From the Montreal Gazette.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FRENCH DECORATIONS [illegible]

[illegible] honor:—

[illegible]

Colour-Sergt. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of a brave soldier under Sir de Lacy Evans [illegible]

[illegible] Michael Ryan.—Has the character of [illegible] always a forward and daring soldier. [illegible] March, when a party of the guard [illegible] it was dark toward the Woronzoff [illegible] Capt. Baird, and brought on [illegible] Color-Sergeant James Rodd lost his [illegible] R[illegible] stated to have been one of the few [illegible] remarkably well.

[illegible] April, he was sentry on the [illegible] on the Woronzoff Road when the [illegible] opened a heavy fire, and remained at his post [illegible] and attracted attention by his conduct. On the 2d August, on the occasion of the large sortie referred to in Michael Doyle's case, Ry[illegible] on the sentry, and, when driven in [illegible] continued firing on the Russians till they finally [illegible] the attack. He was wounded [illegible] thigh by a splinter from a shell.

[illegible]

Michael B[illegible].—First man who volunteered to cover the [illegible] of the 5th parallel, when the [illegible] returned to the trench.

James Crav[illegible].—Reported as always a good and [illegible] soldier.

M[illegible] Dougherty.—Served with the 30th Regiment from the commencement of the siege; volunteered [illegible] Regiment in the Crimea.

Sergt. Wm. [illegible].—[illegible] of the ammunition guard [illegible]

Colour-Sergt. Flynn.—On the 4th June, commanded a party who volunteered to go from the trench [illegible]

[illegible] Sergt. George [illegible].—[illegible] on the 18th June, 1855.

Private George Jones.—Volunteered to fetch private George Mitchell, who was wounded in the sortie of the 2d August.

Private [illegible]

[illegible] 18th June.

Private [illegible].—Who [illegible] himself much [illegible] the 18th June, and bears a general character of an excellent soldier.

Sergeant James [illegible]

Sergt. Patrick [illegible].—Was present [illegible] Brigade, 2d Division, on the 18th June, and was slightly wounded.

Private D[illegible] J[illegible].—Was twice wounded, and was spoken well of [illegible]

Private Matthew T[illegible].—Reported to be a good and most daring soldier, who never missed any duty whatever.

Each man, as he stepped forward, was cheered loudly [illegible] assembled.

The decorations having been distributed and the list completed, [illegible] congratulations to those [illegible] acquired, being among the first British soldiers on whom any [illegible] rewards. Lord [illegible]

[illegible] As the 30th had been [illegible] brethren in arms in teaching the Crimea, they have not won all their honors in actual [illegible] others had done. But he must say [illegible] never seen any service [illegible] Regiment in one battle where they lost 11 officers and 220 men—which was more trying, which required so great bravery, [illegible] Sebastopol. There the 30th [illegible] duty, and [illegible] in the trenches, they had [illegible] and returned to their work [illegible] A short time ago he had been informed by one [illegible] the highest position in Britain, that Gen. Canrobert [illegible] that he never saw men endure such hardships and fight with such determined bravery.

The above is a meagre outline of [illegible] Munro's very eloquent and very [illegible] address. He then called for three cheers for the Queen, and three for the Emperor of the French, which were lustily given, the crowd [illegible] ceremony with three cheers for the [illegible]

The Mormon Delusion.—The Fort Des Moines (Iowa) papers give some details of the passage of a band of Mormon emigrants through that place a few days since. In the broiling sun, these poor creatures, the majority of whom are women, moved slowly along in Indian file, dragging behind them in little carts the necessaries for the journey, sometimes two women dragging the cart, at other times a man and a woman. The company was from Europe, and mostly consisted of English people, who had left their comfortable homes, their early associations and attachments that render the English such unwilling emigrants, and here with a journey of more than a thousand miles before them, of which two hundred would be through a perfect desert, without shade or [illegible], these miserable deluded people were trudging along.

THE VISITATION.

