British Consul

CE, ... CO.,
... Cover... ...ontreal.
...&c.,
...and the ... that they ...
...to No. ... for every ...
...r to the ... PRINTING ...
...attention ... and Dispa...
...tronage ... PRESSES ... Britain, and ... to make their assort... as varied and extensive as any in the Province.
Considerable additions of New and Beau... TYPE and ORNAMENTS have been ... made to their Stock, and every exertion will be made to maintain the character the Establishment has so long enjoyed for Superior Workmanship, and to give satisfaction to all who may ... them with their Orders.
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DRUGGISTS' and other LABELS printed in the Neatest Style.
The most approved Forms of LAW BLANKS always on hand and for Sale.
October 10, 1848.

QUEBEC.
...ON,
...s, that he has ... Conveyance of ... KAGES between ...
...intrusted to his ... and delivered by ...
...by the STEAM... MONDAY, WED... QUEBEC on SATURDAY, ... to be left ... OT, No. ... than ...

...KER,
ST. JA... ER HOUS... ST. GABR... abriel Str...

...RAE,
...ames Street.
May 4, 1847.

YOU MAY BE CURED YET

...PILLS.
...MA.
...Benjamin Mackie, a ... Creenagh, near ... tember 11th, 1848.
...cellent Pills have ... which afflicted me ... that I was obliged ... afraid of being ...

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

...D RHEUM...
...Thomas B... Tavern, C... wards, d...
...Martyr to ... ten wee... be bad as ... ...ed I daily ... From see... remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I ... would give them a trial. I did so. I ... Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage ... the parts thickly spread with it, and took ... night and morning. In three weeks I was ... to walk about, for an hour or two in the ... stick, and in seven weeks I could go any ... out one. I am now, by the blessing of God ... medicines, quite well, and have been attend... business for more than seven months, with... symptoms of the return of my old complaint. Besides, my case of Rheumatic Gout, I ... had proof that your Pills and Ointment will ... old wound of ulcer, as a married woman, ... me, had had a bad leg for four years, which ... could cure, and I gave her some of your ... Ointment, which soundly healed it when no... would do it. For your information, I had ... to serve my country for twenty-five years ... Regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen ... Peninsula ...

...WHEN ... T OF ...
...eighborh... Fever, ... any d... Surge... se. ... is referred ... owing the ... ed from Holloway's ... trial, and eight ... number was con... ree days, and in a ... ely cured.
...ved, it appears that ... Regiment in India, ... of a very bad at... ed Pills. There is ... er malignant, may ... ring, copious doses ... inseed tea or barley ...

THE CHEST.
...Mundy, Esq., dated ... Dec. 2nd, 1848.

...AS BRUN... TWENT... ING.
...r. Andrew ... Berwi...
...UGH C... H COM...
...Lordship, dated ... February, 1845.
SIR,—With pleasure and gratitude I have ... you that after suffering for twenty-one ye... bad leg, which yielded to no kind of trea... though I consulted, at different times, ever... man of eminence in this part of the country, ... no purpose. I was frequently unable to w... the pain and agony I often endured no one ... My leg is now as sound as ever it was in ... means of your Pills and Ointment, which I ... from Mr J Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upo... who knows my case well, and will I am ... happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to ... of this wonderful cure.
(Signed) ANDREW B...
...prevented the possi... this time for your ... as you did. I now ... you an order for the ... d add that your Pills ... er in my Liver and ... ment of the Faculty ... but had not been able ... ters of Carlsbad and ... other Box and a Pot ... my family should ever ...
...dient servant, ALDBOROUGH.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREV...
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver S... kins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1...
To Professor HOLLOWAY,

CONSTITUTION.
...Gondegai, New South ...
...SMITH JE...
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ... PERATE SKIN DISEASE.
On the 21st July, 1846, the Editor of th... silie" Newspaper, published in India, ... following Editorial article in his paper ... for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Oint... a most wonderful manner upon the consti... eccentric Coolie, called Elias, employed ... tablishment, was affected with myriads of ... which defied all the Mesmst Doctors, and ... devour the poor man before he was und... we tried "Holloway" upon him, and in a ... was perfectly restored to his former ... cleanliness of skin. The effect was mira...
...nderfully efficacious ...
The Pills should be used conjointly with ... ment in most of the following cases:—
Bad Legs | Gout
Bad Breasts | Glandular Swel...
| Lumbago
...mmation ...ndice ...r Complaints ...mbago ...umatism ...ention of Urine ...fula or King's Evil ...-throats ...e and Gravel ...ondary Symptoms ...Douloureux ...cers ...ereal Affections ...ms of all kinds ...akness, from whatever ...use, &c., &c.
...ointment is sold ...
1s. 1½d., 4s. 6d., ... each.
There is considerable saving by taking the ... sizes.
Agents for the above,
ALFRED SAVAGE ... Notre Dam...
And
DR. PICAULT,
Corner of Bonsecours and Notre Dame ...
☞ A liberal discount made to those who ... to sell again.
March 24.

