book and the press from the world.

So long therefore, as Maryism remains inscribed on the roll of Romanism, so long shall the Scriptures of truth bear their irrepressible testimony against this Pope's presumptious usurpation of the spiritual liberty of his subjects, and on their Christian profession.

The Bull *In Coena Domini*, in the "real and complete code of the Church," the canon law, excommunicates and curses every sincere believer in God's truth; and the decree of Gratian authorized the "faithful" to flagellate and slay the bad, or excommunicated, and makes this atrocity *justifiable homicide!*

But, strong as these remedies are for the suppression of true religion, and the edification of error and superstition, we most firmly believe that the day will never dawn, nor the sun ever shine, on the man who shall have power to apply them, even to rational enlightened Romanists themselves, in this advanced age of the world's progress towards its predicted consummation. The Bible and the press, open and free, may, with God's blessing, defy all the powers of blackness and darkness, earth and hell, to stay in their march to that general universal peace, which we are assured from heaven, shall prevail in the world, through the dissemination and diffusion of the ever-glorious GOSPEL OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST.

Man may forge, and rage, and fume, and swell, and labour hard to forward his own invention; but let him know, that whatever he may cunningly contrive contrary to the Divine purpose, shall not prosper; and like the ancient sect of the Pharisees, now rooted out, and every other branch of Romanism which has not God for its author, shall be cut off, and shall be finally consumed by the breath of His mouth, at the advent of the adorable Redeemer. Then shall all corrupters of His Holy Word, all liars and idolaters, have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone; and they shall call in vain to the mountains and rocks: "*fall on us, and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the Throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb; for the great day of His wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand?*"

BUT, CHRISTIAN BRETHREN! apart from our holy religion, the wisdom of the world should teach us to reject whatever instructions and dogmas are unproductive of *real temporal goods*. If we mark the history of Popery, from its rise with the invocation of saints in the fourth century, and its gradual progress and development to the sale of indulgences in the sixteenth, what traces do we discover of the world's greatness in science, civilization, commerce, and constructiveness? They are groveling, they are diminutive, in comparison with the gigantic productions of genius in her almost supernatural advancement, since the exposure of that baneful and pernicious traffic! The voice of Heaven, speaking against that merchandize, is imprinted in immeasurable characters in a passage in the life of man, which shall survive the duration of time, and be written for ever on the portals of eternity—ANSWERABLE ONLY TO THE MORAL OF JESUS, PATRON, FREEDOM, LIBERTY.

The printing-press then, simultaneously ushered into clearer light this gospel GEM; and even nations now, who do not know its everlasting preciousness, enjoy unconsciously the emanations of its blessed spirit, in the pursuit of their affairs in governmental policy.

A modern instance will suffice to prove our argument.

If we pause for a moment, and contemplate the condition of the respective states of modern Europe, our attention is immediately attracted by the sudden rise of one dominion pre-eminently above the rest, the Kingdom of Sardinia, with

VICTOR EMMANUEL

at its head as Sovereign. Only seven years ago, in the year 1849, when the Roman Pontiff favoured liberty of thought and action, and the whole Italian peninsula was moved to freedom, the House of Savoy, in the person of Charles Albert, father of Victor Emmanuel, laid the foundation of a constitution in that kingdom, which is likely to endure, ere long, the entire territorial government of that beautiful land. From his sub-Alpine dominion, he may now look down on her verdant valleys and classic cities, and anticipate the triumph of struggling populations on the road to freedom. They ardently desire the blessings granted by Emmanuel to his partly-regenerated subjects in Sardinia, and if not soon conferred on them by their respective rulers, the day is not far distant when they shall fearlessly and resolutely claim them for themselves as their natural and religious birthright. Even now, their future monarch has only to speak the word, and they shall willingly submit to his sceptre, as a reformed, emancipated people, from Mont Blanc to Cape Leuca, from the Adriatic to the Rhone; and this a bloodless general reformation may be caused in Italy, that land renowned in history for Pagan and Papal rites, through the firmness, intrepidity, and wisdom of a single king, whose name, interpreted, is believed by us,

In his short reign, only begun since the abdication of Charles his father, in March, 1849, was had married a daughter of the House of Hapsburgh, brother of Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, who acquired an unenviable notoriety by the imprisonment of the martyrs, Francesco and Rosa Madiai, we may reckon the gifts bestowed on his grateful people. And these boons shall be esteemed the greater and more extraordinary by us, when we remember that this kingly scion, the offspring of the Houses of Savoy and Hapsburgh, is still himself, by religious profession, a Roman-catholic, his Government Roman-catholic, and his subjects chiefly Romanists, though signalized by the admixture of the Waldenses, whose living testimony in their mountain homes, to the pure Gospel, has ever been faithful and unshaken.

