ber, our marines penetrated the city and visited Yeh's residence; but, as he himself the day previous had deliberately, ordered the extermination of Englishmen, and set a price on their heads, his mea-sures were at least as forcible as ours. If, in short, we were warranted in demanding redress, common prudence required that we should not suffer the terms of our demand to be evaded; if redress was not granted it was equally necessary that we should not desist from our efforts to obtain it, until a point had been reached at which our ascendency was placed beyond dispute .- London Times.

No More Arctic Expeditions .- The Arctic discussion of Tuesday night may be felt as a great relief by all persons who are not under the influence of the ice mania. Were there the most distant probability -we had almost written, were there the faintest possibility—that any further effort could prove beneficial to any living member of the late Sir John Franklin's ill stared expedition, we should be the first to say "Let the effort be made!" Eleven years, however, have now passed away since authentic accounts of the wanderers have reached us. We know that they passed the winter of 1845-1846 in a small cove between Cape Riley and Beechey Island, facing Lancaster Sound. To complete the sum of our information upon this most painful subject, we should add that according to Dr. Rae's account, a party of thirty or forty persons were seen to pass over King William's Island, near the mouth of the Great Fish River, in the year 1850, and, according to all human calculation, they must have perished in that year. Such, we believe, was the end of the crews of the Erebus and Terror. We are now told that some intelligence of the most dubious character has reached one of the ports of the Hudson's Bay Company, which would seem to indicate that white men had been seen in a remote corner of the inhospitable region which is visited by the Esquimaux and Indians, and upon the strength of this additional information we are asked to renew our efforts. It should be mentioned, on the other hand, that this intelligence, such as it is, is disbelieved by the higher officers in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company. It would be most assuredly our duty to give our poor lost countrymen the benefit of the doubt, were such a term applicable to the incidents connected with their disappearance and had not the lapse of time absolutely excluded hope. This is the point upon which, above all others, we wish to fix public attention. There is no consideration which would justify the despatch of another Arctic Expedition, save the one of rescuing some few survivors of Franklin's company. Now, our fixed opinion, and that of most other persons, is that they have long since ceased to be reckoned among living men. We are not justified, then, in placing other ships and other crews in circumstances precisely similar to those under which they perished, merely for the sake of rescuing a few books, and journals and records of the expedition. There would, no doubt, be a kind of melancholy satisfaction in knowing the exact details of the event. It is possible that some journal or diary, like that which was kept by Allan Gardiner, when he lay a-starving off Terra del Fuego might be rescued from the ice. Are we justified, however, in exposing another expedition to a similar risk for the remote and slender chance of so uncertain and barren a result? Sir Charles Wood has at last taken a firm stand with reference to his question, and has definitely announced that, as far as the British Government is concerned, the cycle of voyages in search of Franklin is closed. This is the true policy, and the true mercy. This determination will receive the hearty assent of ninty-nine men out of a hundred who are capable of forming an opinion upon such a subject at all. Without making any pompous allusions to the sacrifices which this country has already made in order to carry relief to her missing children, we may surely be permitted to say there is a reasonable care for the living as well as a rever-ence for the dead. Franklin and his gallant followers have long since been where human aid cannot avail them ;-dare we take it upon ourselves to recommend so fatal and undertaking as that in which they perished? We will not venture to predict what may be the case when science and navigation have made even more gigantic strides than they have done in our own time; but for the present let the Polar Seas remain scaled water to all but the adventurous whalers who may be pleased to tempt fortune on their own account at the edge of danger. Leave these inhospitable regions to the Esquimaux, to the walrus, to their long sunless winter; they are not fit quarters for civilized man. We accept Sir Charles Wood's declaration of Tuesday, as an earnest of a wise decision: "Her Majesty's Government will not give ancouragement to the proposal to send out another Artic Expedition."

SHAMEFUL PRACTICAL JOKE .- A ticket-of-leave man seeing a respectable looking old gentleman looking into a bookshop in Piccadilly, pinned his ticket-ofleave on the back of the respectable old gentleman, and sent him walking down the street with that decoration between his shoulders.