[illegible]

[illegible] Church Society, in which his influence had [illegible]

Another way by which [illegible] beneficial to the Church was in [illegible] In doctrinal subjects they could [illegible] and such subjects [illegible] the consent of [illegible] Church. Alterations wherein doctrines were concerned would [illegible] be discussed in [illegible] assemblies, nor would it be advisable [illegible] to disruption, and are fruitful causes of [illegible] tions, and unhappy newspaper and pamphlet writings. For [illegible] reasons it would not be advisable to interfere with the services of the church, which have been complained of as too lengthy—a complaint however which his lordship thought was not altogether reasonable, as two hours [illegible] in public devotion [illegible] ent exercises, which serve to [illegible] The services in the Cathedral were [illegible] showing that [illegible] which had been demanded by [illegible] and English unitarians, who would be glad to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the system which they had succeeded in establishing was remarkable for its wisdom, and that they were a body possessed of great advantages, but that until they were convinced of their errors, and sought reunion to the church, which would claim [illegible]

[illegible] that the breach made ought [illegible]

[illegible]

After the conclusion of the [illegible] Clergy proceeded to the [illegible] they were [illegible] hospitably entertained [illegible]

On Thursday morning, after Prayers, the Clergy met at the Cathedral Library, and spent several hours in discussing [illegible] connected with the ecclesiastical affairs of the Diocese. The conference was conducted in a very amicable spirit, and terminated in the adoption of such conclusions as were well adapted to meet the views of all without interfering with those of any. Service was again held at the Cathedral in the evening, when the Rev. S. Bacon, Rector of Chatham, and Rural Dean, preached from Isaiah xlviii. 22. Our space will not permit us to give an outline of either of the sermons preached on this occasion, in our present number; or to offer any remarks upon the numerous topics referred to in his lordship's charge. A more fitting opportunity for adverting to the latter will be afforded when the Charge is published, as we shall then be put in possession of the exact sentiments which his lordship designed to convey.—*Church Witness.*

At St. Thomas, on the 31st of July, the Cholera was raging violently, and proving fatal to many. At Crab Island the sickness was extremely bad.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Sept. [illegible], 1856.

[illegible] find Fault with [illegible] received this morning, [illegible] made by the Executive [illegible] to the Executive [illegible] office of Chief [illegible] which no doubt will [illegible] by the country. The [illegible] new appointments:—

[illegible] Appointments.—George Lang to [illegible] for erecting Breakwater and [illegible] Landing at the Albert Quarries, Har[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] M. Smith, Esquires, [illegible] Marine Hospital, St. [illegible] deceased, and [illegible] left the City.

[illegible] Reverend [illegible] and Doctor W. [illegible] to be Directors of the Saint John Grammar [illegible]

[illegible] Esquire, to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates for the County of Charlotte, in room of the Honorable Harris Hatch, [illegible]

[illegible] Supervisor of the Great [illegible] Road from [illegible] to Newcastle, in room of [illegible]

[illegible] to be Warden of Fisheries, [illegible] James S. Morse, resigned.

[illegible] Esquire, to be [illegible] Grand Falls, and Francis [illegible] to be Deputy Treasurer at the [illegible]

[illegible] William Wright, and Jo[illegible] Esquires, to be Commissioners [illegible] and Cranage of Saint [illegible] cap. 39.

[illegible] Forbes to be a Trustee [illegible] Grammar School.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. D. WILMOT.

[illegible] 23 September, 1856.

[illegible] Appointment.—His Excellency the [illegible] been pleased to appoint [illegible] Macpherson, Esquire, [illegible] Executive Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. D. WILMOT.

[illegible] 24 September, 1856.

[illegible].—His Excellency the [illegible] Council has been pleased [illegible] Charles Macpherson [illegible] Works, and [illegible] and the [illegible] Members of the Board of [illegible]

By His Excellency's Command,

R. D. WILMOT.

[illegible] Sept. 1856.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 23.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* arrived this morning. Arabia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, in about seven days from Halifax.