Among the privileges conferred on the realm by the Sardinian Government, we may mention the free press, the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the female Jesuits, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the suppression of monasteries and convents, the abolition of the *foro ecclesiastico*, the immunities of the priests, the right of asylum at at the altar, the exemption of the clergy from the public burdens, and their non-liability for debt, the subjection of the bulls, briefs and indulgences from Rome to the Royal Exequatur, the emancipation and toleration of about 8,000 Jews and 24,000 Waldenses, inhabiting the three valleys of the Alps, and above all, the education of the people.

Hitherto the Kingdom of Sardinia has been ground down under the oppressive yoke of abuses, which these privileges imply, and the king and his people are, at this moment, under an interdict of the Pope until they surrender to his Holiness again these rights of man, to be guided by his infallibility.

We have shewn already that the Sovereign Pontiff is a *bad theologian*, and his counsellors have learned, too, that he is *an unskilful politician*. We would, therefore, exhort the Piedmontese to take the *former*, the Pope's divinity, into their mature deliberation, as well as the *latter*, his political ability; and they will soon discover that he has erred in the one no less than in the other. Of the aptitude of the Papacy to enlighten the human race, we will adduce the following practical exemplification.

In the island of Sardinia, which gives a name to the kingdom, and is about a fourth part of the size of Ireland, the population is somewhat more than *half a million*, or 547,112, in exact numbers. There are *three* archbishops, *eight* bishops, *eleven* seminaries, *three* abbacies, *eight* collegiate churches, *three hundred and ninety-one* parishes, *one-hundred* convents or monastic establishments! One would suppose that, with this ecclesiastical staff, that island in the Mediterranean is a kind of earthly paradise, superior to the "Island of Saints," the inhabitants are so instructed, so educated, and so civilized; but, in point of fact, the people are, heathen or semi-barbarous, as by a return lately made, it appears that *one only in every eighteen* can read and write!! This fact is more convincing than half a million of arguments, to prove that the priests of Rome are not the most successful teachers, and that in their estimation, "ignorance is bliss," and that it is not a blessing to be wise.

The present King and his counsellors, discovering that "knowledge is power," have set out with their people in fruitless search of it; and, on their march to intelligence, have already established in Turin, the capital of Sardinia, in a population of 110,000 souls, no less than thirty journals; and they have appointed a Royal Commission to superintend the education of the people, instead of the corporation of the priesthood, which for ages has been found so miserably defective.

Thus this Victor Emmanuel, in the exercise of his manly, independent judgement, has commenced a good work for the *secular* reformation of his subjects, which will eventually develop the resources of his kingdom, physically, intellectually, and "religiously." His army has taken the field, amid the acclamations of the world, side by side with the two most formidable nations upon earth, in defence and vindication of the oppressed Ottoman, and have exhibited a fortitude and prowess not unworthy of that triple alliance, in the estimation of those who delight in war and physical force. Again the youth of his metropolis have expressed such a thirst for literature, that their desire for mental culture is not satiated with less than thirty periodicals, to promote intellectual skill and superiority. And, last of all, the time may not be far remote when the inquiring ascendant mind of Sardinia, raised above cumbrous craft and priestly superstition, shall investigate, in the canon of Revelation, that glorious Gospel which St. Paul preached in the Eternal City, and left recorded in his imperishable Epistle to the Romans, to guide them and all Italians, to safety, to that everlasting rest that remaineth to the people of God.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Miscellaneous Items.

The Government of San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica protest against the recognition of Walker's Government in Nicaragua. They say they have resolved to extermi nate foreign adventurers who shall invade their States. This Walker business will be apt to lead to some trouble yet.

The troubles in Kansas are becoming very serious—assuming the character of rebellion. All the population are under arms, and the authorities unable to overcome them. The Federal Government refuses to interfere.

The British discovery of the ship Resolute, abandoned in the Arctic ice, was brought by Captain Buddington into New London on Saturday, with all her armament, stores and equipments.—She is a new and handsome barque, worth about $100,000; when found she had drifted over one thousand miles from where she was abandoned.

Mdme. Jenny Lind has arrived in Paris, accompanied by her husband. She comes from Geneva, where she appeared in a concert given for the benefit of Ernst, the vocalist, and in another for the poor. She will remain a fortnight in Paris, and then proceed to London.

The total exports from the principal cities of the Sea of Azoff in 1854, amounted to $15,000,000 per annum. The trade is now entirely destroyed by the war.