The following is one of the recent murder cases in England :-- A female by the name of Bacon was arrested for murdering two children, who were discovered in the house with their throats cut. It was found on investigation, that the woman's husband was the perpetrator of the deed. He was of such a character that Mrs. Bacon feared to live with him.-Investigation developed other and more startling facts. It seems that this man's mother, from whom he inherited, a few years ago, some property, died suddenly, and a post mortem examination was ordered. This brought out a confession from Mrs. Bacon, who states that at the direction of her husband, she mixed arsenic in broth for the wretched murderer's mother! She added, also, that her husband gave his mother a second dose, which she drank. The confession was made to a female relative when Mrs. Bacon heard that the body was to be examined.

THE TREAD-WHEEL .- The tread-wheel consists of twenty-four steps, affixed lengthwise, like the floats of a paddle-wheel, to a wooden cylinder sixteen feet in circumference, the steps being eight inches apart. This wheel makes two revolutions in a minute, and there is a mechanical contrivance by which, at the end of each thirtieth revolution, a little bell rings; the twelve men instantly step from the wheel, and twelve others take their place. This occurs at each interval of fifteen minutes. While off the wheel they read or doze, or do any thing but talk. While on the wheel, the treaders occupy distinct compartments, each being separated from the other by a high wooden partition. When the prisoner has mounted to his place on the topmast step of the wheel, he looks as if he were standing on the upper side of a huge garden roller. The men while on the wheel stand with their backs to the keeper, and holding with their hands upon a slight rail in front of them, move their legs as if ascending a flight of stairs, with this difference, that instead of lifting their feet from the steps, the steps sink from under their feet. Their motion reminds one of squirrels working on the outside instead of the inside of their wire barrels. In Cold Bath Fields Prison there are six tread-mills; two for va-grants and four for felous. The gang for each wheel consists of twenty-four. A spectator marks the slow and painful motion of the men till his own limbs ache and suddenly the bells ring-the wheel stops-the men step down-their faces are flushed-they wipe the perspiration from their necks and foreheads and another set shut up their books, off with their coats, jump upon the clumsy machine, and at the word o command press their feet down as they would to walk, and the long barrel again slowly revolves. The weariness of the employments result from two causes. First, the want of firm footing for the feet,-a want painfully experienced in walking through a deep soft snow; and secondly, the strength that is expended to keep the body from sinking with the step-which is equal to that required to lift the man's weight, say 140 pounds. So that the gross amount of the three and molasses. They manufacture 42,461,920, gallons of the Government of the United States has declared, three-fourths hours' labor, which is performed by each | ale, 41,364,224 of whisky and high wines, and 6,500,- by the acts of the State Department, that a black prisoner on the wheel, is equal to that of raising his | 500 of rum, being about four gallons of liquor for man is not a citizen of the United States. - Philadel-

MOCK (RELIGION, AND MOCK PHILANTHROPY. ing events of the last few years, furnish a formula, which seems, to demonstrate that those who make grent parade of religion, possess less and less, in the very ratio of their boast or cant, and that those who strive to appear first in public charities, are generally last in Christian charity; and those who use charities for proselytism, are "Soupers," a name now odious through Europe, for the mean perversion of charities to proselyte a famishing people: "Sell your conscience and your soul for bread and soup"-" You remain firm in your convictions; then die!" Alas, we might add another formula, but we blush for the depths to which man may sink under the combined action of the cursed thirst for gold and of fanaticism. Add to the uristocratic, religious, churitable swindlers of the day the noted name of Redpath. Here is the list of his Charitable and Religious, and proselyting functions:

Fellow of the Royal Institution. Fellow of the Society of Arts. Fellow of the Botanical Society. Fellow of the Zoological. Member of the Oriental Club. Governor of Marlborough College. Governor of St. Anne's Society. Governor of The Sons of the Clergy. Governor of the Governesses' Institution. Governor of the London Orphan Asylum. Governor of the British Beneficent Institution Governor of the Society of Blues. Governor of Christ's Hospital Governor of the Asylum for idiots. Governor of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton Governor of the Consumption Hospital, City. Governor of the Benevolent Institution. Governor of the Orphan Society, Ham, Surrey Governor of the Clergy Orphan Asylum. Gov. of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum. Governor of the Infant Orphan Asylum. Governor of the British Orphan Asylum.

