"Ger foundations are upon the holn hills."

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and we shall find rest for your souls."

Vol. XIX.

makanggan nerandi dider i disa sinara geni nagerip - dang ngamanan ayayan yanda yangangan yang yang yang di is - nageripa n HAMILTON, C. W. DECEMBER 21, 1855.

. () Lord, I know that in very faithfulness thou hast afficted me."

For what shall I praise the my God and my For what blessings the tribute of gratitude Shall I praise thee for pleasure, for health, and for the spring of delights, and the soushine of

Shall I praise thee for flowers that bloom'd on my breast.

for joys in perspective, and pleasure possessed? For the spirits that heighten'd my day of delight.

And the slumbers that sat on my pillow by

For this should I praise thee! but if only for this, I should leave half-untold the donation of blies I thank thee for sickness, for sorrow, for care, For the thorns I have gather'd, the anguish l

For nights of anxiety, watchings, and tears, A present of pain, a perspective of fears; I praise thee, I bless thee, my Kiag and my For the good and the evil thy hand hath be-

The flowers were sweet, but their fragrance is They yielded no fruits, they are wither'd and

gone;
The thorn it was poignant, but precious to me,—
'Twas the message of mercy,—it led me to thee.

HORRIBLE CRUELTIES IN THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

It appears, from a parliamentary paper presented to the House of Lords, entitled Correspondence upon the subject of emigration from China, that a new slave trade is growing up:

On the 11th July, 1855, Sir J. Emerson Tennent transmitted, for the information of Lord Clarendon, a memorial from certain shipmasters laiely returned from the Chincha islands, detailing the cruelties practised on the Chinese labourers employed in the export of guano, under the authority of persons responsible to the government of Pezu. These unfortunate men are represented to be carried from China to the Chinchas for the most part, if not exclusively, on board British vessels. The Board of Trade examined the memoralists upon their arrival in London; and Sir Emerson Tennent states that the result of this interview has been to impress upon the members of the board that the subject was brought forward from motives of pure humanity, and with a pain ul sense, of the atrocities which the memorialists had witnessed.

The memorial of the shipmasters thus tors, lately returned from the Chincha islands, on the coast of Peru, beg to submit to your lordship's consideration the following facts relative to the murderous cruelty practised on the unfortunate Chinese labourers imported to those islands—we regret to state, mostly, if notsolely, in British vessels; and although we, with sorrow, do not see any immediate means of alleviating the sufforings of those already carried here, and also to Cuba and other slaveholding states, yet remembering that the evil has been going on unchecked, owing, in some meaby your tordships humane interference, so much of that authority will be reserved to the British consuls in China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable them to prevent the carrying of China as will enable the carrying of t them to prevert the carrying of Chinese to slave-holding countries in British vessels.

The memorial then proceeds to detail how the labour of digging the guano had been perform d, till the basest spirit of moneygetting saw that what had been costly in California which is now a pow rful republic the employ of free labour, and what convict was, less than twenty years ago, a lonely labour was inflicuient to accomplish, could wilderness, and at the opening of the ninebe purchased at no higher cost than the teenth century, hardly one of those opulent

bave been a sufficient number at all times Government that communities a ring up and had attention been paid to compensate prosper, with a rapidity atterly unknown in wards the Malakoff tower. We stopped at them according to its dreary nature but Europe. Even in that portion of our westsituate, as they were, fifteen miles from the ern world which is still incolonialdependency main, not a blade of verdure, no efficient there may be found instances of progress in hurs, water served out sparingly, no women. | material wealth and well-being which almost priests, or Sunday observances, spirits sold rival anyt ing in that line that democratic without restriction by the overseers, free America can exhibit. Canada will serve as labour gradually declined, and that of conlabour gradually declined, and that of con-victs was added. With convicts came flog. for the last quarter of a contury, beyond the chinakes. St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Canada East ging, making the labour at the Chinchas still more distasteful, of which only the poorest l'cruvians availed themselves as a last resource. Faciling the more of the settlement of Canada West, or British and resource. Feeling the want of hands, the tish Canada, has been comparatively recent. contractor one Don Elias, who shipped off As it is from the enterprise of the latter, the guano, turned to Chins, and as about however, that the progress and prosperity that time numbers of Chinese returned from of the whole have almost altogether sprung. California to China, with ample abow of weshall mark the growth of the Western westth acquired, no difficulty was found in Province ere we proceed to illustrate that

