[illegible] under the command of the French artillery. At Waterloo he lost an arm, and that glorious victory terminated the first act of his military career. He was afterwards secretary to the embassy to the Court of France, and was secretary to the Master General of the Ordnance from 1819 to 1827. He was made Colonel of the Coldstream Guards in 1830, and promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1838. In 1847 he was made a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and on the death of the Duke of Wellington, to whom he had been long military secretary, he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Raglan, made Privy Councillor, and appointed Master General of the Ordnance. During all the years that have intervened since the peace, he has been known to the public only as an exemplary professional disciplinarian, and, unlike others of eminent position in both the united services, has eschewed the notoriety of political [illegible], at least, of a public kind, though the politics of his house have always been of the high patrician, or anti-democratic order.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF.

This distinguished Russian has, from the first, participated in the most conspicuous manner, in the trouble between Russia and Turkey. He was born in 1781, and is the great grandson of Peter's favorite. In stature he is about the middle height; his gait haughty, though slightly affected by a limp, occasioned, it is said, by a wound which he received in 1828, when engaged against the Turks at Varna. His features are striking and well defined; his forehead high and broad; his eyes are bright and sparkling; his hair close cut. There is a curious anecdote related of the wound which he received at Varna. It is affirmed that one evening, having given some instructions which he was desirous of seeing implicitly obeyed he traversed the whole camp, and as he was leisurely returning, stopped for a time, and remained with his leg slightly aside apart, while he took a pinch of snuff. At that moment the loud roar of artillery was heard, and the Prince fell to the ground.—Great was the consternation in the camp. On his being taken up, it was found that a cannon ball had passed between the Prince's legs, and wounded him severely in the thigh. The "Annual Register" states that he was so severely wounded, that he was compelled to relinquish the command of the army. Prince Menschikoff is one of the most extensive landed proprietors in the empire, and counts serfs by thousands; but his avarice is unbounded, though in St. Petersburg, his establishments are on the most lavish footing. His hatred of foreigners is intense. Not one, even an ambassador, has been permitted to enter his palace. He is married to the Princess Doignouki, one of the most illustrious ladies in the empire, and has a son and daughter. The latter, who is married to a nobleman of high rank, is in many respects the antipodes of her father, being passionately fond of foreign countries, and making every possible excuse to travel. The Prince possesses one of those ambitious natures which render men willing to take an office; and being, besides, the representative of the ancient Russian party, he is particularly fitted for the purposes of the Emperor, who thinks it right at present to pride himself on his nationality; so that the Prince is certain to be selected when it becomes desirable to invest a mission or a diplomatic action with the ancient Russian character.

CANROBERT, THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

We conclude our sketches for the present with some notice of General Canrobert, the successor of the Count St. Arnaud, and the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces.

Francis Canrobert was born in the Department of Lot. On 1st Oct., 1823, he was appointed to a Sub Lieutenancy in the army, and in 1835 he embarked for Africa. While there he distinguished himself and won the applause of his superior officers. He returned to France in 1830, with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and in 1840 he was on duty at the camp of St. Omer. In 1841 he returned to Africa, and again signalized himself. Having obtained the rank of *chef de bataillon* in a Light Regiment on the 12th of May, 1842, he was placed in command of the 8th battalion of chasseurs, which kept up the campaign on the banks of the Chelif. He was present at the affair of the Scottecs, at that of Sheah, and lastly at several battles on the Riss. A part of the year 1843 and the whole of the year 1844 were employed in new operations in Africa, and Commander Canrobert sustained there in a manner worthy of himself the honor of his battalion. He accompanied Col. Cavaignac in the expedition to Ouaren-Senis, and had a command in the column under the orders of General Bourgelly, whose division, after having attacked the Flitas, fought resolutely in the country of Kabyles of Yarguesse. On all occasions the 3d and 5th battalions were commanded by Commander Canrobert, and with extraordinary success.

In 1848, while the cholera was raging in the garrison of Aumale, Col. Canrobert distinguished by his courage and his labors. He returned to Paris in 1850, and took the command of a brigade of infantry, and was also attached to the Prince President of the Republic as aid-de-camp. On the 14th of January, 1853, he was appointed a General of Division, and more recently he was placed at the head of the first division of the army of the East. At the battle of Alma he received a wound, and before his departure he was known to be occupied in profound studies, having for their object a knowledge of the theatre of war, as if he had a presentiment of his future destiny. This is the officer to whom has been confided the duty of sustaining the high honor of France in what is likely to prove the terrible siege of Sebastopol.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

We had intended to give no more of the Debate which took place on the "Want-of-Confidence" Amendment in the Short Session of last month: but at the request of many of our friends, who are anxious to have the whole debate, we have altered our arrangements, and resume the publication, commencing from where we dropped off last week.

Thursday, October 26, 1854.

Mr. END said were he to consult his own feelings he would not speak on the question then before the House, but he was placed in a position where it would be expected he would say something.—He sympathised with the Government, some of them were old members of the House, with whom he had been on terms of intimacy many years ago, and if they had forgotten him he had not forgotten them, and if he ever spoke of them complainingly, and in anger, it was still more in sorrow.—He had not forgotten that he sat in the corner to his right for twenty years, enjoying the confidence of the people, before he was driven to seek his living in another country. He and the Honorable Attorney General had long fought side by side, and were on terms of intimacy and friendship.—He was also on intimate terms with the Honorable member for Restigouche (Mr. Montgomery), and with a gentleman now in the Upper House, and it was very painful for him to oppose them; but he thought it very hard, when he was driven to another land to seek his living, for them to frame an Election Bill, containing a clause that would fit no other skull in the world but William End's (loud laughter). There was a section in that Bill that provided, if carried, prevent him coming back to his old seat if a chance was offered him; it would exclude him from the House, because he resided in another country. It would have been supposed that they would be glad to see him return and take up his residence in the Province again, but they inserted a clause in the Election Bill that would affect no person living but him. It had been said against him that he had made application for a pension in the United States.—[illegible] Was it not because he retaliated [illegible] that he had made application? [illegible] Was it not because he retaliated [illegible] that gave him the office [illegible] Government [illegible] years ago? He [illegible] Election Bill, containing a clause that would fit no other skull in the world but William End's (loud laughter). There was a section in that Bill that provided, if carried, prevent him coming back to his old seat if a chance was offered him; it would exclude him from the House, because he resided in another country. It would have been supposed that they would be glad to see him return and take up his residence in the Province again, but they inserted a clause in the Election Bill that would affect no person living but him. It had been said against him that he had made application for a pension in the United States.—[