...SAVAG... Notre D...
...ULT, ...otre D... ...to th...

...NUFACTORY.
...N STREET.
..., MANUFACTURER ... ALL OTHER KINDS of ... ing now entered into ... ietors of one of the ... in the State of Ver... perior facilities for ... to him. He also ... OMB and GRAVE ... BUREAU TOPS, ... of any description,
...8. 147

Printed and Published for the Pro... MATTHEW LONGMOORE

THE MONTREAL COURIER.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1849. [VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, NO. 3.

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

...and magnitude of the evils that afflict ... and the universal and increasing de... material interests, call upon all per... by a sincere desire for its welfare, to ... purposes of inquiry and preparation, ... the adoption of such remedies as a ... dispassionate investigation may suggest. ... all parties, origins, and creeds, but ... upon the advantage of co-operation for ... of a common duty to ourselves and ... growing out of a common necessity, ... in view of a brighter and hap... merge in oblivion all past differences, ... character, or attributable to whatever ... appealing to our Fellow-Colonists to ... in this our most needful duty, we ... them, as they desire a successful ... welfare of their country, to enter ... at this momentous crisis, in the same ...

...of the ancient policy of Great ... she withdrew from the Colonies ... protection in her markets, has produced ... effects upon Canada. In sur... actual condition of the country, what but ... decay meets the eye! Our Provincial ... and Civic Corporations, embarrassed; ... and other securities, greatly depre... mercantile and agricultural interests ... unprosperous; real estate scarcely saleable ... terms; our unrivalled rivers, lakes, and ... unused; whilst commerce abandons ... the circulating capital amassed under a ... system, is dissipated, with none from ... to replace it!! Thus, without available ... to effect a loan with Foreign States, ... Mother Country, although offering ... superior to that which readily obtains ... from the United States and Great ... other than Colonists are the appli... therefore, and checked in the full ... private and public enterprise, this posses... British Crown—our country—stands be... in humiliating contrast with its imme... exhibiting every symptom of a ... sinking to decay.

...superabundant water power, and cheap ... in Lower Canada, we have yet no ... manufactures; nor even the most sanguine, ... altered circumstances, anticipate the ... or advent from foreign parts, of either ... enterprise to embark in this great source ... wealth. Our institutions, unhappily, ... that impress of permanence which can ... security, and inspire confidence; and ... market is too limited to tempt the ...

...adjoining States are covered with a ... thriving railways, Canada possesses but ... which, together, scarcely exceed 50 ... and the stock in two of which is ... depreciation of from 50 to 80 per cent—a ... of the torpor overspreading the land. ... form of Provincial Government is ... expensive as to be ill suited to the ... of the country; and the necessary re... to a distant Government, im... acquainted with Canadian affairs, and ... different to our interests, is anomalous ... Yet, in the event of a rupture be... the most powerful nations of the world, ... become the battle-field and the suf... little her interests might be involved ... quarrel or the issue of the contest. ... animosities of political parties and fac... often leading to violence, and, upon ... civil war, seem not to have abated ... there, at the present moment, any ... diminution or accommodation. The as... becomes daily more threatening to... other, and under our existing institutions ... little hope is discernible of a peaceful ... administration of our affairs, but ... all appearance, accumulate until ... become impracticable. In this view ... any course that may promise to ... party distinctions and place entirely ... the people, must be fraught with ... advantages.

...Statesmen of the Mother Country— ... sagacious observers of the neighboring ... Canada—and in all British North ... amongst all classes, there is a strong per... that a political revolution in this ... at hand. Such forebodings cannot readily ... and they have, moreover, a tendency to ... to which they point. In the mean... injury results to Canada from the ... anticipation upon the more desirable ... settlers, who naturally prefer a country ... and permanent forms of government to ... of transition.