these emigrant ships from China, and report says that in one of these risings the and valueless, no matter what may be its the brother of Don Elias, the contractor, was fertility and capabilities. Accordingly, we killed. This story, whether true or not, is find that immigration and increase of population given in extenuation of the cruelty practised lation preceded and produced. in the case foolishly enough, for, if true, the reasons are of the Canadas, that improvement and prostill more urgent why other unfortunates of the same nation should not be placed under the vincictive control of one whose short-sighted riews of self-interest alone would make their lot sufficiently had. No sooner are they landed from the ships than they see tall African negroes placed over them as boatswains, armed with a lash of four plaits of cowhide, laid up in the form twenty-five years.

four plaits of cowhide, laid up in the form twenty-five years.

But if the population of Western Canada of what scamen call round sennet, five feet in length, an inch and a half in diameter, taj ering to a point, and such as we, who have the real and personal estate of its people, never been in slave-countries without with still more increased. In 1829 the total asnever been in slave-countries without witnessing flogging, could not have thought could be applied to human beings without causing death, and can only compare to the

Australian stock whip. · During the forenoons; except for regular offence (or such as the overseers please to term such,) this instrument was not much used, bu as, about four oclock in the afternoon, many of the weakest had not perform studie island, on which the Culties only 250, who planted and the same Province reached embankments are stone cells for the accommendation of the soldiers. There we found the day's supervision to a close. The slight-province reached the most severely of elite regiments.—

| Daskets instead of bags, and underneath the same province reached embankments are stone cells for the accommendation of the soldiers. There we found the most severely of elite regiments.—

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| Daskets instead of bags, and underneath the same province reached embankments are stone cells for the accommendation of the soldiers. ed their task-work the bostswins (where the

est resistance was punished by a flogging than eighteen fold in the brief period of all sorts of relics, soldiers' caps, bullets, muslittle short of murder, as on many melancholy occasions we witnessed, being nearer than we desired. The first six to twelve cuts caused the most agonizing cries, that rang -cries that we beard day by day, but only then knew the full amount of suffering that called it forth. There was no lying up, the nearest Chinaman being compelled, by a cut of the lash, to lay hold f an arm or leg, and stretch the miserable sufferer on his stomach on the guano. The mere weight alone of the lash made their budies shake, blackening the flesh at every blow, besides cutting it like a sabre, and when a convulsive movement took place, a subordinate placed his bout on the should ers to keep the quivoring body down; two dozen made them breathles;, and when released after thirty-nine lashes, they seemed slowly to stagger over, reeled, and were carried off to the bespital—in most cases, if they recovered, committing suicide; for ne human beart, unless slovated by Christian training, could, after undergoing so cruel an infliction, over bave more than two feelings, that is, death to those suffered from or death to himself. Accordingly, during our stay there, many sprang over the cliffs, many buried themselves alive in the guane, and many hid thomselves in the caves of the islands to starve to death; their dead bedies fleating all around in numbers. In one instance, two, emboldened by pity shown thom by a shipmaster, hid themselves on board his vessel, one of whom survives, and is now in this country. We hope this mis-erable fugitive may live to plead the cause of his countrymen, and that the Almighty will retain him in the possession of his faculties, which, so far as appearance goes, we think impaired by the sufferings he has un-

to Mr. Sullivan, our charge-d' affaires in pol : Peru, under date July 15, 1855 :- You will make the whote subject known to the Peri-vian government, whose ignorance of these revolting atrocities her Majesty's governpass without the most stringent mensures ernment. Her Majosty's government harn with Joop regret that, by British agency, and under the British flag these Chinese labourers have been brought to the Chinchs islands, and placed in a state of slavery this fact imposes an additional duty on her Majosty's government. Under any circumstances they would interfere in defence of outraged humanity; but they are now specially called upon to protect those victims of brutal cupidity, and from that duty they will not shrink, if, unfortunately, the Poruvian government should besitate to perform the duty which, in the first instance, devolves upon thom.

dergone.

