

Powers are liable to become protracted; while, on the contrary, if Europe comes to a determination to declare who is right and who is wrong, a great step will have been made towards arriving at a solution. At the period of civilisation at which we have arrived, military successes, however brilliant they may be, only bring about temporary results. Ultimately, the decisive victory is always won by public opinion. All of you, therefore, who think that the progress of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of one nation contributes to the welfare of all others—who think that the more mutual relations are multiplied, the more national prejudices tend to disappear—tell your countrymen, when you return to the land of your birth, that France entertains hatred against no nation; that she sympathises with all who, like herself, wish for the triumph of justice and of right. Tell them that if they wish for peace, they must at least openly express their wishes for or against us; for in the midst of a great European conflict, indifference is a bad speculation, and silence is a mistake.

"As for ourselves, allied for the triumph of a great cause, let us forgo our arms without slackening the labour of our furnaces or manufactures; let us be great in the arts of peace as in the arts of war; let us be strong by our concord; and let us put our trust in the Almighty, that he will cause us to triumph over the difficulties of the day and the uncertainty of the morrow."

The *Moniteur* of this morning, in an article modestly worded, again directs attention to the efficiency of the French floating batteries at Kinburn, and informs us that we are indebted to Louis Napoleon himself for the origin and perfecting of these formidable engines. The Emperor, it appears, has always been of opinion that our large vessels would be found unprofitable before the walls of Cronstadt, and in a note last year to his Minister of Marine, urged him "not to risk vessels with eighty guns and 1200 men on board, and which cost years and vast sums to create, against stone fortifications." After the result of the first campaign in the Baltic, the Emperor turned his thoughts to the realization of a *flotte de siège*. Experiments under his own eye and instructions were continually carried on at Vincennes; all mere naval qualities were set aside, and the one object kept in view was to produce on the water a true *batterie de siège*. When sufficiently carried out and completed, the Emperor's views were communicated to "our faithful and powerful ally;" experienced judges, after trial, to their own great surprise, were compelled to confirm the results, and each Power then undertook to construct a certain number of the batteries, which have just been so successfully tried at Kinburn.—*Cor. Lon. Guardian*.

## RUSSIA.

The telegraphic news from the Crimea is confined to a disastrous explosion at Inkermann, balanced by the destruction of a quantity of the enemy's stores in the Sea of Azoff. The first intelligence was communicated by the French Minister of War, in the *Moniteur* of Monday, giving the following despatch from Marshall Pellissier, dated Sebastopol, Nov 16, 6 p.m.:

"Our park of artillery (called park of the Mill,) near Inkermann, was partly destroyed yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by the explosion of three magazines, containing altogether 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells, and other projectiles. The ignited materials, hurled to a distance, caused a violent conflagration in the English park next to ours, and there also partial explosions took place. At six o'clock the English and French workmen were masters of the fire. Our loss consists of thirty killed, including two officers, and some hundred wounded, among whom are ten officers. However sad such an event is, we must still congratulate ourselves that the consequences have not been more serious and disastrous. I am not able to state the losses of our allies. I believe they are about the same as our own. As nearly always happens in similar cases, it is difficult to ascertain the cause of the first explosion. This is certainly a very lamentable accident; but our stores are so considerable that the resources of the army are not in the slightest degree affected by it."

The English version is given in the first despatch of General William Codrington, dated the same day:—

"A very heavy explosion of a store of powder at the French siege-train took place about 3 p.m. yesterday. It communicated fire to our siege-train close to it, where there was no powder, but some naval live shells, most of which were removed, but the loss of life and damage done is considerable. The great explosion threw shells over the camp of our siege-train and huts

of the 1st Brigade, being entirely damaged, but not by fire. All officers and men were on the spot at once, and worked with good will and energy, and I saw all safe when I quitted, at 7 p.m. Killed—Deputy-Assistant Commissary Yellon, R. A., and twenty-one non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Lieutenant Dawson, R. A., lost his leg from the knee. Lieutenant Roberts, dangerously in the arm. Lieutenant Eccles and Assistant-Surgeon Reade, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, slightly; 110 brigade commissioned officers and men, of whom forty-seven slightly. Missing—four rank and file."