UNITED STATES.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER-VISIT TO MRS. CUN-NINGHAM AND FOREL IN THE TOMBS.—The health of Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell is somewhat impaired by her confinement in the City Prison, and by the anxicties naturally incident to her situation. We found her yesterday quite indisposed, though greatly recovered from an attack of sickness which nearly prostrated her on the previous night, when several fainting fits supervened upon each other, and hot water had to be applied to her feet, to keep her from absolute exhaustion. Her spirits are very irregular. At times she is merry and mirthful, but a reaction speedily follows, and she becomes melancholy to a degree that is painful to witness. She is never, during the day, without the company of one, at least, of her children, while her friends, who pay her repeated visits, keep the matron of the Prison, Mrs. Foster, urgently busy in attending to their perpetual appli-cations for admissions. The statement to which we have already alluded that Coroner Connery caused her to be stripped completely naked, and examined in the presence of two men, besides the Doctor, she pronounces to be true in every particular. The reason why she has so long deferred its publication, was as she states, her unwillingness to appear as a prosecutor of the Coroner, Her friends have at length prevailed over her scruples, and she now declares that she was stripped to her toes, and in that rigidly nude state was examined by the Doctor, the Deputy-Coroner' and a Police officer. The certificate read by the Coroner on the inquest, to the effect that there was no indecent exposure of her person, and that it was at her own request that it was done, she pronounces a forgery. She never wrote such a note, and although she signed a paper which the Coroner sent to her to sign, she was not aware to what she put her signature. This is her statement .-- N. Y Times.

AN EXCITING Scene IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLArune.—It must be "as much as one's life is worth" to sit in session during the deliberations of the Missouri legislative body. On the 24th ult., Mr. Albin, a member from Gentry, in a personal explanation, made some harsh strictures on Mr. Singleton of Andrew, and what followed is described in the legislate report in the Missouri Inquirer:—Here Mr. Singleton, of Andrew, rose from his seat and advanced to the side of his desk, towards the left centre aisle; when he had arrived at the front edge thereof, he, with his' right hand, gripped for his ink bottle; a second clutch secured it. Drawing back, he threw it with much force towards and at Mr. Albin. The bottle, scattering its contents all along on its route, struck the desk of Mr. A. in front of him, and bounced off, carrying with it a handkerchief just glancing over the face of Mr. Darnes, of Scott, whose seat is about in a line with the seat of Mr. Albin. Upon this, and quicker than we can pen the act, Mr. Alpin drew from his breast a seven inch Colt's revolver, which he pointed with unerring certainty, and which he held with a wonderful steadiness directly at Mr. S. Gentlemen surrounding either party rushed towards them, not, in the attempt, as it would appear, to raise a spitton. Mr. Glover of St. Louis, who was near, caught the arm of Mr. A., and at the same time with his left hand forced the pistol upwards to the ceiling. By this time the Speaker collected himself and ordered the parties under arrest. Mr. A made some resistance by words, but on recommenda-tion of his friends he left the hall in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. S. was not for the present

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE FUGITIVE SLAVES .- The Dover (N. J.) Reporter states that on the 10th inst. that town was thrown into a great excitement by an almost successful attempt to cap-ture eight runaway slaves, for whom rewards of upwards of \$3000 are offered. They were entired to the jail by a woman who had gained their confidence, before daylight on Tuesday morning, in the expectation that herself and the sheriff could easily secure them. They were taken (in the dark) to a room up stairs, but finding no fire, came out into the entry. The Sheriff, who had expected to secure them by simply locking the door, went back after a revolver, when the negroes followed him down to his room in order to get to the fire. Here the plot was exposed, and the negroes immediately escaped, without resistance except on the part of the sheriff, and subsequently got safely aboard the "underground rail-They were armed with cudgels and pistols.

