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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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OUR MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE CRIMEA.

The Globe vouches for the substantial accuracy of the following statements, which are probably put forth to correct the general impression which Mr. Cobden's letter is calculated to create. On the 16th Oct., the strength of the whole British army in the Crimea was in round numbers 56,000 men of all ranks, of whom the number of effectives was about 4500. It was composed of 14 regiments of Cavalry, numbering nearly 5000; of 52 battalions of Infantry, comprising something over 33,000 in the aggregate; 14 batteries and some troops of Artillery, and 9 companies of Sappers, not far short of 9000 men in all. The remaining 10,000 are made up of Commissariat, Land Transport Army Works, Medical Staff and other Artillery Corps. Of the 4500 effectives, somewhat more than one third were wounded, and the rest very nearly 3000, were suffering from sickness. Summing up the above, we have now in the Crimea 56,000 men, of which 51,500 are effectives. Calculating the mortality among them as 100 a week for the 6 months, and the sick list to be as numerous as at present, there would be of the soldiers at present in the Crimea, 49,000 effectives on the 18th of April, adding to that number reinforcements—2800 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, we should have at the commencement of the campaigning season about 70,000 British troops. Other important English forces, although containing but a small numerical proportion of Englishmen, will henceforward be available. We shall put down the different foreign legions at the more than moderate estimate of 5000 men, and omitting the Sardinian army, we calculate the total strength thus—British troops, 70,000; Turkish Contingent, 20,000; and the British, German, and Swiss Legions, 5000 men; making a total altogether of 95,000 men.

IMPRISONMENT IN RUSSIA OF CAPTAIN DUFF OF THE TWENTY-THIRD.

An officer of the Light Division writes from the Crimea, under date of Sept. 26:—Captain James Duff, of the 23d Regiment, who was taken prisoner on the 5th of November, 1854, the day of the battle of Inkermann, arrived here a few days ago having been exchanged at Odessa. His own version of his adventures and treatment is in some of the journals. He was taken prisoner while on picket in the White House ravine, leading to Carcening Bay. He attributes the fault of his capture to a party of the division on his right, who fell back without passing on the alarm. Duff and his picket were fighting in front, and had nearly expended their ammunition, when to their surprise they suddenly found some of the enemy on their flank. The men perceived that they were surrounded and attempted to fall back. As they did so, one man who kept close to Duff was knocked over by his side. He then tried to make for a path leading up the hill, and had proceeded a few yards when he met some Russian in front, directly opposing his further progress. They had got round them. Eight or nine men then closed upon Duff, and as he still struggled to escape, one man gave him a tap on the head with the butt of his musket which slightly stunned him. They then carried him off in triumph; they would not let him walk. He soon recovered from the blow on his head, and while going along was fully aroused by a volley of Minie rifle balls which came whistling among his escort. Two or three of them were wounded, and the remainder then allowed him to walk with them to the rear. Some of the men spat upon him, and he thought they would have shot or bayoneted him had it not been for the protection of the soldier who particularly regarded him as his own especial property. It appears that every Russian soldier who captures an officer, and can produce him alive, gets the order of St. George. In case of the officer being dead the private would not be believed were he to state that he had made a prisoner of him while alive. Unless therefore, under extreme excitement the Russian soldier will do what he can to keep his prisoner safe, that is provided he can hope to remove him to a place of security; if the prisoner be badly wounded, and there is a chance of his not being able from any cause to reach the place where the soldier could establish his claim, there is no doubt he will receive little mercy at his hands. But it is rather a satisfactory thing to know, in case of accident, that, if taken, it will be an object of interest with the captor to try and present his prize to his superiors in a state of living and personal completeness.

Captain Duff remained on the field during the whole of the battle of Inkermann, and saw the fight from the Russian position. He appears to have been greatly surprised at the number of guns which the enemy had contrived to get into position on the heights during the night.

During the first part of Captain Duff's imprisonment he was treated badly enough.

His uniform was taken from him, and he was supplied with clothes of a coarse description. He was marched through the country with a gang of convicts—felons of the worst description—who were being removed for transportation to the penal settlements of Siberia. With these men, and with two soldiers of the guard, one on each side of him, he slept at night and had his meals, and they were taught to regard him, and called him, their "comrade." As they passed through some villages the bigoted peasants pelted them with stones. There was no opportunity offered for ablution, and the state of dirt and neglect into which they fell became most repulsive. The condition of the prisoners could hardly be expected to attract attention, for it would seem the officer who commanded the guard over the prisoners of war and the convicts, though unfettered by restrictions, exhibited as little anxiety about the surface of his own person as he did about those of the men he was guarding. When the insect visitors who honoured him with their presence, became too numerous and too importunate, his servant was desired to remove a portion of them, and the occasion for this interference was rather frequent. Once during the long march this officer was seen to have applied soap and water to his person, but only once during the route of 700 miles to Moscow.