## THE LATE MILITARY AFFRAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following is from a French letter, dated Constantinople, Nov. 8th:—For some time past it had been remarked that those assembled, in the neighborhood of St. Sophia, groups of Tunisians and Softas, who had looked with an evil eye on the strangers who were in the habit of visiting the mosques. For some days past their attitude had become more aggressive, and several persons, among whom was a French priest, were insulted and otherwise ill-treated. About five o'clock on Sunday evening, a corporal of Sappers who happened to be going from the hospital of the University, was suddenly surrounded by Tunisian soldiers. One of them began his insults by catching hold of the beard of the Sapper, and pulling it. The corporal at first thought it was a mere pleasantry, and took it so, but he was soon undeceived, when he beheld one of these fanatics attack him with his fists, and another attempt to throw him to the ground. Another drew his sabre, but in spite of the assistance of his comrades the corporal disarmed him, and called out for succour. A commissariat officer brought up some soldiers, and the Tunisians at once made off, excepting the man who drew his sabre, and who was conducted to the neighbouring French post, at the hospital of the University. A few minutes afterwards the Tunisians, who had gone to their barracks, returned with from 100 to 150 of their comrades, all armed with sabres, pistols and clubs. They demanded the release of their companion with the cry of 'Death to the French;' and, without waiting for a reply, commenced flinging stones at the windows, and rushed like madmen to the assault of the hospital. It was clear that an energetic repression of the disturbance had become necessary. Some officers of the commissariat, two gendarmes, the 23 soldiers that constituted the post, and the hospital attendants, charged the Tunisians with the bayonet or sword. There were no other means of bringing these barbarians to reason, and they had to retire, carrying such of their comrades as were wounded. Among the latter were a few of the Softas, and these had not been the least forward to fling stones at the windows. The Tunisians, having returned to the barracks, again issued forth completely armed, in defiance of the Turkish officer who commanded the post of the barrack, and who was himself maltreated in his efforts to appease their violence. It was then that from the angles of the streets and the houses near the University, the Tunisians opened a vigorous and well-sustained fire on the windows of the halls where the sick and wounded were lying. The hospital attendants, to whom arms were issued for their protection, replied; the soldiers of the post and the gendarmes who guarded the principal entrance to the hospital also fired on the Tunisians, who had to beat a retreat again, leaving on the ground several of their comrades *hors de combat*. One fact excited great indignation. Two hospital attendants who were quietly returning to the hospital were assassinated, and their dead bodies mutilated in the most horrible manner. You can hardly form an idea of what was beheld except by recalling the exposure in the Paris Morgue of the unhappy victims who perished in the accident on the Versailles Railway in 1842. M. Blaise, lieutenant in the navy, and two commissariat officers, were attacked in front of the Tunisian artillery barracks. The former, who had no weapon but a walking cane, received sabre cuts which laid his head open. He staggered on to the gate of the hospital, where every attention was administered to him. The two commissariat officers took refuge in the house of a Turk, the door of which was open, and they remained there till the following morning. M. Blaise had also tried to take refuge in a Turkish guardhouse, but the officer exhibited the greatest pusillanimity, and made no attempt to protect the 3 Frenchmen, who were thus exposed unarmed in the midst of these miscreants. Another French soldier, who was passing near the Sublime Porte was, in a most cowardly manner, killed by a pistol-shot fired by two Tunisian soldiers. Great dismay spread throughout the whole quarter of the city, and couriers were sent