...adverted to some of the causes of our ... we would consider how far the reme... proposed possess sound and rational ... to justify their adoption:—

...revival of protection in the markets of ... Kingdom."

...attainable in a sufficient degree, and ... a long period of years, would ame... condition of many of our chief interests, ... of the Empire forbids the anticipation. ... would be but a partial remedy. The ... Mother Country demand cheap food; ... change from protection to free trade ... that ruin which the first has done ...

...protection of home manufactures."

...this might encourage the growth of a ... interest in Canada, yet, without ac... United States market, there would not ... expansion of that interest, from the ... to work any result that could be ... "remedy" for the numerous evils of ... complain.

...Federal Union of the British American ...

...advantages claimed for that arrangement are ... between the different Provinces, and a ... governmental expenditure. The attain... latter object would be problematical, and ... anticipated from the former might be ... legislation under our existing system, ... of the Sister Provinces would not bene... in timber, for they have a surplus of that ... own forests; and their demand for ... products would be too limited to absorb ... supply. Nor could Canada expect any ... to her manufacturing industry from ... A Federal Union, therefore, would ...

...Independence of the British North ... as a Federal Republic."

...of its new institutions from ele... so discordant—the formation of trea... Foreign Powers—the acquirement of a ... character among the nations—would, we ... over-match for the strength of the ... And, having regard to the powerful ... States conterminous with itself, the ... defences would be too costly to ren... a boon, whilst it would not, any ... Federal Union, remove those obstacles ... our material prosperity.

...Free Trade with the United ... the products of the farm, the for... ."

...this would yield but an instalment of ... which might be otherwise se... free interchange of such products would ... manufactures to our country. It ... the North American Continent for ... It would neither so amend our institu... stability nor ensure confidence in ... nor would it allay the violence ... in the slightest degree, remedy many ... evils.

...the remedies that have been suggested ... acknowledged and insufferable ills with ... country is afflicted, there remains but one ... It propounds a sweeping and im... in our political and social condition ... considerations which demand our most ... This remedy consists in a ... and Peaceful Separation from British Connexion and a Union upon equitable terms with the great North American Confederacy of Sovereign States."

We would premise that towards Great Britain we entertain none other than sentiments of kindness and respect. Without her consent we consider Separation as neither practicable nor desirable. But the Colonial policy of the Parent State, the avowals of her leading Statesmen, the public sentiments of the Empire, present unmistakeable and significant indications of the appreciation of Colonial Connection. That it is the resolve of England to invest us with the attributes and compel us to assume the burdens of Independence is no longer problematical. The threatened withdrawal of her troops from other Colonies—the continuance of her military protection to ourselves only on the condition that we shall defray the attendant expenditure, betoken intentions towards our country, against which it is weakness in us not to provide. An overruling conviction, then, of its necessity, and a high sense of the duty we owe to our country, a duty we can neither disregard nor postpone, impel us to entertain the idea of Separation; and whatever negociations may eventuate with Great Britain, a grateful liberality on the part of Canada should mark every proceeding.

The proposed Union would render Canada a field for American capital, into which it would enter as freely for the prosecution of public works and private enterprise as into any of the present States. It would equalise the value of real estate upon both sides of the boundary, thereby probably doubling at once the entire present value of property in Canada, whilst, by giving stability to our institutions, and introducing prosperity, it would raise our public, corporate, and private credit. It would increase our commerce both with the United States and Foreign Countries, and would not necessarily diminish to any great extent our intercourse with Great Britain, into which our products would for the most part enter on the same terms as at present. It would render our rivers and canals the highway for the immigration to, and exports from, the West, to the incalculable benefit of our country. It would also introduce manufactures into Canada as rapidly as they have been introduced into the Northern States; and to Lower Canada especially, where water privileges and labour are abundant and cheap, it would attract manufacturing capital, enhancing the value of property and agricultural produce, and giving remunerative employment to what is at present a comparatively non-producing population. Nor would the United States merely furnish the capital for our manufactures. They would also supply for them the most extensive market in the world, without the intervention of a Custom House Officer. Railways would forthwith be constructed by American capital as feeders for all the great lines now approaching our frontiers; and railway enterprise in general would doubtless be as active and prosperous among us as among our neighbours. The value of our agricultural produce would be raised at once to a par with that of the United States, whilst agricultural implements and many of the necessaries of life, such as tea, coffee, and sugar, would be greatly reduced in price.