Cholera is raging with great fury among the Negroes at Havana.

A vessel called the Robert Peel, which has lately arrived in the Loire from Sumatra, has brought a magnificent royal tiger for one of the public menageries. Forty armed men were sent to capture him, but he killed ten and injured thirteen of them before he could be secured.

The Orange cause has had a field day in Dublin. Lord Dungannon was the great gun on the occasion, and discoursed fluently upon the "The Orange Institution, and may its influence be felt in the Court and the Cabinet, in the castle and the cottage." He made the following enunciation of its principles: "It teaches those who are placed by Providence in the higher classes to be instruments for the good of those around them and that they will one day have to render an account of the manner in which they have exercised the talents committed to their care; while as to the lower classes, it aims at making them good men and good Christians as well as firm supporters of the Protestant constitution of this country."

We learn from the Buffalo *Express* that a scow, with a man on board, was observed from Chippewa last Friday afternoon, drifting its fearful way towards the rapids, above Niagara Falls, when a man in a skiff gallantly put off and rescued the person from his perilous situation, both being very much exhausted on reaching the shore The scow went over the Falls.

The Rochester *Union* says, that agents of the French Emperor have been largely engaged this fall in purchasing wheat in the west on his account. They have purchased 369,000 bushels, of which 650,000 came to Buffalo, and 256,000 went to Oswego. All but 50,000 went down the Erie Canal. The same agents are still buying in Illinois and other Western States, to go go down the Mississippi and out by New Orleans.

Letters from Corfu of the 10th of November mention that from the first appearance of the disease on the 4th of October, to the 4th of November, there had been 319 attacks; 160 proved fatal, 47 were only cured, and 114 remained under medical treatment. Among the military out of 57 cases, chiefly among the Royal Perks Militia, the deaths numbered 21.

It is stated that there are 200 iron guns and mortar boats building or ordered to be built, for the Crown by British and Scotch shipbuilders.—They will be all steamers, and the mortar boats will be so built as to form pontoon bridge.

A fire which has destroyed property worth about £15,000 occurred at the extensive soap and oil works of Messrs. George Hutchinson & Co., port Dundas, Scotland.

FIRE IN STERLING CASTLE.—A fire broke out in the upper square of this garrison. It continued to rage with fearful rapidity, the roof falling in at two separate intervals. A great quantity of private property, chiefly belonging to the officers of the 50th Sterling-shire Militia had been destroyed.—By far the most interesting part of Sterling Castle is what is called the Douglas Room, where Douglas was stabbed by one of the James's. This ancient and interesting apartment, with several others has been wholly destroyed.

The Ballinasloe *Star*, (Ireland) states that whilst Mr. Remsbottom, land agent, and Mr. Beacham, his assistant, were taking possession of land in the King's County, three miles from Ballinasloe, Mr. Beacham was shot through the neck with a ball and several slugs lodged in his face and breast.

DEATH OF THE POET ROGERS.—Samuel Rogers, the friend of Byron, Moore, Campbell, and Wordsworth, and author of "The Pleasures of Memory," and other poems, died at his house in St. James Place London, on the night of December 18, at the venerable age of 93 years.

SINGULAR HUMAN BEING.—We have in this village one of the most singular human beings, (all things considered,) to be found in this corner of the world. He is a dwarf, about 18 years of age quite small and deformed, and not exactly an opium eater, but a laudanum drinker. He has been a victim of the habit for years and all attempts to prevent his indulgence in the stupifying drug has been in vain. The desire for more and more is steadily gaining on him, until at the present time, he actually drinks two ounces of laudanum every day; and what is still more remarkable, at one time! This enormous potation is swallowed at a regular hour in the afternoon of each day; a pipe and tobacco then follow, smoking on in order till midnight, unless, indeed the subject—which is sometimes the case—falls asleep, when he is helped to bed. The only object for which this strange creature seems to live, is this deadly narcotic, and his only care and ambition is centered in procuring the little means required to buy the two ounce draught. As it has been found impossible to place any effectual barrier between the drug and the drugged—the attempt has been abandoned, and it has been thought best heretofore to interpose no obstacle in the way of his free indulgence. In accordance with this determination, we understand that the victim—whose yellow and haggard visage gives fearful evidence of the presence of the coiled serpent, which alternately watches and slumbers in his bosom—has made a contract for the daily supply at reduced prices, with one of our drug stores, from whence he draws the living death," whose influences have been likened to shadowy glimpses of heaven, followed by realities of hell, with the most punctilious punctuality.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The London *Mining Journal* thus speaks of the bridge now constructing for the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal:—