THE RADID GROWTH OF CANADA From the New York Herald.

In the eastern homisphere, States are the growth of conturios, in the western hemisphere they apring into existence with a rapidity which keeps pace with the growth of individual man. A thousand years after the Saxou conquest, we find England just beginning to emerge from barbarism, and to become powerful. It was only in the state-room. We had two miserable horses, age of Columbus and Vospucious that the one larger than the other, and a l'ole for numbered among the great powers of the earth. In America, however, the case is otherwise. Here, populous States suddenly appear in regions which a little while before were overshadowed by the forest and ruled sacrifice of unsuspecting Chinese entrapped and prosperous commonwealths existed that under the British flag. under the British flag.

"The labour of digging the guano was, previously to 1852, performed by free labourers, of whom it is probable there would is under the dominion of the United States.

filling ships for Peru by going through the of the entire colony.

The first and great essential to the im-Your lordships may remember that, from time to time, risings took place on board out men to till the land and develop its nasperity which have so much surprised economiste and statisticians. In 1829 Wostern the hombardment. Canada was sparely and thinly populated .-Its whole population at that period, numbered only 196,000 In 1854, he werer, the number of its inhabitants was widely different-it then amounted to 1,327,000-a very tolorable increase in the short space of

> essable property of that Province was estimated at only £2,500,000, whorea , in 1854 i: amounted to no less a sum than £50,000, public timber, and minerals !

otning, however, tends more to illustrate the rapid growth of this Province than the difference between its exports of wheat 1838 succeed. It was getting late, so we return and 1852. In 1838 the quantity of what exported from Canada West amounted to

fourteen years! We shall now proceed to illustrate the commercial and industrial progress of the two Provinces of universal Canada, by contrasting the amount of their imports and exports in 1834 and in 1853. The amount of a nation's exports and imports is an excollect criterion by which to judge of the extent of its business and the greatness of its wealth. Let us guage the prosperity and well-being of Canada by this test; in 1831 the sum total of her experts and imports amounted to but £2 082 567; in 1853 ther reached the sum of £13,945,684, which wa nearly seren times their amount in the former period. The commerce and wealth of Canada must have consequently increased nearly seren-fold, according to our critorion in the short period of nineteen years!

From all those facts it is evident that ou rethren beyond the Lakes and St Law rence have not been slumbering and idling in these latter days; and that in population agriculture, commerce, and opulence, the growth of Canada has been unprecedentedly rapid and vigorous for a Colony and Pro-

European Intelligence

AN AMERICAN LADY IN SEBAS-TOPOL.

Cor. N. Y. Journal of Commerce. We have been favored with the following extract from a letter from an American lady---probably the first and only one that Lord Charondon has written the following has visited the scenes of carnage at Sebasto-

Constantinople, Nov. 10, 1855. I wrote you a few lines from Kamiesch which I do not believe you received. The mails are so very irregular that I never think mont are bound to assume; but they trust mails are so very irregular that I never think that not a single day will be allowed to it worth while to write from the Crimea. I enjoyed myself much more this visit than l being taken for nutting an end to a state of things, the teleration of which would inflict indelible disgrace upon the Peruvian govsions, one to head-quarters, and one to Sebastopol. My husband made several enqui ries for a vehicle, as the ride on horseback would have been too fatiguing for me. Ile met a young English officer one day at headquarters, and expressed his surprise that there were no carriages to be met with at Kamiesch or at Balaklava. Oh, said the officer, every lady rides on horseback. But, rejoined my husband, there are ladies here -captains who bring their wives with them -who would like to have conveyances. Ah! said the officer in a commiserating tone, those sort of people could not afford

to hire them, if they could be procured. Notwithstanding, he found that by paying fifteen dollars, a conveyance could be bad to started one pleasant morning about ten o'clock, in a sort of farm waggon without springs, and having sides sloped outwards. They put in two wooden boxes for seats, covered with blankets, horse-cloths, and old rugs, which I soon found to my misery, were infested with fleas, some of which I carried spoke a little French, as half and half interpreter. We were obliged to go first to the English head-quarters, about six miles, for my little girl facing us. I with my mantilla about me, and holding my parasol as gracefully as possible, in order to do credit to the sort of people to whom I belonged.