The value of our timber would also be greatly enhanced by free access to the American market, where it bears a high price, but is subject to an onerous duty. At the same time, there is every reason to believe that our shipbuilders, as well at Quebec as on the Great Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the American Continent. It cannot be doubted that the shipping trade of the United States must greatly increase. It is equally manifest that, with them, the principal material in the construction of ships is rapidly diminishing, while we possess vast territories covered with timber of excellent quality, which would be equally available as it is now, since under the Free Trade system our vessels would sell as well in England after Annexation as before.

The simple and economical State Government, in which direct responsibility to the people is a distinguishing feature, would be substituted for a system at once cumbrous and expensive.

In place of war and the alarms of war with a neighbor, there would be peace and amity between this country and the United States. Disagreements between the United States and her chief if not only rival among nations would not make the soil of Canada the sanguinary arena for their disputes, as under our existing relations must necessarily be the case. That such is the unenviable condition of our state of dependence upon Great Britain is known to the whole world, and how far it may conduce to keep prudent capitalists from making investments in the country, or wealthy settlers from selecting a fore-doomed battle-field for the home of themselves and their children, it needs no reasoning on our part to elucidate.

But other advantages than those having a bearing on our material interests may be foretold. It would change the ground of political contest between races and parties, allay and obliterate those irritations and conflicts of rancour and recrimination which have hitherto disfigured our social fabric. Already in anticipation has its harmonious influence been felt—the harbinger may it be hoped of a lasting oblivion of dissensions among all classes, creeds, and parties in the country. Changing a subordinate for an independent condition, we would take our station among the nations of the earth. We have, now, no voice in the affairs of the Empire, nor do we share in its honors or emoluments. England is our Parent State, with whom we have no equality, but towards whom we stand in the simple relation of obedience. But as citizens of the United States the public service of the nation would be open to us,—a field for high and honorable distinction on which we and our posterity might enter on terms of perfect equality.

Nor would the amicable Separation of Canada from Great Britain be fraught with advantages to us alone. The relief to the Parent State from the large expenditure now incurred in the military occupation of the country,—the removal of the many causes of collision with the United States, which result from the contiguity of mutual territories so extensive,—the benefit of the larger market which the increasing prosperity of Canada would create, are considerations which, in the minds of many of her ablest Statesmen, render our incorporation with the United States a desirable consummation.

To the United States also the Annexation of Canada presents many important inducements. The withdrawal from their borders, of so powerful a nation, by whom in time of war the immense and growing commerce of the lakes would be jeopardized—the ability to dispense with the costly but ineffectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles—the large accession to their income from our Customs—the unrestricted use of the St. Lawrence, the natural highway from the Western States to the ocean, are objects for the attainment of which the most substantial equivalents would undoubtedly be conceded.

FELLOW-COLONISTS:

We have thus laid before you our views and convictions on a momentous question—involving a change, which, though contemplated by many of us with varied feelings and emotions, we all believe to be inevitable;—one which it is our duty to provide for, and lawfully to promote.

We address you without prejudice or partiality,—in the spirit of sincerity and truth,—in the interest solely of our common country,—and our single aim is its safety and welfare. If to your judgment and reason our object and aim be at this time deemed laudable and right, we ask an oblivion of past dissensions; and from all, without distinction of origin, party, or creed, that earnest and cordial co-operation in such lawful, prudent, and judicious means as may best conduct us to our common destiny.