off to the French authorities at Pera. Gen. Larobey and Gen. Patigale, Sub-Intendant Misi, and M. Bouttier, Commandant of Gendarmerie, at once proceeded to Constantinople with a detachment of troops from the posts of Galata and Pera; but all was over by the time they arrived. Mehemet Reshid-Pacha, Minister of War, and Mehemet Ali Pacha, Minister of Marine, also proceeded to the hospital of the University. The hospital attendants of Galbano, who had been sent for, were not needed. Thus this unfortunate affair has cost us three men assassinated; a naval officer, an apothecary, and three commissariat officers have been more or less severely wounded, as also four hospital orderlies and two gendarmes. The very same evening the Seraskier had the Tunisians, to the number of 250, disarmed, and conducted to the Seraskierat, where they are in custody. Complete satisfaction has been promised to M. de Thouvenot, who has exhibited on this occasion the tact and energy of which he has given more than one proof since his arrival at Constantinople. A mixed commission has been formed for the purpose of inquiring into the affair."

Later advices state that a considerable number of the Tunisians have been condemned to death. The Tunisian troops will be sent to Batoum and Soukoum Kaleh.

The following paragraph is from the *Daily News*—

"You will regret to hear that Lieut.-Colonel Tyler, 62nd Regiment, died at the Sanatorium on the morning of the 23rd, of fever, brought on by the wound in his hand that he received on the 8th September. He was buried on the afternoon of the 24th in the new selected burial-ground up the valley, his body being followed to the grave by all the officers and non-commissioned officers of his regiment off duty. The men would have attended if they had not been employed on the roads. Alongside of Colonel Tyler lies the late Captain Johnson, 41st Regiment. In short, they are the two first graves in this ground. Almost adjoining is the old burial-ground, and when there the other day, I copied the following from an unpainted piece of deal wood, about one foot long and ten inches broad, which was lying on a grave:—'Sacred to the memory of Frederick Pratt, private, Royal Marines, late of Her Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*, who departed this life on the 21st of April, 1855, at the age of 45 years—

"Here lies an old soldier whom all must applaud.

He fought many battles both at home and abroad.

But the fiercest engagement he ever was in.

Was the battle of self in the conquest of sin."

I thought this so worthy of preservation that I have ordered both the board to be fixed and the grave itself kept in order. The Sanatorium, or Castle Hospital, can accommodate 600 patients on a pinch; it now contains 332, besides wounded officers. Dr. Matthews is the chief medical officer, and all speak highly of; and Miss Nightingale is still stopping in the hut occupied by Miss Stuart and her five nurses. The wounded officers—who are all going on well, but slowly—are Captain Brown, R. E., badly wounded in left shoulder; Lieut. Sanders, 39th Regiment, who has lost his left leg; Captain Gillum, 1st Royals, who has lost his right leg; and Lieut. Wield, 95th Regiment, who is wounded in the chest."

## UNITED STATES.

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The census of the State of Massachusetts, taken this year, indicates a population of about a million and a quarter, being an increase of more than 250,000 since the last national decennial census, in 1850. This astonishing growth is primarily attributable to the development of the trade and manufactures of that State, resulting from her matchless system of internal railway communication.

TEACHERS DEVoured BY A CANNIBAL.—The missionary ship John Williams, named after the heroic martyr of Bromangi, has recently completed a voyage among the New Hebrides and other Western groups. Among the news she brings is the following:

On reaching the Island of Fate, the distressing news was brought on board that some of the teachers, with their wives, left there on the last voyage, had been barbarously murdered. Only nineteen days after they were landed, under the most cheering circumstances, the two Raratongan teachers and their wives were murdered to furnish materials for a horrid cannibal banquet. The reason of this sudden act of cruelty could not be learned.—*N. Y. Observer*, Nov. 22.

THE FISHERMEN.—All the bay vessels have now arrived home but three, and those we understand are on their way. A larger quantity of Mackerel has been taken this year than last, and some of the vessels have made a good year's work, but the average of the vessels is not much better than it was in 1854, the expenses of the business being so high, and the quality of the mackerel being low. The season closes later this year than usual, some of the packers having several trips still on hand to pack out.—*Gloucester Telegraph*, Nov. 28.