At last Moscow was reached, and here not only the scene was changed, but the condition of the British prisoners. A house was given up to them, and they received frequent civilities, and attention from the better classes of society in this city. They were invited to fetes and parties, and in certain circles, more especially among the ladies, were made especial objects of compassion, and became the lions of the day. No difficulty was experienced in getting bills on certain London houses cashed, and a premium was given on the exchange. They found also at Moscow a clergyman of the Church of England. At Odessa they experienced the same kind of civility as at Moscow, but the social parties were wanting. The news of the battle of the Tchernaya and its termination had reached this latter place before Captain Duff left, and the attempt against the allied position was admitted on all sides to have been defeated. The failure produced general and marked depression of spirits. Strange to say, the Russians pretend not to regard Alma and Inkermann as defeats; they say that their general ordered the troops to retire from motives of policy, but were not driven back. The battle of the Tchernaya, according to them, was our first real victory.

A New-Bruswick in the Crimea.

It always gives us much pleasure to notice any native of New Brunswick who distinguishes himself abroad, and we have to-day much satisfaction in stating that Mr. James Petrie Street, son of the Hon. J. A. Street, of Fredericton, has gained distinction for himself, and honour for his country, by his gallant service under fire, in the Crimea. Mr. Street has been doing duty as Assistant Surgeon, with the 30th Regiment before Sebastopol; and on the memorable 8th September, when that regiment went into action at the storming of the Redan, he accompanied them to the field, although his post was in the hospital. His conduct on the occasion gained him such credit, that Lieut. Colonel Mauleverer has addressed the following letter to the Inspector-General of Hospitals:—

Capt. 2d Division, CRIMEA, Oct. 16, 1855.
Sir,—I beg to submit to your notice the name of Assistant Surgeon Street, presently doing duty with the 30th Regt. On the 8th September last, he behaved in the most gallant manner, and I myself saw him on that day assisting the wounded in the fifth parallel, whilst exposed to a very heavy fire. I beg leave to add that Mr. Street had on the 8th, his forage cap shot through on his head.

J. T. MAULEVERER, Lt. Colonel, Commanding 30th Regt.

Such a testimonial as this to the gallantry and good conduct of Mr. Street, while in the last parallel, close to the Redan, and under the most terrific fire, cannot fail to be gratifying to his friends in this Province, and to all who glory in the name of New Brunswickers. We are not surprised to learn that Mr. Street has been promoted to be first Assistant Surgeon of the 39th Regiment, which he is about to join; and we wish him a long and prosperous continuance of the career which he has so honourably and gallantly commenced.—New Bruns.

The Executive Council have been in session since Wednesday. The Solicitor General is absent, we are sorry to learn, in consequence of serious illness, the Hon. gentleman after coming part of the way to Fredericton being compelled to return. The loss of his services at the present meeting will be seriously felt, as it is generally understood that matters of great interest will be settled. The impression is that preliminary arrangements of a Railway movement are under consideration, and that some additional members will be appointed to the Executive.—Fredericton.

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THE DIFFICULTY AT WASHINGTON.

It is now stated positively by the Washington correspondents of the New York press, that if Mr. Crampton is not recalled by H. M. Government, he will be requested to withdraw by the President of the United States. It is also stated that in such case, no Minister will be appointed to succeed Mr. Crampton, and, of course, diplomatic relations between the two countries will cease until that difficulty is adjusted. It is alleged, and we believe upon very good grounds, that the conduct of the U. S. Government toward Mr. Crampton has been most offensive and insulting; so much so, as almost to justify the belief that there was serious intention on the part of the American Executive of getting up a war with England, for political objects. That such an absurd and monstrous war would be sanctioned or sustained by the people of the United States, we cannot believe for a moment; but really, there is no knowing to what lengths such an extraordinary President and Cabinet as now manages the affairs of the Union might proceed, if not restrained by the people.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Washington, gives what that journal calls the British version of the dispute with Mr. Crampton about the existing difficulty. We submit it:—