The Green Bay Advocate thus describes an ice highway on Lake Michigan:—"No one who has never seen such a road can form any idea of it. Imagine a plateau of ice, smooth as glass, a hundred miles long, with an average width of 10 miles, over any part of which an army could move with safety, and you will have something of an impression of it. Although there is no place unsafe for teams, yet constant travel from point to point in a direct line has marked out roads, which are followed more for custom than for anything else. - Thus there are roads to Oconta, Menominee, Suamico, &c., on one side, and to the Bay Settlement, Red River, Sturgeon Bay, &c., on the other—dim, whitish tracks, made by the horses hoofs in the clear blue ice, which form highways of this great floe. There is no such thing as overloading a team; horses trot along as glibly with a cord of stone as with a cord of wood. It is the capacity of the sleigh to bear up which is to be tested, and not the strength of the horses."

There are in the United States 1,217 distilleries, in which 5,240 persons are employed, and capital to the amount of \$8,507,574 is invested. They consume yearly 11,367,761 bushels of corn, 3,787,175 bushels of barley, 2,143,927 of rye, 56,603 of oats, 526,841 of apples, 1,294 tons of hops, and 5,240 hogsheads of own weight perpendicularly to a height of 7,200 feet. every man, woman and child in the country.

THE BIBLE ALONE, &c .- The idea of circulating the Scriptures "without note or comment" is, indeed, a mere abstraction, which it is utterly impossible wholly to realise. Without "note," it may be: but not without comment. It is impossible to make a translation from one language to another without more or less of comment. Punctuation and capitals and italics are all additional means of comment. in the very nature of things; and the pretence, therefore of avoiding all comment, is a vain delusion, capable of deceiving no one who is really intelligent. The division into chapters and verses has still more of the same quality; and when the headings of chapters are added, the amount of comment involved in the whole is very great .- New York Church Journal. (Protestant.)

More than seven hundred churches, or more than one-fifth of the organized churches of the Old School Presbyterians, are without a house of worship.

A Sexsiele Girl. -- Some years since, a young lady remarkable for her maturity and good sense, the daughter of a distinguished lawyer, and a member of Congress from Worcester county, was placed at a young ladies boarding school in the neighborhood of Boston. Her unaffected manner and sprightliness won the affection of many of the young ladies, who were full of their kind offices, until one day they inquired the occupation of their fathers. Our young friend perceiving the drift of their inquiries, gave them to understand that her father was a shoemaker when many of them were struck with horror at her vulgar origin, and a change took place in their conduct towards her. She however though fully understanding them remained quiet. After a while the father of the young lady visited the school. As he was a good looking man, and as they observed the principal and others treating him with so much deerence and respect, the scholars were led to inquire of their instructress who he was and what was his business; and so being told that he was the father of Miss H., that he was a member of Congress, they were filled with amazement, and immediately made an attempt to renew their attentions as formerly; but it was too late. She looked upon their conduct with such contempt, that they were obliged to keep at a respectful distance, while those who treated her kindly, without regard to her father's supposed occupation, were ever afterwards her favorites.-Exchange.

VIEW OF CALIFORNIA AND HER OFFICIALS.-In presenting our usual telescopic view of men and things since the issuance of our last Letter, we are forced to admit our political horizon to be obscured with fraud and wrong. Our pleasure would always be to write of bright skies and brilliant prospects; but duty compels us to the melancholy confession that our present is anything but prosperous, and our fu-ture far from hopeful. The history of civilization may be ransacked in vain for a parallel of the wrongs and injuries heaped upon the young State by its publie men and its prominent business men. Wherever confidence has been reposed it has been shamefully abused. The great bane which has poisoned our prosperity is from political plunder, demoralizing our business and ruining our social circles. There seems an inexplicable something in our atmosphere which begets disbonesty, and there is not enough of healthy public opinion to correct it. We speak in general terms. Give a man an office and he at once sets his wits to work to make dishonest gains from it; his past life is no guarantee of his integrity—in office he will steal. If he belongs to the party in power, he plunders and divides. If elected by a new party, he grabs and hides for very life, thinking it his last and only chance. Our constitution has many and great defects, our laws are loosely, badly drawn—our legislators are careless and culpable—our officers are dishonest-our judges, elected for political service, and not for learning or ability-lack integrity and command no respect. Confidence is destroyed and our business men deal with each other for cash.— Credit is gone, business languishes. Our bankrupt calendar exhibits the fearful schedule of \$10,000,000 of unpaid debts. Our largest bankers have failed and robbed their depositors. We are led to these truthful admission by the history of the past two weeks. Our treasury is robbed of \$124,000—our Comptroller under impeachment, one officer resigned, one in jail and one implicated has conveniently left on a tour of safety and pleasure. Whether our people will not repudiate our State debt, is at least doubtful. Whether San Francisco has a legal municipal government or not is questionable. Our title to real estate property is almost as far from settlement as at the time of the conquest. Animosities between vigilance committees and law and order partizans, ecome daily more bitter, and lead to sonal encounters. The Legislature is disgracedthe press daily prostituted-in a word, the pillars of our political fabric, like the pine wood piles of our water front, are rotten, worm eaten and fast hastening to destruction, and nothing but a good sea wall or moral bulk head, will save us from perdition .-