We jolted along to General Simpson's then turning towards the valley of Inkermann, passed through the English camp toa restaurant in the English camp, ate a small taste, and drank a bottle of lemonade gaseuse for which we paid ten frances and a half. For two miles before reaching the trenches, the ground was covered with cannon balls. shot and pieces of shell, like hail from a storm. On the hill side we could see innumerable rows of graves. I was surprised to see so few soldiers about the Malakoff and Redan. The fact is, that the forts on the North side are impregnable, unless they can cut off communication and starve them out. The Russians keep up such a hot fire upon the city whenever they see anything of French or English, that any occupation of t by the Allies is out of the question. The Redan we found a large area of ground surrounded by high embankments of earth and bags filled with earth. The guns dismounted, piles of cordage, balls, shot and bombs in every direction, and the earth ploughed up with shells. From thence we walked down ruins. The walls of most of the houses are standing, but pierced through with holes by

Some fatigue parties of English were busily engaged in tearing the wood from the houses and carting it to the camp. The houses were built of white sand stone, which resembles marble in its aspect, and in its glory it must have been a beautiful city. We wished very much to cross a bridge of boats increased greatly in the shove named period built by the French, to the quarter of Sehastopol occupied by them, but as our pass was English, we were refused permission. There is a great deal of ill-feeling between the soldiers of the English and French army, and 000, exclusive of the value of public lands, though the English permit the French to pass through their part of Sebastopol, they will not return the compliment. I tried to fication within a fortification, but is built of

kets, &c. You would have been amused to see my little girl bunting about with the same avidity that she does for flowers, muttering with the guide in French, and loading the poor man with bullets and shot, till I thought he would fairly drop with the weight of Antwerp. of them. She was singing all the time, and

During all this time the forts on the North side had fired occasionally, and tho' we saw the smoke and heard the whiz-whiz of a bomb as it passed through the air, we did not trouble ourselves about it, as they did not come in our direction. As we tell it will not be permitted to build, will be left communication with the Russian soldiers the consumption has materially decreased, the Malakoff, my hushand would have made round the glacis. The fortifications to the placed opposite to them. The plan which and, that, should the present high rates be a pretty picture, carrying in one hand the arm bone and hand of a man he had found, in the other, pieces of shell and shot. Before proceeding far, he added a jaw bone to his human relics, intending them as a souve- the last session. nir for Dr. M. About twenty minutes after leaving the Malakoff, we heard a whiz-whiz that sounded unpleasantly near, and turning, saw that a shell had fallen directly in the Malakoff tower, where we had been standing not long before. Soon again another whiz-whiz, and we found that the next bomb had fallen outside the Malakoff, in the very path we had walked in, from it. My flesh began to crawl, with the agreeable reflec-

himself with spiritual comfort during our long forcements are daily arriving. absence, wishing perhaps to give us the worth of our money, he drove as about three RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE not a drop of rain has fallen for the last six few weeks since, at the head of Taolamane was before him, for there were no particular occasional scream of terror at a prospective im . Vational. The writer says :-The rainy season has set in, and to judge ther say: from the persevering manner in which it has rained, for the last thirty-six hours, we are likely to enjoy it in its fullest sense.

AFFAIRS AT SEBASTOPOL-A DARING DEED.