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Ireland, W F Smith, Wm Borbridge, W W Ready, H Stephens, W S Austin, J Adams, I Noshes, J L Leprohon, MD, Michel Kelly, P Murphy, Patrick Murry, Jno Barry, M O'Keefe, Jno O'Keefe, Michael Gleeson, Wm Bain, James Dalton, A Ryan, John Camier, John Dorian, Patrick Cane, F Flynn, Patrick Murray, Richard Sheney, Thos Shelly, Edwd Gowan, James Cunan, Jas Flynn, Michael Ryan, James Carroll, John Mooney, Jno Carroll, Wm Bergin, Thos Ennis, Geo Cutter, D W Eager, Edw Sharpe, Jas Dunbar, S P Tilton, H McMillan, Louis Valigny, Bernard Kean, Homer Taylor, Walter Lyle, Wm Galt, Wm Robertson, John Taylor, George Gray, Wm Beattie, John Bonner, John O'Connor, Edw O'Connor, Robt Macintosh, Wm Park, Thomas Bowerbank, Wm Gunn Wm L Eager, William Mathews, John O Day, James Hay, Michael Murphy, Owen Conroy, Jos Wright, N Power, Wm Murphy, John Ryan, Peter McShane, James Seery, Jeremiah Murphy, James Welsh, John Sadders, James Haliday, Geo Stacy, Dominick O'Hara, Jas Parker, Wm Parker, Robt Parker, Edward Flynn, M Burns, George Van Buskirk, A Giard, Matthew Longmoore, William Daney.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The British Parliament was to convene on the 9th inst. A further prorogation was expected.

Prince Radzivil's language in private is said to be very warlike; he talks of a Russian army of 50,000 men being ready to cross the frontier.

The army of the Sultan, at present in the vicinity of Constantinople, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, is estimated at 100,000 men.

It is proposed to establish club-houses for the working classes in London; the buildings to contain 50 or 60 bed rooms, each of which is to be rented at two shillings a week. They are to have baths, a coffee room, and a library attached. The expenses are estimated at £300, and the income £365. The model lodging houses have proved eminently successful, at least in their sanitary regulations,—in one instance, where 1500 persons occupied 300 sets of bed rooms, it is stated not a single case of cholera had occurred.

Some of the omnibuses in London have reduced their fare to threepence sterling.

Lola Montes was at the last advices in Boulogne. She arrived there on the 10th ult., and passed under the assumed name of Mrs. Trafford, till detected.

An organ, constructed upon a new German principle, has just been introduced in England; it is in two parts, which are designed to be worked separately or together. It is said to be a decided improvement, and a valuable addition to the existing varieties of musical instruments.

It is estimated that in little more than twenty years, the export of cattle from Aberdeenshire to London alone has amounted to 150,000.

The introduction of cotton in Egypt is attributable to Mehemet Ali; two hundred thousand bales are annually exported to Liverpool and Manchester. Flax is also cultivated to a great extent there.

A public meeting was held at Manchester, on the 4th instant, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of esteem to Elihu Burritt, previous to his return to the United States. The resolutions were presented to him, enclosed in a massive gilt frame.

The national debt of Austria was, in 1848, about one hundred and five millions sterling; the wars which have dislocated almost every province of her dominions, must have enormously augmented her liabilities.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD CUP OF TEA.—M. Soyer, recommends that, before ... is placed in the ... the ... heated by means of a spirit lamp, or in front of the fire (not too close, of course), and the pot then filled with boiling water. The result, he says, will be, in about a minute, a most delicious cup of tea, much superior to that drawn in the ordinary way.

A lady left a pocket book containing £500 on a fruiterer's stand in London; and on discovering it the poor man spent several hours in endeavoring to find the owner, in which he was unsuccessful. The loser called the next day to inquire if it had been found, as she feared she had been robbed in the street. The fruiterer delivered the book, and the lady was about to depart without thanking him, when he suggested that his expenses for cab-hire, &c., amounting to 2s 3d, should be paid. The lady then laid down three shillings and waited for the ninepence change, which she received!

A sewer in London exploded, blowing up the cast iron plates covering the man holes, and shocking the whole neighborhood. The flames came through the grating over the gutter-holes. The explosion was caused by an attempt to draw off the pestilential vapor of the sewer, by connecting it with the chimney of a soap factory.

It is decided to supply Berlin with water, from the Lake of *Betts*, four miles distant, at an expense of 500,000 dollars.

... cally defrauding pawnbrokers, by pledging brass rings.

The first stone of a Roman Catholic Church was laid at Kentishtown by Prince John, the infante of Spain.

Highway robberies are effected in the suburbs of London through the means of chloroform. An elderly gentleman was recently robbed while experiencing the agreeable sensations consequent upon the inhaling of the subtle agent, forcibly administered.

Russian stock declined *three* per cent on the 1st October, being the day when the advices as to the apprehended rupture with Turkey was received.