Breadstuffs had considerably advanced. Wheat [illegible] Flour 1s. to 2s. Corn 2d. Provisions generally unchanged. Consols 95 1-8 a 95 1-4.

Parliament further prorogued till 13th Nov.

News wholly unimportant.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from St. John—(no dates)—Armorial, at [illegible]; Avon, Waterford; C[illegible], [illegible]; Dublin; Elizabeth, Liverpool; Favorite, Gravesend; Gilbert, do; [illegible] Mar, Belfast; Heartsease, Drogheda; Chapman, Gloucester; [illegible], Fleetwood, Minerva, Ayr; Orkney, [illegible]; Rescue, Dublin; Thetis, Bristol.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

By the steamship Hermann, arrived at this port from Southampton, we have dates to August 15th. The Central American question has been [illegible] settled.

So far as Honduras is concerned, [illegible] has been arranged between Lord Clarendon and Don [illegible], Plenipotentiary of Honduras in London.

The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist:

1st. Of a general treaty of amity and commerce.

2d. Of a convention for the adjustment of all claims of [illegible] subjects on the government of Honduras, and for the extinction of any Indian [illegible] in the territories recognized [illegible] Honduras; and

3d. A convention for the restoration to the sovereignty of Honduras of the Bay Islands.

[illegible] for the restoration of the Bay [illegible] from the circumstance of [illegible] colonization by Great Britain [illegible] in the United States as a [illegible] of the Clayton and Bulwer [illegible] attention, and will excite [illegible] convention restores these [illegible] of Honduras, only stipulating [illegible] the people who have established [illegible] there under the British crown [illegible] of certain rights and privileges [illegible] upon which the restoration [illegible] importance of preserving neutral the route of the proposed inter oceanic railway through Honduras.

Such are the terms of the arrangement between Great Britain and Honduras, and it will only [illegible] the approval of the Legislature of Honduras, which will be given of course. It should be observed that the government of France has agreed to [illegible] the Honduras Railway, as an appendix to the treaty with Honduras [illegible]. It is well understood that these [illegible] an amount of public interest in [illegible] its speedy construction [illegible] the remaining issues in the [illegible] complication, it has been [illegible] Clarendon and Mr. Dallas, [illegible] Juan de Nicaragua (Greytown) [illegible] under the sovereignty of Nicaragua [illegible], to the same stipulations [illegible]. The Mosquito sovereignty [illegible] disappear forever, and the Mosquito Indians are to concentrate themselves within a certain defined territory, within which they shall [illegible] of years such possessionary [illegible] to the Indians [illegible] Meantime, they are to enjoy a [illegible] from the State of Nicaragua, to be fixed by [illegible], who are to be appointed in [illegible] with those charged with similar [illegible] in Honduras.

[illegible] the final result of the Central American imbroglio, and we cannot doubt but that it will prove satisfactory to all parties interested with the exception of Guatamela.—*Even. State Register.*

Reward of Merit.—William Henry Drake, Esq., C. B., Deputy Commissary General, has obtained Her Majesty's permission to accept and wear the cross of officer of the Military Order of Savoy, [illegible] by the King of Sardinia. Mr. Drake, who is well known and much esteemed in this city, has also received permission from Her Majesty to accept and wear the insignia of the [illegible] of Honour conferred on him by the Emperor Napoleon the Third. The rank of Mr. Drake is a Knight of the fifth class. He has been officially engaged in the East during the Crimean war, and the honors now conferred upon him are satisfactory proofs of the manner in which he has discharged his duties.—*Courier.*

We understand that the resignation of office by the Water and Sewerage Commissioners in Carleton, has been accepted by the Provincial Government, at the present sitting of the Executive Council. The Board consisted of the Rev. F. Coster, and James Olive and Joseph Beattay, Esquires.—*Ib.*

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Ferrie has received a letter from Mr. Wortabet, in which he states that he is about to lecture in Halifax, [illegible] to raise a subscription for the liberation of the son of Mrs. Lewis, now in slavery. About [illegible] already been collected for [illegible] purpose in this City.—*Ib.*

Nova Scotia.—The election for [illegible] is fixed for the 16th. Mr. Howe is, as yet, the only man in the field.

SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND.

M. Wortabet, the son of an Armenian Bishop, a convert to Protestantism, lectured twice last week, in the Rev. Mr. Ferrie's Church, in Sydney street, to crowded houses. He gave an account of the progress of the Protestant religion in Syria within the last twenty years. In 18[illegible], the Syrians were sunk in [illegible] Mahometan rulers—their inferiors in knowledge, inferiors in morality, inferiors in everything. Ignorant as the Syrians were, they were in advance of those who tyrannized over them, and ruled as it were with a rod of iron. But American and English missionaries and teachers came, introduced English schools, English books, and English ideas of freedom; taught them the Bible, and taught them that they were men; and as these schools increased, and English ideas spread over the land, the people rose in their manhood, burst the chains which were crushing and bearing them down, so much so that the cross is gradually taking the place of the Crescent, and Christianity the place of Moslemism, more especially since the war between Russia and Turkey, out of which arose that important treaty with France and England, by which Christians in the Turkish dominions were guaranteed political and religious freedom.

He contrasted Syria of old with Syria of the present day. In ancient times it was the centre of civilization and of the arts—sciences now being but found out in Europe and in America which were known in olden times in Asia Minor. Ruins abound in various directions which prove that the people were far advanced in scientific knowledge, [illegible] that navigation was then understood, [illegible] that from that land came our American Indians, not as was supposed by the way of Behring's Straits,—a few might have come that way,—but as navigation was well understood, he had no doubt but a constant communication was kept up with the Pacific coast. The extensive ruins in Asia Minor, the large amount of gold and silver used in the public edifices, and the immense amount which these buildings cost, were sufficient proof that there must have been some place from which these precious metals were supplied. He stated it as his belief that Ophir, the land of [go]ld and silver mentioned in Scripture, must have been Peru and the adjoining countries. Ruins of cities and of temples in South America corresponded with similar ones in Asia Minor; and at the present day the Indians in America bear a resemblance to no other people than the wandering Arabs, the Bedouins of Syria and the Holy Land—a wandering people "whose hand is against every man, and every man's hand against them"—a people, who, like the American Indians, will never forget a favour or forgive an injury. Their manners, their customs, their modes of life, were sufficient to prove that the American Indians were—not the ten lost tribes of Israel—but the descendants of Ishmael, and the brethren of the Ishmaelites. He spoke of what some of the Churches in Canada, in the United States, and in England had done for Syria by sending missionaries and school-teachers. Mahometanism was beginning to die out, and the spread of Bible truth would hasten its downfall in the land of the birth of our Saviour.

On Sunday evening, M. Wortabet preached a sermon in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, to a crowded house. He showed that the Bible was the only book which outlived the [illegible] time for which there continued any demand.—New books appeared, were the rage for a time, but in a short while were lost sight of—the Bible outlived them all. In 1848, and at other times, Europe has been shaken from one end to the other; thrones have crumbled, dynasties have been overturned; but amidst the eruptions and the commotion, one little spot has remained firm as a rock, one little kingdom has remained unshaken—the land of refuge for the downtrodden, the land of safety for those who fled from the pursuit of their enemies. England, the land of Bibles, the home of freemen, has risen higher and higher, and taken a more commanding position, while her rivals have been convulsed and shaken. The European nations had established Colonies in America, but whether under the care of the mother countries, or with independent governments of their own, none of these Colonies or nations were prosperous or free, except those which were settled by the Anglo-Saxon race, or acknowledged the Bible as a guide for themselves and their children to follow. Without the Bible there could be no religious or political freedom. Everything gave way before the Anglo-Saxon race; civilization spread wherever they appeared; but the secret is, that it is the Anglo-Saxon people more than any other who are engaged in the spread of the Bible and of Bible truth, and so long as they continue to do so, so long as they continue in their labors of Christianizing and civilizing the world, they must prosper. It was not the Anglo-Saxon race of itself that would civilize the world. There had been English merchants in Beyrout for the last 200 years; but it was only since the introduction of missionaries, English schools, and the Bible, that civilization began to spread, improvements to be made, and the rights of freemen understood. A nation or a monarch that did not acknowledge the Bible could have no stability. English missionaries had, a number of years ago converted the Queen and people of Madagascar to Protestantism; Louis Philippe, King of France, with French bayonets, forced priests, and nuns, and convents, on the people of the Island against their will; but before many years elapsed this same Louis Philippe, who sought to crush Protestantism in Madagascar had to fly to Protestant England for safety and refuge.