San Francisco News Letter. WHO ARE CITIZENS?-The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, with a degree of unanimity, sufficient to give to its decision all the weight of organic law, that the Missouri Compromise, of 1820, was unconstitutional-of course, then, the action of the 34th Congress, repealing that Compromise, is no longer to be condemned. But another part of the decision of the Supreme causes more agitation and disturbance, viz., that Negroes—people of the African race-are not citizens of the United States. We already hear fierce denunciations of this decision, and are mortified to see that certain partizan editors are suggesting the idea of treating the decision as if it decided nothing. We hope that we shall not be thought presumptuous if, without giving any of our views upon this clause of the decision of the Court, we venture to offer an explanation of its effect. A citizen of the United States in the broad, full sense of that term-as understood by the Supreme Court-is a man, that is entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, holding office, as well as voting and able to enjoy all the immunities, as well as to discharge all the duties of citizenship, in any part of the United States. Now a man may be a citizen of a State, and not a citizen of the United States; for example, in some of the Western States, we think Illinois is one, where it was found to be greatly to the interest of the Commonwealth, and to landowners, to entertain immigrants, money was sent to Europe to aid persons to come over and people that State and, to make the attraction greater, citizenship was to be acquired by a very short residence, we think that in some instances, it was even as short as six months, while the naturalization laws of the United States-uniform in all States-require five year's residence, with certain other qualifications. Here then is an instance where a man may be a citizen of a State, entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, holding property and office-if he can get it-and voting for all officers, and not a citizen of the United States. In Massachusetts, a blackman may vote, and consequenty be voted for; he may be elected Governor of the Commonwealth, or Senator-but he is not a citizen of the United States, under the decision of the Supreme Court—and this case is no worse than that noticed above. The decision of the Supreme Court is not, as many persons seem to imagine, a new doc-It is a new decision, because the Court never was before asked to make any decision upon a question involving the civil or municipal rights of a black man. But, the Secretary of State has assented, and acted on the same idea (we are, we think, referring to the action of Gov. Marcy while head of the State Department; if not he, it was his immediate predecessor—the case is the same—both were Northern men.) While he gave a passport for foreign travel to all white men, natives of the United States, he re-

phia Catholic Herald.