STUPENDOUS ENGINEERING MONUMENT ENGINEERING.—That stupendous undertaking, the Victoria Bridge, across the St. Lawrence, on the Grand Trunk Railway, Canada, which was commenced just before the close of last year, is now rapidly progressing. The total length on completion will be 9,092 feet—that is to say, embankments in approaches, 2,035 feet; abutments, 154; tubular railway bridge, 6,903 feet. The weight of the wrought iron tube, through which the railway will pass, is estimated by the engineer at no less than 10,200 tons, and the masonry, in supports and abutments, as containing 27,000,000 cubic feet. The number of bearings or openings (spans) arches, by which the river will be spanned is 33. The height of the centre of the tube above the waterline will be sixty feet, which at the abutments will be 33 feet. The depth of the tube in the centre is 21 feet, and that at the abutments 18 feet 6 inches. The width is 16 feet. Mr. R. Stephenson, M. P., and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie Ross, are the engineers, and Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts, and Jackson, the contractors. This magnificent work when completed, in design resembling that of the bridge across the Menai, will be the most extensive viaduct on this principle which the science of modern engineering can so essentially claim as its own.

DEATH OF ANOTHER ROTHSCHILD.

Advices have been received of the death of the eldest brother of the house of Rothschild, at Frankfort, on the 6th ult. Baron Anselm von Rothschild is the third of the brothers Rothschild who has departed this life in 1855, the chief of the house in Naples, [illegible] and the chief of the house in Vienna, Solomon, [illegible] already died this year. Of the five brothers [illegible] remains now only James, the chief of the house in Paris. Baron Anselm was looked on as the founder of the great financial Rothschild power, and though possessed of less cultivation and education than his brother was a decided genius in money matters; he died childless, and has left to the house a fortune of 30,000,000 gulden. The funeral took place on the morning of the 8th ult., and, devoid of any attempt at external splendor, it was attended by more than one hundred carriages of persons to whom, during life he had stood in so many varied positions of man of business, patron, friend and benefactor, including all religions and confessions.

THE MONSTER MORTAR.—The *Dublin Daily Express* says, we have every reason to believe that the difficulties experienced in constructing a monster gun or mortar are likely to be overcome through the genius and skill of our scientific countryman, Mr. Robert Mallet. The attempt to weld together longitudinal bars, so as to form a cylinder, failed in the hands of one of the ablest English engineers, from the circumstance that the long continued high temperature maintained during the process of welding produced a tendency of crystallization, and therefore was destructive of that fibrous structure essential to the strength of iron for artillery purposes. In Mr. Mallet's mortar the cylinder is formed by a series of flat rings, fitting on one another by flanges, and clamped together by strong external bolts. The force exerted by the explosive gas is chiefly lateral, and not longitudinal; that is, it has a tendency to burst the cylinder in a direction of right angles to its axis, and only requires a small force comparatively to separate these rings in a direction parallel to the axis. We understand that one of these mortars has been completed at Millwall and already cast. The dimensions are startling. Instead of the 13 inch (the largest hitherto) weighing about 200 lb., and carrying thirty pounds inside, we are to have a shell of 36 inches diameter, weighing about 2,400 pounds, and charged with half a ton of gunpowder The range will be about half as far again as that of the 13 inch mortar.

CAPTURE OF FRENCH OFFICERS.—A letter from the Crimea of the 24th ult., mentions that a French Lieut-Col. M. Bayvet, and a Captain belonging to one of the newly arrived regiments encamped at Alma, on the Tchernaya, having gone astray, were taken prisoners by a party of Cossacks on the 17th. These two officers were conducted to Bakhsiserai, where they were received in the most courteous manner by General Gortschakoff, who placed the Russian telegraph at the disposal of M. Bayvet to apprise his family of his position. A despatch, received by his relatives in Paris, contains the most reassuring information as the health and treatment of the two officers. The General in Chief, however, had thought proper to send them to the interior of Russia until an exchange of prisoners should take place.

A HUSBAND SOLD FOR $500.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says a that lady passed through that city a few days since in hot pursuit of her husband, who had been smitten with a smart attack of "passional attraction," and had run away with another woman from Wyoming county, N.Y., to Lorain county. She took a brace of officers from Cleveland and went to Elyria. The gentleman, scenting the approach of danger, left his money with a nephew, to effect a diversion with the enemy, and took the cars for the south. On reflecting, suspecting the honesty of his nephew, he took the next train back to look after his money. Here he encountered the pursuing party, and negociations were opened. It resulted in the lady's selling out all her right, title and good will in and to her husband, and his purchasing a dishonorable peace for $500. The lady returned to Wyoming without a husband.