Mr. W. referred to what the late war had done for Syria. Russia had gone to uphold the Greek Church, and to strengthen herself by Eastern possessions; the Turks to maintain Mahometanism; the French to uphold Popery and prevent Russia from obtaining Turkey or any additional possessions in the East; while England engaged in the war to maintain the balance of power and uphold the integrity of the Ottoman empire. But Providence ruled everything in such a way that both the Greek Church and Mahometanism were injured by the war; and in consequence of the treaty of England and France with Turkey, insisting on religious and political freedom for all the subjects of the Porte, a land was opened for the spread of the Bible and Bible Christianity. He believed that that very treaty would be the downfall of Islamism.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, M. Wortabet lectured on slavery in the Baptist Meeting House in Germain street, on behalf of a negro now in slavery, whose mother resides in this city. He referred to slavery in other lands, and showed that nowhere but in civilized America, the land that boasted so much of its liberty, the land where it was said freedom and knowledge had reached the height of perfection, such brutalities towards slaves were tolerated, or such a system permitted either by legal enactments or the custom of a people.

Mr. Wortabet left the city on Tuesday night, en route for Halifax.

☞ After a long spell of wet, we are now enjoying beautiful weather in St. John. Today is warm as midsummer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor,—I again crave a column in your impartial paper, to say a few words respecting the three great subjects to which allusion is so often made at the hustings, viz: Railroads, Emigration, and Education! Can you inform us, Sir, why we are continually pestered with allusions to these subjects at the hustings, when they are left from year to year, from election to election, without the slightest effort to improve them, without a single attempt to fulfil these oft-made promises?

When the last "so-called" Tory government was in office, we were continually annoyed with [illegible] and boisterous illiberal cries, about a defective system of *Education*—about the loss the Province was suffering for want of Railroads to open up our wilderness districts for actual settlement—and about the want of proper encouragement to immigration!

But as soon as the "so-called" Liberals got hold of the reins of government, they, Jehu-like, drove so furiously, that these great subjects disappeared in the dust. And now we have a "Progressive Conservative Government!" (I think that is the Parliamentary term!) Well, I do hope they may progress and not leave these three subjects of vital importance as they found them, as their Liberal predecessors did! We would remind them of the absolute necessity of doing something to redeem their pledges, something to benefit the Province!

Of the Railroads I will say nothing just now; there must be a beginning to everything before we can expect the end. They have made a beginning, and we will watch the progress; the old proverb is, "the slow and steady wins the race." But, Sir, we are 50 years behind the age! We require Railroads, not only to facilitate the transfer of farm produce to market, but to open up our vast forests for actual settlement. It is childish in the extreme to say such and such a line will not pay! and where is the traffic, &c.? Where was the traffic to and from the United States, Nova Scotia, the Bend, Dorchester, Fredericton, &c., when the annual visit of Captain H[illegible]'s sloop was the sum total of the New Brunswick shipping trade? And what created the traffic of the never-ceasing multitude of ships, barques, brigs, steamers, schooners, sloops, &c., which now throng our harbors and rivers, making their voyages, unparalleled for speed, to all parts of the habitable globe? What I ask created this immense amount of traffic? Just the [illegible] of [illegible] tion and those vessels themselves. The Americans say, (and they speak from experience) "make a railroad anywhere, and it will create a traffic for itself!" I believe this, because I know it to be true.