Our position at Sebastopol has not changed. The city and the northern forts continne to exchange shells. The fire of the Russians in mor or ino thongy ou Tu seamen often play tricks upon him. Under cover of the darkness, boats enter the roads last a white streak in the horizon of Sebastopol, take soundings, and survey od the break of day, and a cool breeze rose the opposite coast. They also silently visit to refresh us the masts of the sunkon ships, which alone appear above the surface of the water, and Spanish Kingdoms, after eight centuries of internal strife, coalesced into a mighty monarchy. It was not till the reign of William and Mary in Britain, that Prussia was elevated to the dignity of a kingdom, and elevated to the dignity of a kingdom, and ledge of language was confined to his mother elevated to the dignity of a kingdom, and ledge of language was confined to his mother ledge of language was confined to his mot the fine cold nights of October has been unthe fine cold nights of October has been unsuccessful, on account of the moonlight, the
Russians, on the least stir, pouring in that
direction a shower of projectiles, which renthe fine cold nights of October has been unreached the edge of the discount, unspairing journal says:—All that remained to some of the moonlight, the
successful, on account of the moonlight, the
reached the edge of the discount says:—All that remained to some of sembly in 1853, and T. S. Williamson, Aspot has been nearly destroyed. It would now be impossible to find in the whole place
the cognition if not impossible, at
the cognition if not impossible, at English head-quarters, about six miles, for our pass. You can therefore imagine us, my husband and myself on one box,—A. and my little girl feeing us. I with my mantilla ago the attempt succeeded. The Russian colors were removed and presented to the Admiral.

The army corps on the Tchernaya is constantly kept on the qui vive, expecting to be attacked by the Russians, who are in no hurry to descend from their positions. The general opinion, however, is that they cannot romain on the plateaus of Mackenzie and the Belbek. The French and Sardinian outposts continually exchange shots with those of the enemy. The best possible understanding exists between the Sardinian troops and ours. Everybody professes the greatest esteem for the soldiers of the army of General La Mannora, who are as active, industrious, and vigilant as ours. The English are now executing stupendous works.

MURDER OF AMERICAN SEAMEN

BY THEIR OFFICERS. The coroner's jury in Liverpool have found a verdict of wilful murder against Wm. Wilson, second mate, and John Hanson, boat-swain of the American ship Assyria. On the voyage from New Orleans to Liverinto the town, which is a perfect mass of pool, where this ship has just arrived, a saifor by the name of Alexander Pitchell was so cruelly treated by these officers that he

"Mr. Waterhouse, one of the surgeons found that the deceased had sustained a compound fracture of the inner bone of the right result of external violence."

Several other men, seamen on board the Assyria, are also present in the hospital, suffering from injuries received from the same officers. Both of the officers were at large at the latest dates, having deserted from the vessel the day of her arrival.

BELGIUM.

் நார் நார்களும் அது கண்ணும் கார் அண்ணும் கார்களில் நிறிந்த நாக் நாக்களில் நிறிந்துக்கு நாக்களில் நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கும் நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்து நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்து நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்து நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்து நிறிந்து நிறிந்து நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்து நிறிந்து நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்து நிறிந்து நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்து நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்து நிறிந்து நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்து நிறிநிறிந்துக்கு நிறிந்து

FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP. The Antwerp Procurseur states that the Belgium Minister of War has come to a determination with respect to the fortifications

Those now existing, says that journal, though she walked mides that day, she never will be increased by two or three large forts omplained once of fatigue. of Borgerhout, which will complete with the forts already existing the entrenched camp. Fort No. 4 will be converted into a barrack. and the buildings outside that construction destroyed. A space of 300 metres, on which the line of the advanced posts, in direct dealers are all eady beginning to feel that round the glacis. The fortifications to the north of the town will be erected behind the north fort. The total expense of these works will amount, it is said, to about 9,000,-0006, including the 5,400,000f., obtained in

Any person venturing to speak of the evacuation of the Crimen would be laughed at .- There is evidently no such intention on and brandy together. It appears that this 15th Nov., issued a long address to the poothe part of the Allies, for why should the kind of recreation went on for some days ple, and selected Messrs. Smith, Price, English be constructing magnificent roads, building a new town in the neighborhood of Russian officers. The Gringalet Battery at the Know-Nothing Convention, to be held Balaklava, repairing part of the town, and times sent some shot among these jovial gen- on the 22nd February. These delegates tion that we had a narrow escape of being extending the railway, if the country is to be covered with military glory.