ANOTHER GIRL MURDERED .- Josephine A. Gray, 12 years of age, was found dead in her bed, at No. 25 Onedia street; the following is the verdict rendered by a jury of inquest, summoned by Coroner Cornell. viz:—That she "came to her death on the 6th of March, 1857, at No. 22 Onedia street, about 4 o'clock A. M., from some cause to the jury unknown; and the jury believe that the father of the child, Mrs. Upham, with whom she resided, though sincere in their motives, were injudicious in their treatment to her." Shortly after this verdict had been made known some of the friends or relatives of the girl, being dissatisfied, another and more thorough investigation of the case was made. Accordingly, anautopsy was held by Dr. Page, and Dr. D. H. Stedman, also a coroner, was called in consultation by Coroner Cornell. The result was, that a second inquest was held on the body by Coroner Cornell, and the jury returned the following verdict:—"That she came to her death on the 6th of March, at No. 22 Onedia Street, about 4 o'clock, A. M., from extreme exposure and other suffering contingent from her long continued barbarity and inhuman treatment of her father Samuel W. Gray, and Philenia Upham." It was in evidence that the deceased child was firmly bound to a narrow plank, or board, with her arms pinioned, and that she was long confined in that position, and her dead body was found in that position. This case of "bar-barity and inhuman treatment" will be judicially inrestigated, when it is anticipated that startling results from the influence of what is commonly termed spiritualism," will be developed.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW YORK .- Yesterday many of our fellow-citizens of Irish origin celebrated the anniversary of the Patron Saint of the Green Isle, by a public procession and festivities in the evening. The love of native land is strong in the breasts of Irishmen, and at home, amid all their persecutions and oppressions, they have clung with the warmest attachment to the memories of their ancient faith and nationality. Whether driven by poverty, or impelled by desire, to seek homes in a foreign land, they should still cherish, as a true heart ever cherishes an early love, the memories which cluster around the land of their birth. Nor does it argue against their loyalty and devotion to the land of their adoption, that they preserve, in all the changing scenes of life this fond recollection of the home of their fathers, and the home of their friends. The man who loves not the spot where the years of his youth were passed, who never looks back in the spirit of affection, to the home of his boyhood will not love any land as is wanting in that element of character from which true patriotism springs. But we fear there are many who celebrate St. Patrick's Day who think little of the character which tradition has attributed to their patron saint. St. Patrick is immortalized in legend, in story, and in song, as one of the great reformers of the world. He preached Christianity, illustrating its precepts by the purity of his life and the zeal with which he labored to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of mankind. The founding of churches and of institutions of learning as ascribed to him; and on the familiar legend which attributes to the Saint the summary expulsion of all venemous reptiles from the "blessed Isle."—N. York Sun, 18th inst.

Mr. Meagher, in his speech at the St. Patrick's Day linner, told the following :-

Paddy Shannon, was a bugler in the 87th regiment -the Faugh a-Ballaghs-and with that regiment, under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, served all through the Peninsular campaign. When the campaign was over Paddy had nothing left him but the recollections of it. His only solace was the notice taken of him in the canteen. It is no wonder, then, he became a convivial soul. From the bottle he soon

found his way to the halberts. The regiment was paraded, the proceedings read, and Paddy tied up. The signal was given for the drummers to begin, when Paddy Shannon exclaim-

ed:—
"Listen now, Sir Hugh. Do you mean to say you are going to flog me? Just recollect who it was sounded the charge at Boressa, when you took the only French eagle ever taken. Wasn't it Paddy Shannon? Little I thought that day it would come to this; and the regiment so proud of that same engle on the colors.'

"Take him down," said Sir Hugh and Paddy escaped unpunished.

A very short time, however, clapsed, before Paddy igain found himself placed in similar circumstances.

"Go on," said the Golonel.
"Don't be in a hurry," ejaculated Paddy, "I've a

few words to say, Sir Hugh."
"The cagle won't save you this time, sir."

"Is it the eagle, indeed! then I wasn't going to say anything about that same, though you are, and ought to be proud of it. But I was just going to ask if It wasn't Paddy Shannon who, when the breach of Tarifa was stormed by 22,000 French, and only the 87th to defend it, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who struck up 'Garryown, to glory, boys,' and you, Sir Hugh, have got the same two towers and the breach between them upon your coat of arms in testimony

"Take him down," said the Colonel, and Paddy

was again unscathed. Paddy, however, had a long list of services to get through and a good deal of whiskey, and ere another two months he was again tied up, the sentence read, and an assurance from Sir Hugh Gough that nothing again would make him relent. Paddy tried the eagle

and the breach of Tarifa without any avail.

"And is it me," at last he broke out, "that you are going to flog? I ask you Sir Hugh Gough, before the whole Regiment, who know it well, if it wasn't head of the short who know it well, if it wasn't head of the short who know it well, if it wasn't head of the short who know it well, if it wasn't head of the short who know it well, if it wasn't head of the short who know it well, if it wasn't head of the short wasn't head Paddy Shannon who picked up the French Field-Marshall's staff at the battle of Vittoria, that the Duke of Wellington sent to the Prince Regent, and for which he got that letter that will be long remem-bered, and that made him a Field-Marshal into the bargain? The Prince Regent said, 'You've sent me the staff of a Field Marshal of France; I return you that of a Field Marshal of England.' Wasn't it Paddy Shannon that took it? Paddy Shannon, who never got rap, or recompense, or ribbon, or star, or coat-of-arms, or mark of distinction except the flog-

ging you are going to give him."
"Take him down," cried Sir Hugh, and again Paddy was forgiven.