The British Government feel deeply injured and insulted by the course that has been pursued towards its Representative in the United States. I think I can assure you from good authority, that the developments of the Herzt trial in Philadelphia, and especially the language used by the Attorney General, Mr. Cushing, are the real cause of the demonstration in England against this country. The action taken in reference to the matter is regarded as in violation of every principle of international equity, as well as of individual justice, which require that no man shall be denounced as guilty of a crime, without having had an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. It is contended that if legal functionaries of the United States had reason to believe that Mr. Crampton violated the laws, the proper course towards him, as the Representative of a nation, having no status in any Court, and under the special protection of the United States, would have been to invite him to a conference with the Secretary of State, who would have made known to him the accusations, placed in his hands full copies of any depositions or charges made against him, and invited his explanations of them. Should such explanations not have proved satisfactory, it would have been perfectly competent and proper for the United States Government to request his recall. But his dismissal, or even his denunciation by official authorities in Courts to which he is not liable, could only be understood as a designed insult to the country he represented.

I have been told, and on authority in which I place confidence, that Mr. Crampton was in daily and friendly communication on various public and social matters with the Government here, when to his utter amazement, he found himself tried for the evidence extracted concerning him had no sort of bearing on the acts of the alleged defendant (Herzt) and denounced by the United States District Attorney at Philadelphia as a *proven criminal*—and that, too, on the testimony of two men of whose falsehood he had ample proofs in his possession—one of whom was dismissed from the Foreign Legion at Halifax, after the plan he had proposed to the Governor there had been rejected as likely to cause a violation of our laws, for misusing funds entrusted to him in Canada, and for having crossed the Canadian frontier against positive orders; and the other of whom he had never seen or written to! These proceedings, and the similar treatment of his Consul, were regarded by the British Government as grossly offensive. And coming as they did upon the heels of the occupation of Central America by Kinney and Walker, who had recruited openly at San Francisco, and upon the discreditable attempt to make a secret treaty (at variance with the one announced) with St. Domingo, it was received as an insult from the U. S. Government foreshadowing future events, which, if supported by the nation and the press, involved inevitable hostilities. Then came the pseudo "confession" of Herzt and the unexplained letters of Mr. Cushing, which increased immensely the difficulties of adjusting the matter; and in view of possible perils, ample reinforcements were, at 24 hours' notice, added to the British fleet on the North America and West India stations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The State Election was held on last Tuesday week. The Candidates for Governor were—Gardner, Rockwell, Beach and Bailey. Gardner, (the Maine Law candidate,) was elected by a ma-

jority of upwards of 15,000 over Rockwell, who was next to him.

There are strange rumours afloat respecting some of the members of the Executive Council, as well as of the nature of the appointments to that body. There is evidently no bond of union among them, while the pressure from without is getting to be too intolerable for them to bear. Their fate is sealed, and even if they should bestow offices and honours upon men who will obsequiously do their bidding in the Legislature, and succeed in struggling through the session, yet even this course will only mark with stronger and more indelible characters the unworthy motives which actuated them in their grasp for place and power. We do not, however, believe that with all their attempts to purchase a little longer lease of their seats by means the most derogatory, that they can possibly ward off for even a few brief months the danger which is now threatening to engulf them.—N B.

The Quaker's Letter to his Watchmaker.

I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy school he was in no way reformed, nor in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him! that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper; and at other times it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty as thou knowest his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering, or as the vanity human reason phraseth, I catch him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his way, show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am verily of opinion that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupt. Cleanse him, therefore, with the charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest. I entreat, thee, friend John, so demean thyself on this occasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman. And when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion, lest thou shouldst drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for a time to come, by the motion of light that ruleth the day, and when thou findest him converted from the errors of his ways and more comfortable to the above mentioned rules, then do thou send him home, with the just bill of charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee, root of all evil.

A TOUGH WITNESS.—Prosecuting Attorney—"Mr. Parker, state, if you please, whether you have ever known the defendant to follow any profession?"

"He's been a professor ever since I've known him."

"Professor of what?"

"Of religion."

"You don't understand me, Mr. Parks."

"What does he do?"

"Generally, what he pleases."

"Tell the jury, Mr. Parks, what the defendant follows."

"Gentlemen of the Jury, the defendant follows the crowd when they go in to drink."

"Mr. Parks, this kind of prevarication will not do here. Now state how this defendant supports himself."

"I saw him last night support himself against a lamp post."

"May it please your honor, this witness has shown a disposition to trifle with the Court."