SALE OF A WOMAN.—The disgusting scene of the sale of a woman took place recently at Thirsk, Great Britain. A young woman, the wife of M. W. Marshall of Wombleton, near Kirby Moorside, has been sold for the sum of two shillings and six pence to a shoemaker. At the time of his marriage Mr. Marshal was 61 years of age, and his wife only 19. The two however had continued to live together amicably for sixteen years; but Mr. Marshal finding that the common infirmities of old age were rapidly overpowering him; the fond couple agreed between them that the bond which had held them untired in marriage ought to be broken.—*British Exchange.*

A Gascon having made a portfolio into an umbrella, a Norman, in order not to be beat in ingenuity, made a snuff box in the shape of a pistol, and by means of a small spring, fired the snuff up his nose.

Laugh at no man for his pug nose—you can't tell what may turn up.

H. G. Thaxter, of Bangor, trotted his horse to Frankfort, a distance of thirteen miles, in forty-four minutes.

The first printing office in Russia was established in 1560, but was destroyed by the people from a superstitious fear that it would cause some confusion or change in their religion.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ANTOLIA.

A letter from Warsaw, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that when General Mouravieff crossed the Arpatchai to match against Kars, he had only a body of infantry of 27 battalions, and the whole of the corps did not exceed 35,000 men, including cavalry and artillery. The writer proceeding from statement to speculation adds:

"Lately, and up to the time of his assault on Kars, he had received considerable reinforcements, for in the regret's regiments are mentioned which before that were in the Caucasus. The present number of these forces, after making an allowance for the losses at Kars, may be estimated at 50,000 men but to this force must be added the brigade of Grenadiers of the Caucasus of 500 men, the battalion of Chasseurs of the Caucasus of 1000 The battalion of nobles and the artillery, which must be reckoned at least 5000.

"In cavalry, there are in Turkey in Asia three regiments of dragoons, three of Mussulmans, three of Cossacks, two of Kurds, and the militia mountineers. The corps of Erivan, under General Ramsay and General Sabroff, is also in communication with the army of Gen. Mouravieff, who, notwithstanding his losses, has at his disposal 50,000 men, if not before Kars, at least in Antolia. This explains why he did not raise the siege immediately after his assault was repulsed. The army of the Caucasus has also been transferred.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN FINLAND.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, discussing the rumours of an alliance between Sweden and the Western Powers, volunteers a numerical statement of the forces collected by Russia in Finland and St. Petersburg:—

"Every one" (says the *Gazette*) admits "that the Swedish army is excellent, and the annals of military history have preserved the memory of its ancient exploits. Nevertheless, the Swedish force is not sufficiently strong for advantageously assuming the offensive, even against that part of the Russian army which defends the empire in the North; the aid to be expected from an Anglo-French fleet and a landing corps would not suffice to restore the balance.

"Of good troops, Russia has in the Northern Provinces; the first division of Grenadiers, with the battalion of Chasseurs Carbineers in all 18,000; six reserve regiments of Grenadiers, each 3,600 strong in all 18,000 men; 22 Finnish battalions of the line, of 600 each, in 13,000 men (the number of these battalions increases every day) three Finish battalions of Chasseurs under Gen. Ramsay, at 1000 each, in all 3000 men. There are besides 3000 of the naval crews, and the number of batteries corresponding with these divisions. Thus Finland is defended by an army of the best troops more than 50,000 strong, distributed throughout the chain of fortresses that line the coast.

"But General Arbusoff has under his orders at St. Petersburg an army of 150,000 men with the excellent reserves of the Guards. The troops of the infantry corps of the Guard and of the first infantry corps, with the reserves, occupying Revel and Courland. In case of attack Russia is able to concentrate on the point threatened by Sweden imposing forces, in estimating the amount of which we have taken into account neither the 100,000 men of the militia nor the irregular troops. In this state of things, an offensive war on the part of Sweden against Russia, armed with so considerable a defensive power, presents no chance of success, and ought not to be placed in the category of probable eventualities."

RUSSIAN ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

It is thoroughly believed by the war party at St. Petersburg that Prince Gortschakoff will hold his position in the Crimea throughout the winter, when, it is stated, an army of 500,000 men formed of the militia is to relieve him, and drive the allies from the Russian soil! The recruiting according to the extended age, as I lately decreed, would produce a much larger amount of men than stated, 500,000. A quantity of rifles had arrived from America, which have been distributed to the troops, with crosses sent to be blessed by particular saints from heaven. We hear, says the writer, that the Emperor is highly satisfied with the state of the army in the Crimea, and that he has given Gortschakoff orders to hold his position, but not by any means to attack the allies until spring array is at hand. The nobles are verbally promised great reward. The tax on slaves is to be removed, but no one believes much in these assertions. The public finance is in a worse condition than is generally known. A very large issue of paper money is expected to take place.