YANKEE EXPEDITION TO SEBASTOPOL.

(From the Boston Traveler.) It has been before briefly stated that Mr. John E. Gowen, of Boston, had obtained from the Russian government the contract to raise from the waters of the harbor of Sebastopol the numerous vessels of war which were sunk there when the allied armies were besieging that spot, long famous in the history of the world. The magnitude of this contract has not been fully understood in this country. Mr. Gowen has heretofore been favorably known to the as possible, the Russian government and people world by his success in raising the United States prefer to trade with this country in preference to steamship Missouri from the waters of the bay of England, for their hatred of the English is as intense Gibraltar, a performance which engineers from England and other countries had attempted in vain. It happened that while at Gibraltar a Russian vessel came into the harbor in a damaged condition. To the relief of this vessel Mr. Gowen sent a number of his men, refusing any compensation, and it is pro-bable that this act of courtesy, with the same obtained by Mr. Gowen in the bringing up of the Missouri, induced the Russian government at the time they contemplated raising their sunken fleet, to send for him, which was done through the Russian Minister in this country.

Mr. Gowen accordingly went to St. Petersburg, had a number of interviews with the Grand Duke Constantine, and then proceeded across the country to Sebastopol, for the purpose of making a personal investigation of the condition of the ships. He was engaged in this business for several months, having this country with his party during the coming month a Russian steamer at his disposal. Here he descended for April, to enter upon the work.

รางวัน สาร์เรียน ข้อมีเลยเดียน เมื่อมหายอนุ 16 ด้วย เครื่อยี่ 25

ed with his submarine armor to the bottom of the harbor and examined the sunken vessels. He found that the channel of the harbor was in the middle with banks on both sides, that of the north being of sand, and that of the south, of mud. In the sand there were no worms; in the mud they were quite plentiful. Of course the vessel exposed to the attacks of the worms are now of but little value; but it fortunately happens that but a small portion, comparatively, were sunk where they would suffer from

the attacks of these worms.

When the English and French approached Sebastopol, the Russians to protect their harbor, sunk at the entrance, between Forts Alexander and Constantine, two of the 120 gun ships, two of the 88 gun, two frigates, and two corvettes. The line occupied by these sunken vessels was about three quarters of a mile long, the water being sixty feet deep. The vessels sunk here were among the poorest in the fleet. In the great gale which was so fainl to the English and French vessels in the Black Sea, this line was so much disturbed, that the allies, if they had known it, could easily have obtained an entrance to the harbor. This caused the Russians to sink a second line between Fort Michael and Fort Nicholas, about a mile inward. When the Redan was captured by the allies, all the balance of the fleet was sunk, preparatory to abandoning the place.

The following is a list of the vessels sunk:—

15 line-of-battle ships, 7 frigates, 5 corvettes, 10 brigs of war, 5 schooners of war, 5 tenders, 1 boom ship, 1 ten gun yatch, 23 transports, 15 steamers of war, 19 merchant ships. In all 106 vessels.

The machinery of the steamers of war, before being sunk, was covered with a preparation of tallow to prevent injury from the water. They were scut-tled by boring three inch augur holes near the water line, and all this was done before the English and french appeared before the place, for the Russians lid not entertain the idea of defending it, and one division of the army had advanced nine miles on the Perekop road, when word was brought that the English and French, instead of cutering the city, had halted outside, and were fortifying their position. It was then that the Russian army returned, built the earth redoubts, and made that long and stubborn defence which has rendered the name of Schastopol so famous. Thus the Russian officials at Schastopol now tell the story. Mr. Gowen examined thirty ships, made a plan of the harbor and the adjacent country, and returned to St. Petersburg. He found that there were no less than thirteen competitors for the contract from France and England, among the former being the company known as the credit Mobilier. The government finally concluded to make the contract with Mr. Gowen on the most liberal terms, which cannot fail we think, to be amply remunerative. The value of the ships sunk is said to be sixty-five million dollars, and he has a certain portion of the value of each ship raised at the moment it is placed in the hands of the Russian govern-