"Judge"—State, Mr. Parks, if you know anything about it, what the defendant's occupation is."

"Occupation, did you say?"

"Counsel"—Yes, what is his occupation?"

"If I ain't mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town."

"That's all, Mr. Parks."

"Cross-examined"—Mr. Parks, I understand you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?"

"I never heard of any correspondence or letters passing between them."

"You said something about his propensity for drinking. Does he drink hard?"

"No, I think he drinks about as easy as any man I ever saw."

"One more question, Mr. Parks. You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?"

"The one he's got an now, I think, is rather tight under the arms, and two short-waisted for the fashion."

"You can take your seat, Mr. Parks."

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

Out of a pine in the Iroquois settlement and about five feet from the ground, is growing up with the tree a ram's head, with the horns still attached to it; and so fixed and unbedded is it in the tree that it must have grown up with it; almost the whole of one of the horns and more than half of the head is buried in the tree; but most of the other horn and part of the head protrudes out half a foot at least. We examined both, and found the tree scarcely two feet in diameter. Here we put up at an early hour, and called the place Ram's Horn's encampment. Our Flathead Indians related to us a rather strange story about the ram's head. Indian legend relates that one of the first Flathead Indians, who passed this way, attacked a mountain ram as large and stout as a common horse; that, on being wounded, the fierce animal turned round upon his pursuer, who, taking shelter behind the tree, the ram came against it with all his force, so that he drove his head through it; but before he could get it extricated, the Indian killed him, and took off the body, leaving the head as a memento of the adventure. All Indians reverence the celebrated tree, which they say, by the circumstances related, conferred on them the power of mastering and killing all animals; hundreds, therefore, in passing this way sacrifice something as a tribute to the ram's head; and one of the Iroquois, not to incur the displeasure of the God of Hunters, hung a bit of tobacco on the horn to make his hunting propitious.—[The Fur Hunters of the Far West.

How to MAKE YOUR OWN YEAST.—Monday morning boil 2 oz. of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour, strain it, and let the liquor cool down to new milk warmth; then put in a small handful of salt, and half a pound of brown sugar, beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor, and then mix all well together.

On Wednesday add three pounds of potatoes boiled and then mashed, to stand till Thursday; then strain it, and put it into bottles, and it is ready for use. It must be stirred frequently whilst it is being made, and kept near the fire.

Before using shake the bottle well up. It will keep in a cool place for two months, and is best at the latter part of the time.

The beauty of this yeast is that it ferments spontaneously, not requiring the aid of other yeast; and if care be taken to let it ferment well in the earthen bowl in which it is made, you may cork it up tight when bottled.—[London Times.

THE WATER WORKS AT VERSAILLES.—Says an English writer:—"The water works at Versailles are divided into the Grand Eaux and the Petites Eaux. The latter are played on the first Sunday of every month during the summer; the former on fête days, or grand festive occasions. Each of the Grandes Eaux, or principal water works, may be considered as an illustration in a fanciful way of some mythological or legendary history or event, the sculptor and the professor of hydraulics having united in the production of the piece. The sculptures are executed in marble and lead; they are mostly of colossal proportions, and their number is wonderful. Some of them are just beneath the surface of the water, in which they appear to dive or swim; others are half submerged, and rise like monsters from the deep; and others, again, erect above the flood, rear their tall forms aloft with an imposing air. The grandest display of water works is to be seen in the Basin de Neptune, where the sea-god rides triumphantly on waves, surrounded by the whole train assigned him by ancient mythology. The water thrown aloft in high columns and descending in spray and mist—turned over in graceful arches which cross and intersect each other—or spread in thin gauze like sheets—forms an ethereal kind of medium through which the groups of dark figures, indistinctly seen, assume an unsubstantial shape, in which one half expects to see them vanish away.

Effects of Reciprocity.—A correspondent in the Halifax Sun, says that in consequence of the Reciprocity Treaty upwards of \$200,000, solid cash, will find their way into the pockets of the Nova Scotia fishermen. We believe the trade of New Brunswick is going to receive a great impetus from the very same cause; and that the English markets in a year two, will not be only open to absorb our resources, and operate upon our spirits.—[Ibid.

An Amateur gardener and poker sent to a seedman in town the other day, for some seeds of the "pie plant," which he had advertised—requesting precisely six parcels of custard seeds and two of mince pie. The seedsmen promptly sent him half a dozen goose eggs and two blind puppies. The numerous gentleman admitted that the joke was rather against him.