The *Journal de la Marine* states that the navy budget of the year 1850 amounts to 115,663,611f. It is proposed to maintain 91 sailing vessels, viz: 8 ships, of 826 guns; 9 frigates, of 416; 17 corvettes, of 364; and 22 brigs, of 250 guns, &c., and 51 steam vessels, viz., 9 frigates, of 4,300 horse power; 11 corvettes, of 2,260; and 34 avisos, of 4,470. 62 vessels, sailing and steam, will be kept in harbor commission. Making in all 207 vessels to be manned by 25,927 seamen.

A pleasure party, while returning to Lyons in a canoe, steered for a bright light which they supposed was a landing place, but which proceeded from a water-mill. Three were torn and submerged, while the fourth sprang into the wheel and revolved with it until relief came and he was rescued.

Strauss, the musician, is dead.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company receive compensation from the Government for mail service at the rate of 10s 8½d per mile.

Garabaldi was at the island of Madelena on the 25th September.

John O'Donnell, who at the time of Smith O'Brien's trial was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and a fine of £10, for refusing to testify, was discharged at the expiration of his term on payment of the fine.

THE GRAND MILITARY REVIEW AT BERLIN.—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, writing under date of the 10th ult, gives the following account of a grand military review. It will be interesting to military men:—

We have had this morning, a splendid military spectacle, and being the first of the kind since the revolution, it attracted immense crowds of all classes to the scene of action, and drew the inhabitants in multitudes into the streets and to their windows. The king, attended by Prince Charles, and his gallant son, Prince Charles Frederick, the young son of Prince Albrecht, and a numerous and brilliant suite, at the head of whom was General Wrangel, reviewed all the troops that could be spared from garrison duty, upon the plains called Hasen-haide, about two miles from the city. The queen, Princess of Prussia, Princess Charles and her fair daughter, accompanied by their ladies and attendants, were on the ground, and added to the beauty of the scene. The troops assembled consisted of six regiments of cavalry, (24 squadrons) three and a half batteries, (thirty field pieces,) with nineteen battalions of infantry, of which thirteen, including rifles, were of the guard, the remainder of the line, and the 9th and 14th, mostly Pomeranians, and all squarebuilt, powerful men, equal almost in every point to the guards. The whole number present amounted to about 3,200 sabres and lances and 12,000 infantry, with thirty field pieces—a flea-bite in this country, where masses of men can be brought together with facility, and where, at this season, there is ground sufficient to manœuvre 50,000 men. The whole were drawn up in two lines—the infantry in close columns of divisions (half companies) by battalions, right in front, with the foot artillery on their left flank. The cavalry formed the second line, and formed columns of half squadrons; the horse battery on their left. Upon reaching the ground at ten o'clock, the King was received with the usual salutes from bands placed at intervals between regiments. The whole presented arms, and, as his Majesty passed down the front of both lines, the bands hailed him with the national anthem. Having completed this inspection, if inspection it could be called, where the dust rendered objects invisible, the King took his position at a spot appointed for seeing the troops pass by, and the defile commenced, and was repeated twice, the first time in ordinary columns of division, at wheeling distance; the second in close column of companies. The intense heat and indescribable dust were a drawback to this splendid sight, and were nearly as annoying and inconvenient to the spectators as to the troops, who were literally concealed from sight, at ten yards distance, by the clouds and volumes of sand with which they were enveloped. Notwithstanding this it could be discovered that no country, not even Russia, could produce a finer body of men or troops more perfectly equipped for service. The movements might be considered slow and loose, by those who know how our Guards and crack regiments can move, and there is an indisputable lack of that sharpness of closing up and steadiness considered essential by us; but the work is, nevertheless, done without the slightest failure, and the officers are perfect masters of their business, in all its details. The helmets, although defective, on account of their glitter, for field service, especially for light infantry, sit well on the men's heads, and look imposing, especially when seen from the front, or in masses. The new system of carrying the pack by slings or braces, hooked to the waist belt, whence the pouch is suspended, is preferred by the men to the old cross belts, but do not satisfy the eye, or set off the soldier so advantageously. Some regiments carried the great-coat folded between the two compartments of the knapsack. Others had them doubled up flat, and carried on the extreme top, half resting on the pack, and the other half on the mess tin. This seemed to drag the packs from the men's shoulders. The system of rolling the coat and wearing it *en bandoulière*, seems to have been discontinued, at all events, for parade and review order. The Fusilier battalions (Light Infantry) were all armed with the new *zund-nadel* guns, the advantages and immense superiority of which over the common percussion musket now admits of no contradiction, with the sole exception of the facility of loading being an inducement to fire somewhat too quick, when firing independently, as in battle, or acting *en tirailleur*. The invincible pedantry and *amour propre* of our armourers and inspectors of arms in England, their disinclination to adopt inventions not of English growth, and their slowness to avail themselves of new models until they become no longer new, will undoubtedly exercise the usual influence over giving this powerful weapon even a chance of trial in England. This is to be regretted, at all events in the marines, and in arming sailors for the slave preventive service. There it can matter little whether a few rounds, more or less, are to be carried on board. It is ... with perfect accuracy, have ever muskets, of which the range does not exceed 150, and that very uncertain. Another great advantage of the *zund-nadel*, is, that rifles of light infantry can load with ease and without effort when lying flat on the ground. All soldiers knew the advantage of this, but it often occurs that our inspectors of arms and new models are not soldiers, and calculate from mathematical positions, and not experience or knowledge of effects in the field. The Prussians are going to furnish their cavalry with *zund nadels* for skirmishing, so that a trooper will be able to fire in perfect security at a range which cannot be attained by his adversary's balls. The opponents of the *zund nadel* talk of over-rapid firing, and the impossibility of carrying sufficient ammunition to supply the demands. This is certainly a drawback, but it is compensated by the immense advantage of being able to pour in a deadly fire when you yourself are out of range, and of continuing this fire so speedily as to destroy half your opponents before they can return a shot with a chance of taking effect.