ment. The expedition which sails from this country will consist of two vessels, one of which leaves Phila-delphia on or about the 1st of April, and the second soon after. The number of persons engaged to ac-company it from this country is about one hundred and fifty; the well-known ship builder of this city, S. F. Holbrook, Esq., being one of the superintendents. There will be also, ship-builders, eaulkers, machinists, engineers, &c. Some of the hydraulic machinery for raising the vassels is of the most collossal description, one cylinder alone weighing 54,000 lbs.; indeed it must be so, for some of the ressels to be raised are of 5,000 tons burthen. The value of the material to be furnished by the Russian government to be used in the raising of this fleet, will be about a million and a half of dollars, and the time occupied in performing the contract will, it is thought, be about eighteen months or two years.

At Kertch there are also some five or six Russian vessels sunk, which are included in the contract, and n the harbor of Schustopol there are some \$600,000 worth of chains and anchors, which the French and English threw overboard from inability to carry them off. In addition to the expedition from this country, the Russian government bind themselves to furnish from three thousand to five thousand men, whose pay from Mr. Gowen, as usual in that country, will not be more than twenty-five cents per day they "finding" themselves. Take it altogether, it is the greatest contract—submarine or otherwise ever entered into, and it will be with pride and pleasure that the countrymen of Mr. Gowen and his associates will hear of their entire success in the undertaking. Mr. G., as is well-known, is a self-made, nterprising Yankee, who, though comparatively a young man, has travelled in nearly every country upon the globe.

Mr. Gowen, who was at Sebastopol in November last, gives us some interesting particulars from that now famous city. The Russian government are engaged in re-building it. Before the siege it was quite a populous place, containing, it is supposed, about sixty thousand persons. When Mr. Gowen was there there were about six thousand people in the place. Several thousand laborers were then engaged upon the works, and the number was to be largely increased. The old city was famous for its narrow streets, like Boston; the new city will be built in squares, like Philadelphia. It is also said that there are restrictions against the crection of wooden buildings. The forts about the city, according to the examinations of Mr. Gowen, are only about half destroyed. Of the immensity of the warlike material scattered with so much profuseness about this celebrated spot, some idea may be formed from the fact that the Russians have already gathered over sixteen thousand tons of shot and shell, and yet they are still so thickly scattered around that it s impossible to tread without touching them. There are, however, no dead bodies to be seen, they having been all carefully buried.

There was one spot visited by Mr. G., of melancholy interest. It was a deep ravine formerly crossed by a bridge. Into this ravine, the bodies of two thousand Russians, French and English, killed in one of the more fatal battles, had been placed, and covered with earth. A wooden cross above has a brief inscription, telling of the slaughtered thousands thus rudely entombed beneath.

The country between Moscow and Sebastopol for 800 miles, Mr. Gowen describes as level and quite luxuriant. Wheat in some places sells as cheap as 8 cents a bushel, and hay a dollar a ton. The climate, at the time he was there, was both beautiful and salubrious—one of the best, he thinks, he ever visited. In connection with his contract, Mr. Gowen is entrusted with a commission which may result greatly to the benefit of this country.

He has been requested by the Russian government to bring with him specimens of our iron work, in the form of agricultural implements, tools of various kinds, machinery, &c. Mr. G. has given orders for the manufacture of articles of various kinds in this city, New York, Albany and other places. So far

While at Sebastopol, Mr. Gowan says there were large numbers of French and English arriving. They were the relatives and friends of those who had fallen in the conflict, and were on a pilgrimage to find if possible the graves of the beloved dead. In many cases the last resting place of the soldiers and the name of the deceased were cut in rude characters, but in others the dead were buried in one undistinguishable mass, rendering identification im-

possible.
The Journal of Commerce says: Wo understand that William W. Leland, formerly of the Metropoli-tan Hotel, and latterly secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., has a large interest in the contract with the Russian govern-ment to raise the fleet at Sebastopol, and is to leave ar he has now arish enrounging off during group of