We seated ourselves in our carts, and reemployed on those works. The English general was informed of the fact, and the quested our driver to take the shortest road army is at present more flourishing than ever. most rigorous orders were issued to put a State complain of having been hadly treated Kamiesch; but as he had been consoling It numbers about 50,000 men, and rein- stop to such proceedings. The captain, who by Col. Henly, the Superintendent of the

roads; so he drove along up hill and down dale, while the little breath the jolting of the count of the battle of Kars, written by a cart left in my body, was expended in an Russian officer, is translated from the Bar-

aspect. It was very dark when we arrived at Kamiesch; the evening cold and chilly. We had some difficulty to find a toat, and tources, as those hithorto know here are out to the courses, as those hithorto know here are out. then to ask permission to pass the guard ship, clusively official. The Invalide gives the so that I was thankful enough to find myself total loss of officers at 252, of which 78 were once more on the William Penn. We had killed on the spot; but it is now admitted a very pleasant passage from Kamiesch, and that 60 others have died within a week, makarrived just in time to escape bad weather. ing the number of dead officers 147 up to

Tho main attack of our troops, who, s vanced from Tchifftlitchal during the night of the 28th and 20th with indders, tools, and every requisite for storming, was directed a-gainst the point which has the same importanco to Kars as our Malakhoff and Korniloff Bastion have for Subastopol, (the fall of the latter was not made known to the Russian troops before hare when the assault was made on the 19th), that is to say, the Shorakh group of heights, with their newershades, still and silent, across the plain. At

"The combat commenced on the Shorakh heights, and death there respect his man empire, and orders for its immediate first harvest. General Maldel (soon severe embarcation had been usued by the General Mandalling and the control of the examine their position .- From the mast of ly wounded) was to climb those heights and to ral-in-Chief. Abundant provisions for the one of those ships still floated the Russian carry the defences, cost what it might .- winter were daily landed for the English, the 14th November, and did much good in flag, forgotten no doubt, in the precipitate Ho was followed by Generals Kovaleffski French, and Sardinian troops. retreat of the crew. Officers and men more (who, with all his staff and ordelics were kilreached the edge of the ditches, dispairing Journal says :- All that remained of Sobastofield. The leaders were compelled to ex-

Maidel's Caucasion battalions, under the command of colonel Prince Teharkhapoff THE ALLIES ON THE TCHERNAYA. alone succouled in penetrating into the Turkish outrouched camp, and in mentaining themselves there for a short time; but they rainly attempted to advance from thence to storm the main defences a vainty, also were several guns pushed forward to support them. The terrible cross fire of the enemy overwhelmed gunners and horses.

"The Caucassians endeavoured to hold their ground until the reserve under general Bronieffski should arrive to the assistance of their thinned ran a; but this general and his successor, Colenel Canetski, command-ing the Riga Line regiment, were both woun-ed. In order to facilitate the storm, Goneral Basin, who had arrived the day proceding, was ordered to assault Tchakmakh on on the opposite side, in conjunction with General Baklaneti. He immediately carried three redoubts, with twelve gant moun ted for their defence, and eleven colours or little flags, and withstood, during many hours, the dreadful or as fire; but he could not advanc. The Turks defended themsolves obstinately and undanniedly boblint their entrenchments and covered places .-A murky day followed the cool night. The battle had lasted five hours, and our pumple were exhausted. A most fearful cross fire of artillery from the biger and lower batterice of the enemy, erected stagowise, continued to smush our infantry and artiflery. lor by the name of Alexander Pitchell was nued to smush our infantry and artillery. I account the expression of your good wishes so cruelly treated by these officers that he is necessary at longth to order a general happy omen of my journey and I beg has since died of his wound; in the Liverpool rai retreat, to provent the whole from being that you will convey to your follow citizens. cut to pieces. This was effected, thanks to at the hospital, deposed that he had made a post mortem examination of the body, and rounder pursuit by the Turks impossible, al-

though they were prepared so to do.

"The tailure of the operation is ascribed

At the subsequent roll-call in our camp. arms the previous evening, did not answer to their names We are busied in collecting the killed and wounded the whole of the

The former, which had five battalious onga-ged, lost 32 officers hers de combut, and the latter three chefs de batullim, tour majors, and 28 other officers killed and wounded."