A RUNAWAY BRIDEGROOM.—Rather an extraordinary scene took place on Wednesday, in Hove Church. In the course of the morning three carriages drew up in front of the gate, from which alighted a bridal party—the bridegroom a gallant son of Mars, ... lady of interesting appearance, and her mother, and some female friends. The Rev. Mr. Kelly was in the vestry, in readiness to perform the ceremony, and one or two strangers came in to witness it. One of these was a foreigner, and his presence seemed to have an irritating effect upon the gallant bridegroom, for, upon seeing him, he very unceremoniously came up to him, and asked him what business he had there, and, without waiting for a reply, took the party by the cuff of the neck, and kicked him out of the holy edifice! He then proceeded to eject the other stranger, and having thus cleared the ground, he approached the bride, and demanded of her if she loved him? The young lady replied that she did. The gentleman recalled to her recollection that, some weeks before, she had said her mother forced her into the match, and, after upbraiding her in violent terms, he rushed out of the church, leaped the wall of the churchyard, and, taking no notice of the three carriages in waiting to carry away the contemplated "happy couple," ran home at full speed, leaving the bride and her friends to ride home as they came.—*Brighton Herald.*

THE CASUS BELLI WITH RUSSIA.—The London correspondent of the Tribune, in his last letter, says:

"The journals, with no exception worth naming, proclaim that a clear *casus belli* will be established, if Russia lifts a finger against Turkey. The Times, hitherto Austro Russian, heads this new coalition of all good hearts against a tyranny which would make Europe into a scaffold, and use the Administrative power of Nations as an instrument of private torture and vengeance in the hands of the most malicious of the ruling powers. Our Mediterranean fleet is no doubt already bearing up to the scene of dispute, and the government is examining the capability of the seaports to afford an effective manning to fresh ships-of-war. Private sympathy too is hurrying outward. This morning's papers contain a note from Mr. Crawshaw, the great Iron-master, in which he lays down £500 as the nest-egg of a fund to be subscribed by private England toward the expenses of the Sultan in his prospective conflict."

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

There is no news of importance from Hungary. Comorn surrendered on the 27th of September, and the regular occupation of the fortress was to take place on the 1st October. Among the booty carried off by the Russians was a diadem pearl, for which 16,000 florins [£1,600] were offered to a common Russian soldier, but refused.

The correspondent of the *Times* has the following:—

"It is universally said that Georgey has been shot by Count Edmund Zichy, whose brother was hanged by Georgey's order in the Danubian island of Caspel. It is not positively known whether the insurgent chief fell in a duel or not. The account which I have heard is, that Count Zichy walked up to Georgey, who was sitting in a coffee-house, and shot him dead on the spot. I simply state the current report without in any way vouching for its correctness.

I shall probably soon have to inform you that the last Russian troops have left the Austrian ser...

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