INACTIVITY OF MARSHAL PELLISSIER.

(From the London Times.)

* * * They had just achieved a victory at which the world stood amazed, and in comparison with which everything else seemed easy of accomplishment. What has been done with this splendid army and this glorious situation—these elements of triumph, these materials of almost certain success? Let us see. Omar Pasha has been sent to Asia to rouse Christian populations against Christian Russia, without a single brigade of the allied troops to bear him company and counteract the prejudice of the inhabitants against the Turks. Yet, even so, his success has been far greater than anything achieved by the allies. Kinburn has been taken, but no attempt has been made to advance from the basis of operations thus obtained upon Cherson or Nicolaieff.

From Eupatoria, a place fortified with so much care and cost as if for the express purpose of throwing ourselves upon the communications of the Russian army, the operations of the allies have been ludicrously ineffective and inadequate.—After one sharp cavalry action, in which just enough was done to show how much more was possible, the allies have contented themselves with advancing towards the Russian position three or four times, and then returning by the way they came without honor or without loss. Equally energetic has been the conduct of the main army.—It has walked into defiles and fastnesses only to walk out of them again, and after a series of objectless manœuvres finds itself after a wilful waste of ten invaluable weeks, just where it was when the Malakoff fell into its power.

The Russian communications are not interrupted, and they are left by a force of two hundred thousand men, and a fleet of unexampled strength to make their preparations as best they may against the coming winter—the only enemy they have to dread, and the rigors of which are happy not under our control. Meanwhile our fleet is coming home; our marines—a force fully equal to any we possess—are being landed in England; the Imperial Guard has returned to France; Malta, Scutari and Paris are looking forward to a winter enlivened by the presence of many a Crimean hero, and our cavalry, having done nothing at the camp, are about to repeat the same process in the suburbs of Constantinople. Road making and hut building have been the occupation of the victors during the best season of the year, and the sterner pursuits of war are agreeably relieved by theatricals and steeple chases. Except for the enormous cost—except for the great anxiety, for the risk of disease, and the possibility of calamities like the great explosion of the 14th of November, this mighty land and naval armament, adequate in competent hands for the conquest of the world, might as well have been anywhere since the 8th of September as in the dominions of our obstinate and vigilant adversary. We talk at home of "the vigorous prosecution of the war," and here everybody is in earnest, but since the 8th of September that great business seems to have stood entirely still.

Who is to blame for this miserable and ludicrous fifth act to the great and glorious tragedy, the first act of which was Alma, the second Inkerman, and the third the repulse of the 18th June, the fourth the battle of Tchernaya and the storming of the Malakoff? There is no difficulty in answering the question. We have never been slow to censure the English commander; but with the English commanders in this instance, the blame does not rest. The recall of Gen. Pilkington followed so immediately after the 8th September, that it necessarily paralyzed all exertions on his part, and General Codrington has been so short a time in command that it would be utterly unreasonable to censure his inaction. But Marshal Pelissier was encumbered by no such hindrances. The telegraph wire that brought to Paris the news of the fall of Sebastopol, bore back to him for answer the baton of marshal. He possessed the confidence of his government and of his army, men, material, boundless resources and opportunities, and from the 8th of September to the present day he has done nothing—absolutely nothing. Was the season too far advanced? On the 2nd of December, exactly fifty years ago, Napoleon, with an army which he had marched from Boulogne to Austerlitz, fought and won a great battle, a portion of the conflict actually taking place on the ice. Were his forces inadequate? In how many of the great battles of the world has one-half the force at the disposal of the allies in the Crimea ever been brought into action? Did he dread an attack from the Russians? On the 16th of August a few thousand men defeated on the Tchernaya with ease the attempt of five times their number to force his lines. Then they had Sebastopol to fight for; now they could hope nothing beyond a barren and most improbable victory.—We have waited till the last moment in hope that something may be done. There is hardly any enterprize in which the French General had not a fair chance of success, or in which, had he failed, we should have ventured to blame him; but to attempt nothing at all—to waste two months and a half of valuable time in utter inaction—to give the enemy time to recover, and the enthusiasm of his own troops time to evaporate—to stand on the defensive when a thousand means of offensive warfare were open to him—to play a losing game when a winning one was in hands, are faults so grave that we can no longer keep silence, or pretend to acquiesce in the propriety of a line of conduct so fatal to our troops and so inglorious to our arms.