But that is not the only benefit, nor even the greatest one arising from the construction of railroads in a country like New Brunswick. The indirect benefit of opening up the heart of the wilderness for immediate settlement is a greater benefit than even the creation of traffic or the transfer of farm produce to market. And this brings me to the last head of my discourse [illegible] the present system, i. e. to the great subject, [illegible] *gration.* We have, in our Province, about sixteen millions of acres of land, six millions of which have been granted, and not quite one million of which has been cleared; so that our wilderness lands amount to quite fifteen times the quantity of cleared land, and it is well known that the cleared part could support ten times its present population—that is to say, New Brunswick could support one hundred and fifty times as many as it now does! Under these circumstances, can any Government be considered of the confidence and support of the people of this Province, that will not adopt effective measures, to turn the tide of immigration towards the shores of New Brunswick, and promote the actual settlement of our vast tracts of forest lands, that we may be able to raise our own bread, and be no longer dependent on a foreign, not to say a hostile nation, for the bread we eat. If every able-bodied immigrant, without a penny in his pocket, was worth two hundred pounds to the Yankees when they required them to dig their canals, to build their railroads, and reclaim their forests, not to say to fight their battles, would he not be worth the same to us? Why then does not our government give a bonus to immigrants as the Yankees did? Why not send a man to these countries that have a spare population to inform them that we also have a vast amount of unoccupied land, to tell them that our climate, and soil, and terms of government are all the best in America; that our climate is quite congenial to the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland; that they need have no fear of those diseases which infest the United States; that in our Province, yellow fever, fever and ague, and other infectious diseases, are unknown; that they can purchase land at three shillings per acre, to be their own, not upon a renewable lease, but by deed of grant to them and their heirs forever, without rent or tithe, or any other incumbrance whatever; that when they raise a calf or a sheep, a goose or a turkey, it is not like Paddy's pig, "*[illegible]*" our farmers have no rent to pay, they can [illegible] "*the gintleman*" instead of paying the rent with him! But, Sir, I am aware that our present government know these things as well as I do, and therefore there will be no excuse if they neglect to do them.

Time will not permit me to say anything on Education till I write again; but I do hope our government will not resolve these topics, as their predecessors did, merely for electioneering capital. I do trust they will not be afraid to do what they know is for the advantage of the Province; because there is danger that some croaking *repressive* may ask in the House, "Mr. Speaker, I wish to know why the government did so and so without consulting this House? [illegible] wish to maintain the dignity of this House!" The government that is afraid to do what is right in such matters, lest the opposition should be offended, is not fit to handle the reins of government in New Brunswick at the present time; and we hope, nay more, we believe, that the Governor and his present advisers are not the men to be intimidated by *croakers, liberals, [illegible]* [illegible]

New way to Discover Murderers.—W. D. Porter writes to the New York *Herald* that the following will in many cases detect the perpetrators of a murder:—

"It is well known that all objects are actually painted or impressed on the retina of the eye.—Should a person die by a violent death, the objects before the eye at the time remain impressed on the retina. If the covering of the eye is scraped down thin, and a powerful magnifying glass applied, this image will be distinctly seen. This was the first discovery of the daguerrotype. Any scientific physician can do this."

Holloway's Ointment.—A Miraculous Cure of Ulcerous Sores.—Augustus Cook, a compositor, of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, was afflicted for a long time with scrofulous sores on his arms and legs, his case in the end became so desperate, that it appeared evident he must forsake his employment. A friend however, persuaded him to use Holloway's Ointment, and to take the Pills according to the printed directions, which he did. After a short time, he found himself considerably better, and by persevering with these remedies, in a few weeks he was completely cured, and is now able to work with renewed vigour.

The last Englishman in the Crimea is said to have been one of the Land Transport Corps, who long after the Crimea was given up and all had embarked, was found lying very drunk in one of the ditches. He was carried to the beach by six Cossacks, and pulled off to the last ship quitting the port. So tipsy was he that he had to be hoisted on board.