AMENITIES OF WAR.

The Journal de Constantinople pubishes a letter, in which we read :-

The French troops are opposite the Rus sians along the whole line of the Tehernaya. of the Know-Nothing party in the United A few days since the French soldiers, who States to discourage the Irish emigration. are always ingenious in finding means of Advices from Cork say that owing to the passing away the time, put themselves, along late serious rise in the price of sugar, local placed opposite to them. The plan which and, that, should the present high rates be they adopted was this: They boisted on adhered to, it will be reduced to such an exthe ends of their bayonets some small white handkerchiefs; the Russian soldiers, not to be wanting in politeness, did the same, thus showing that they were disposed for a couference. The French soldiers then showed BUILDING ROADS IN THE CRIMEA. their bread and coffee, and the Russians their gourds of brandy, and then with common accord they advanced towards each other without arms, and took their collecought at first to have prevented them, has Indian Affairs, and a general Indian war is been punished. The weather is beautiful; feared.

> An extraordinary instance of official mallight in Russia. For twenty-five or thirty sentatives from the tribes of the North and ing heavy sums for the support of a force of 18,000 men among the Circassian mountains war upon the whites. The Tuolumne Indidistributed at several important outposts. It has recently been discovered that this force Rogue River Valleys continues without the redoubts existed only in the reports of the commissary for that district. Everysuspicion was excited, and it was only by accident that an officer, travelling among the mountains, discovered the truth. The commissary has been arrested and will receive the most dreadful punishment known to the Dracovian code of Russia, the knout.

The British engineers in Schustopol were taking measures to destroy the ships sunk in the roads. It having been found impossible to get them affort, they are to be blown and the nosition of each slift is now protty correctly ascertained.

Theseavalry is to winter at Constantino ple and in different other parts of the Otto-

THE LATEST.

THE EAST.

A letter from the Crimes in a Fronch month. A new service of steamers have pose themselves to the utmost degree, in order to bring up their columns through the the seat of war in Asia. Every two days tor rible fire. doubt Kale and Trobixond, performing the royage in eighteen bours.

The Kalisch correspondent of the Austrian Guzette, who is considered a reliable authority, donies that the Russian army in the rimon line provisious for eight menths.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SARDINIA

Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, has arrived to London, and has met with a most enthusiastic reception. Before leaving Dover, the Recorder and blun cipal authorities presented an address to His Majesty, to which the Sardinian Minister read the following reply:

"Gentlemen,-You are the first who have offered to me, on landing on the hospitable soil of England, words of congratulation and of welcome. These words are more highly appreciated by me on that account, and I am most happy to receive through you the first marks of sympathy at the mo-ment I am realising a wish long entertained by me of visiting the Sovereign of this great untry. The expressions you have adopted in pronouncing an eulogium on the Sar-dinian army in the Crimes are most grateful to may ours, and I am sure that the approbation of the countrymen of these who combated so well as the Alma and lakermann will be highly valued by our soldiers. whom you represent my sincere sentiments of gratitude.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the Lord Mayor arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms Station .-In a few minutes afterwards his Royal Highness Princo Albert arrived and was loudly fore-arm, an abscess of the right ankle joint, to the wounding of the leaders; but it can cheered. At 10 minutes past 12 the train and a fracture of five ribs on the left side. not be denied that although our troops did ran into the station and his Majesty stopped These injuries caused death, and were the their utmost, the Turks fought this time, out of the carriage. He was warmly great-result of external violence." the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. Having taken one third, some say one half of those under a few minutes rest the procession, consisting of several royal carriages, was formed, the whole route being well lined with speciators who loudly cheered his hisjesty as he passed. There was also an exhibition of numerous flags. At 25 minutes past one his Majesty tollowing day, and now occupy our previous there was also an exhibition of numerous blockading stations. Several slightly wounded officers remained in the ranks, in order and the Prince arrived at the Great West are Several and the Prince arrived at the Great West are Several at the Prince arrived at the Great West arriv A gract many small coasting ve sels with valuable cargoes, are waiting at Mecklum and Agract many small coasting at Mecklum and Agract many small coasting at Mecklum and Station and Agract many small coasting at Mecklum and Station and Agract many small coasting at Mecklum and Station and Agract many small coasting at Mecklum and Station an The "Life," or Erivan regiment 4th Usr- unmitted in which has received. The Prince bas deemed it necessary to dissolve the pre-biners Light Infantry, and 10th Grenadiers, train started at half-past one. The Prince bas deemed it necessary to dissolve the pre-for Duke Constantine Nicholaievisch, suffer- and the King arrived at Windsor at 2-5 sent Council, with a view to obtain the sense

IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, of November 23, says:

Of the 300 emigrants who landed a tew days since at Liverpool from America, it is stated that a considerable portion were Trish, and chiefly from the county of Cork. They allege as the reasons of their return, the great searcity of employment and the efforts

Advices from Cork say that owing to the tent as to force a fall in prices.

LATEST FROM CALIFORIA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS, The California Chronicle contains the

following items: The Know-Nothings held a State Convention in Sacramento on the 13th, 14th and

River, between Indians from both sides of versation is stated to have recently come to the Sierra Nevadas, and including repreyears the Russian government has been payans concluded to remain quiet.
The ludian war on the Columbia and

abatement. An engagement, of which we have no satisfactory account, took place in thing has been so shrewdly managed that no Crow Creek Canon, in Rogue River Valley, on the 31st ult., between 400 United States troops and volunteers and 300 Indians. in which the Americans were compelled to retreat with a loss of 10 men. On the 1st instant the Indians murdered two miners on the Scott River Mountain.

About the first of this mouth a party of regulators went out to see about the becuration of a number of Mexicans and Americans on the Chowchille, in the southern portion of the San Joaquin Valley, pretending have had a fight, in which lifteen of the latter were killed.

er were killed. It is reported that several fine diamonds have been found in the inneh of Table Mountain. Table Mountain continues it be the centre of excitement.

The first rain of the susson occurred on the mines, though some of the mountain streams rose very high, and swopt away all the dams and flumes. In Downleville, far up near the summit of the Sierra Nevada, there is snow now lying on the ground.

lanc B. Wall, Collector of the por Montorer, and speaker of the California Ad-

which was not taken, but their pistols and spurs were gone. The sheriff of Monterey went out with a party to arrest, the mor-derers, but the latter killed two of their par-The banking house of Sanders and Brea-

hum failed on the 5th instant. The debta due to their depositors the day before the failure were \$84,000. No assets were found. Mr. Sanders was collector of the port, and Mr. Brenham, Mayor of the etty. There are \$154,000 on deposit is the Branch Mint in this city-money which has been on deposit more than three months.

SANDWICHISLANDS. N. B.

The chief news from the Sandwich Islands is the report of the eruption of the Volcano Mauna Loa at Hawaii: wie wird

The stream of lava proceeded from the crater of "Mooknaweewee," on the augumit of Mauna Loa, some 14,000 feet highing it ran over 60 miles before it "dried up," and was within 8 miles of Hilo, and was about two miles in breadth. Immense tracts, of valuable forest lands have been overrun and rendered for ever useless. Its: progress was slow, not exceeding a mile in twentyfour hours, but terribly sure, causing the large kon and ohin trees to disappear, like chaff before its devouring breath; great gulches and chasms and drinking; up treams of water.

Besides the summit crater there were two others on the elevated plans between Manua Lon and Manua Kea, which continually beiched forth smoke and flames, darkening the air and obscuring the sun even at Hononiul—a distance of over two hundred miles, although the amount of lava riected was comparatively small Besides these, the old crater of Kilanea is in active operation, and at one time bade fair to pour out the vials of its wrath on the West side of Hawaii.

lawaii.
The South Australian papers are shiefly occupied with electioneering matters: The Legislative Council have been dissolved, and a general election is about to take place. The Constitution Bill having been returned —a course adopted by Lord John Russell in consequence of the dissatisfaction which had been expressed with the bill as it atood -His Excellency Sir Richard McDonell of the country upon a Constitution Bill:

> "Adding to our precial comme J 5988 403