NEWS FROM THE RUSSIAN CAMP.

The *Pays* has the following:—Several Germans have been recently serving amateurs with the Russians in the Crimea. Two of them have just arrived at Berlin, where they at once become objects of great curiosity. One of them has just come from Simpferopol, and the other from Kars, which place he quitted the day after the unsuccessful assault, and he crossed the whole of Circassia About the middle of October the state of things at Simpferopol was pretty tolerable. The troops were naturally a little discouraged by such a long series of defeats, by there was no want of provisions, and Imperial recompenses were lavishly distributed. It is believed here that 110,000 Russians perished during the siege of Sebastopol, that 30,000 have been crippled for life. The best officers have disappeared, and have been replaced by young men, not less brave, but very inexperienced. Sebastopol is about to declared a holy city. The soldiers who have left it have almost all of them in their knapsacks a bit of wood, a stone, or the splinter of a shell, coming from the "Sanctuary," as Sebastopol now called in Russia, which they send as precious relics to their families.

Menchikoff is appointed military Governor of Cronstadt.

ASIA.

Omar Pasha has arrived at Suchum-Kale, renouncing his intention to attack Kutais.

The Russian general Sasloff took possession of Assain Kalch as soon as Selim Pasha retreated to Erzeroum.

The greater part of the Russian army will winter at Kars.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a proclamation by General Mouravieff, calling on the entire population Lazeritis, Queirales, and Mingrelia, to wage a war extermination against the enemies of the Cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced Omar Pasha's retreat.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has ordered the Commandants in the Finland and Baltic Provinces to report the status of defence at their command to the Grand Council of war now in session at St. Petersburgh.

Contracts are advertised for immense quantities of artillery and stores, and new rifle regiments are being enrolled.

Emancipation from bondage is offered as a boon to the serfs; while some restrictions, imposed by the Czar Nicholas on the nobles, have also been repealed.

The Czar has issued a decree conferring on the peasants the right to possess landed property in Poland. Personal serfdom is abolished by an annual payment. Three years is allowed for the execution of the decree.

We find that one of our cotemporaries, more distinguished of late, however, for scurrility and virulence, than for the observance of the motto of his paper, which is conspicuously emblazoned as "Love, Prayer, Industry," soundly belaboring his Worship the Mayor, for not perpetrating, what in our estimation, would have been a work of supererogation, that is, for not organizing an armed force to resist the movements of the anti-Prohibition crowds, assembled in our streets on Tuesday and Thursday of last week. Justices Lee and Bennard are also most grossly abused by the same journal because they performed their duty according to the dictates of their own judgments, and such performance did not exactly harmonize with that of an ignorant fanatic, with whose slander constitutes logic, and malignancy is substituted for sound argument.

In the first place, we are strongly impressed with the conviction that the official conduct of his Worship in general, and that to which we have above alluded will be approved of by the constituency of St. John *at the proper time* notwithstanding the machinations of such *men* as the editor of the *Temperance Telegraph*, who glories in the name of "spy" and "informer," and approves of eaves-dropping and other low practices in order that (to use the language of the *Telegraph*) "Rum selling rascals" may have the penalties of the law duly meted out to them.

In the second place, we are yet to learn that "men with one idea," men possessing one virtue united to a thousand errors," are to ride roughshod over a free people, who have, since the year '56 has made its appearance afforded them very substantial proofs that they deride their malice, despise *their* "love," detest *their* "purity" and spit upon *their* "fidelity."

We have received the Second number of the *Anglo Saxon*, a newspaper published in Boston, edited by Dr. Bartlett, formerly editor of the New York *Albion* Its general appearance is creditable. We wish the spirited proprietor every success in his new undertaking. Mr. W. K. Crawford of this city is the appointed agent.

At the last meeting of the Common Council, held on Wednesday last, a letter was read from the Rev. James Porter, stating that he could not consent to the appointment of "City Rum Seller," on the conditions required by the Act. His reverence must try something else for the present.

NEW CANADIAN BISHOPRIC.

