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wa on one side basieging a great fortilled place with a numerous garrison and intrenchments defended by prodigious artillery, and on the other hand con-nature, the sound think it probable, that the number was not less than 80,000. They were toogs that had not been present at the battle of the Almay had not been than 80,000. They were toogs that had not been present at the battle of the Almay had not been present at the battle of the Almay had not been present at the battle of the Almay had not been present at the battle of the Almay had not been present at the battle of the Almay had not been present at the battle of the Almay had not been present at the battle of the Almay had not been present at the battle of the Almay had not been present at the battle of the Almay had not been present at the battle of the morning the two price toops who did not know the energy the present of that battle. He has stated how, in the framme and that thickness of the fort it was im-paritient of the battle. He has stated how, in the framme and that thickness of the fort it was im-pared to direct operations against them. There we had that thickness of the fort it was im-presented themselves ragged and echansel from har allong a great portion of them came to the fold after trenty-four hours work in the trenches had not time to take even a teamy mal before in the other night the battle of the Soliter. This with the other night the theorem of the freind their states which nothing for a very long time could had after trenty four hours work at the moment of the due not have been defeated but might at had of hences, exposed at they were to artillery, minst which nothing for a very long time could be have fiftheir live upon those heights and those posed to them, had there not, at the moment of the half have been defeated but might are been do hem, had there not, at the moment with kill and valour those. Freuch troops, who is an which do hem inde the mains of the freind alline, is with these trench alline, ther was had 14,000

men who fought that battle (Cheers). I believe, in point of destruction of an enemy, scarcely any battle has been equal to it. More than 5000 dead were left upon the field of battle by the Russians. We-cannot count them less, and it was a very moderate calculation to say, that three times as many must have been wounded. And thus these 14,000 men caused a loss of far more than their own number. I believe, sir there are no modern annals that contain the history of a hattle which redounds more to the honour of those who fought it, than the battle to which I have just alluded (Cheers). If has caused desolation and affliction to many ; but I am persua-ded that the effect will last until future generations. We have seen that, in the course of that battle, there were at one time various changes of the forces, but we have seen, that the heroism of those brave troops prevailed ; and those who have met these troops— those who have to give an account of what it is to attack such troops, will be slow to think that-Russia can attain advantages from the war which she is waging against two such countries. men who fought that battle (Cheers). I believe, point of destruction of an enemy, scarcely any ba

PERD A COLD AND STARVE A TEVEN. The above is one of a class of popular " sayings" which have come to be regarded as truisma, but many of which have come to be regarded as truisma, but many of which have come to be regarded as truisma, but many of which have come to be entirely in error. It would be store at the set of the common by attempting which may not be entirely overcome by attempting which may not be entirely overcome by attempting which may not be entirely not be entirely overcome by attempting which may not be entirely not be the set of the common bind diet. Take a cold for example. By improper properties to inequalities of temperature, the system be-bed as a performed imperfectly. The circulation of the dist are experienced, and unless a reaction of the system are experienced, and unless a reaction of the system are experienced, and unless a treatment of the system be-bed as partial or general fever is the result. Two, to "feed" the stomach, and this add more the system to be already overleaded blood, is the worst and deviate be greatly or entirely diminished, and give blood an opportunity to threw of the sugarbund and states. Avoid we to reach feet, and addeds and prover on the system of the sugarbund and divisite be greatly cure an ordinary cold. The states of the system are as the result.

bedding, will generally cure an ordinary cold same means, perseverd in, will "break cup" any cold, however severe. There is nothing for a cold, than thoroughly soaking the feet in ho just before going into an extra-warm bed." A word or two more in regard to "catching It is generally thought that a cold is taken by oh from a warm to a cold stmosphere. This is har A cold is more the result of inequality of temps in different parts of the body. A person may g a warm bed and plunge naked into a smow ban not take cold, and yet become quite sick from

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a warm bed and pluage naked into a snow bank, and not take cold, and yet become quite sick from marely holding one arm in warm, and the other in cold water. The body may be warmly clothed, and yet a cold be taken by having the feet wet, or a alight current of air blowing upon an arm, or upon the based or neek. So a person may take cold by the side of a blazing fire, be-cause the draft of air toward the chimney cools that part of the body away from the fire. One part of the body being clothed warmer than another part, will dis-turb the circulation of the blood, and induce some form of disease classed under the general name of a "cold." One of the most common sources of a cold is the getting a post of the clothing wet, and thus cooling that part of the body below the general temperature of the system. On the contrary, a person may be en-tirely dreached with rain, and by drying the clothen aniformly, or changing them entirely, no difficulty will be experienced. Let it be kept in mind, that the greatest danger of "catching of the body.—Ameri-can Agricultarist. WHICH, A KITTEN OR A CHILD.

quality of warnth in different parts of the body.—Ameri-can Agriculturist. WHICH, A KITTEN OR A CHILD. "I wish I was a lamb; lambs don't have to go to school. I wish I was a kitten; kittens, don't atudy geography. This too pleasant weather to study. I'd rather frisk about all day in the sunshine, and do just as I please," and Helen threw down her book, with a great pout on her lip. "O, well," said her mother," 'you may be a kitten, if you pleasac—give up your books and school, and frisk all day; but if you like kitten's play, you must take sitten's fire." Helen could hardly believe her mother in earnest, but when she saw ahe was, she plaped her hands, and thought it would be the hap-piant day of her life. So instead of diligently learning her lessons, and joining the school girls in they passed by, she ran into the garden to do as she pleased. What she did I do not know, but she came in with her aponitorm, and her hands very mudd, and went to-wards her mother; 'go awy; go out doors, where you belong," Helen did not know whether to laugh or cry, but she coveluded to laugh, though it was not very funny after all. Some time in the forencon, her mother. Her brother and cousin came home from school as happy and hungyy as could be, and as they wara about to sit down to dinner; Helen found no chairs for her, and she was again almost ready to cry. "Mancy feeds the kittens in the Kitchen," and her for school as happy and hungyy as could be, and as they mother, Her brother and cousin came home from school as happy and hungy as could be, and as they mother, and she was again almost ready to cry. "Mancy feeds the kittens in the Kitchen," and her At mother, and she was again almost ready to cry. "Mancy feeds the kittens in the Kitchen," and her mother, when the childrens came around thir mother to hold a little evening talk before going to bed, Helen itanis. The other passes rule iron

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