(*From the London Globe*)

Two new sees are to be formed forthwith out of the present diocese of Toronto, the sanction of the bishop (Dr. Strachan) having been received. The seat of one of the bishoprics will be at London, and the other at Kingston. It is believed that the bishopric of London, will be conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Cronyn, a rural dean of the diocese; and the Bishopric of Kingston upon the Rev. Mr. Hincks, a clergyman at present holding a benefice in the diocese of Down and Connor, a brother of Mr. Hincks, whom Sir William Molesworth recently appointed to the governorship of Barbadoes.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE TORONTO LYCEUM THEATRE.—We regret much to have to record one of those accidents from fire, which often occur, to the young, and the scene having taken place in the Theatre might have been attended with sad consequences, owing to the number of people present, but for the good sense of the audience. Miss Rosa Cook, whom our readers may recollect as an interesting young *danseuse*, generally dressed in boy's attire, is the sufferer; and to cast more gloom on the circumstance we have to add that she was hardly fourteen. The accident occurred during the performance of the *Enchanted Isle*, in which piece the unfortunate young lady played the part of a fairy, and was customed in light muslin. We learn that in each wing there is a large stove, which the exposed situation of the stage renders necessary should be kept at a good heat. In passing one of these the skirts of Miss Cook's dress, was brought into contact with the red hot stove and in one second she was in a blaze of flame She gave a cry of fear and rushed round towards the second "fly," when Mr. Petrie who was dressed for the King, not having any means of succouring her, tore off his hanging cloak and covered the young girl with it, thus stifling the flames. Mr. Nickinson who heard the tumult, through that the sufferer was his youngest daughter, and thinking the flames extinct, raised the cloak, but they again burst forth. They were, however, immediately extinguished. All this took but a few seconds, and fortunately the accident happened out of sight of the audience, for although it occurred during the progress of the piece, the scene which was on, was but a little distance from the footlights. The commotion was by this time communicated to the front, and a cry was somewhere raised, that the house was on fire, and anxiety was depicted on every face. Many prepared to leave their seats, and had not some steps been taken, there would have been probably a long list of casualties to relate. The forethought of Miss Nickinson however relieved, the the audience from suspense and in a very few brief sentences she called upon the people to be quiet,—told them that there was no danger—no fire—and simply to remain in their places. It is some consolation to have to add in the sad circumstances, that audience at once obeyed the injunction. The noise was immediately stilled, and it is no exaggeration to say, that one could have heard a pin fall. The effect was electrical. After a few minutes delay, Mr. Nickinson come to the front and informed the audience of the accident, without exciting them by a recital of its extent—stating that under the circumstances the preformance would not continue. The audience consequently left the Theatre. In the meantime, the poor young girl was carried into the dressing room attended by Dr. Scott, and other medical gentlemen. The whole of her dress was burnt to a cinder, and it was evident, from the first, that the injuries which she undergone were very serious, for she never spoke and appeared insensible to all the cares which were extended to her, and, at half past four yesterday morning she breathed her last. When gives a more melancholy, interest to the affair is the fact that the child's father, who is the leader of the orchestra, being at once informed of the accident, rushed on the stage. His friends however prevented him from hearing the worst, but this morning they no longer delayed the sad intelligence. It will be seen that the Theatre is closed until further notice, and so far as sympathy can extend consolation, the family of Mr. Nickinson, have spared no efforts to sooth the excited feelings of the poor child's family.—*Toronto Leader, 20th December.*

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N.B., January 18, 1856.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE!

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.

The "America" arrived at 7 o'clock last evening. Atlantic sailed from Liverpool Saturday 28th. A slight injury happened to cylinder, and put into Cork to fix; was delayed there by fog, sailed Wednesday, 9 a. m. Holiday in Liverpool market, so no later news to Telegraph to Cork.

There is nothing new of an official character, with respect to Peace Negotiations, but in quarters usually well informed there is a growing impression that negotiations will terminate in a satisfactory manner.

Count Nesselrode has addressed circular Note, to representatives of Russia at chief foreign courts, dated Petersburg, Dec. 22. In this Note is stated Russia accepts the third point relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, in following sense: "That Turkey's right to close the Straits be maintained. That no ships of war be admitted in the Black Sea, except those of Russia and Turkey. That the number of ships to be to maintained be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, and ratified by direct special Treaty between the two powers, without the interference of other nations." This interpretation the Allies consider to be inadmissible.

Circular owns that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French at a public solemnity in favour of a prompt and durable peace, was at the same time and still his dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander.

Referring to Vienna Conferences circular casts upon Allies the blame of having rendered them abortive.

So long as enemies resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation, the Czar was obliged to remain silent: but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations on the basis of the four points, he did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those pacific dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point.

The Russian propositions are already known.

Circular concludes by saying that Russia calmly and confidently awaits the decision her enemies.

When Austria and Western powers agreed on conditions to be sent to St. Petersburg she agreed not to communicate to other powers what those terms were until they should have reached their destination.

Secrecy was kept, Count Esterhazy reached St. Petersburg 26th, and next day laid propositions before Russian cabinet.

On the 28th Count