

was 25,000, and was continually being reinforced.

Nicholas's death was announced in St. Petersburg on the 6th March.

An Anglo-French squadron of 25 steamships was on its way to Genoa, to embark Russian troops for the Crimea.

Oliver's address of the 14th state that Prince Menschikoff died of fever at Simferopol.

It is considered doubtful. Constantinople letters of the 12th of March maintain that continued stocks of earthquakes were being felt.

Mount Olympus smoked like a volcano.

The Russian had sunk three or more ships of war in the harbor of Sebastopol.

The French hospital at Constantinople had been burned to the ground and 96 persons perished.

The palace of Bagler Beg had been repaired and put in order for the Emperor Napoleon.

The Pope had sent an embassy of condolence and friendship to Alexander.

It is reported that Gortschakoff had been ordered from St. Petersburg to take Eupatoria at any price, and was preparing to obey.

Letters state that the Russian preparations indicate the commencement of operations in the Crimea.

The Grand Duke Constantine is giving in his quality, of Grand Admiral, the direction of the Fleet Ministry of Russia.

An outbreak of recruits was made throughout the Russian squadron on the first instant.

The Baltic Fleet sailed from St. Petersburg for Kiel on the 2nd of March.

The Russian fleet reported the capture of the Turkish cable ship.

The 21st of March was observed as a national fast throughout Great Britain.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst and Clarendon had spoken severely against the conduct of Prussia.

The proceedings of the Roebuck Committee were drawing to a close.

Louis Napoleon had reviewed the Imperial Guards, and made a short patriotic speech.

A new Belgian journal had been formed, but only held office for a day. The crisis therefore continues.

The Legislative Assembly of Denmark has unanimously passed the amendment of the ex-Ministry.

The rebels' attempt to storm Shanghai had proved a failure.

The last accounts from the Crimea, extending to the 8th of March, present a most agreeable contrast of the painful and unvarying record of hardships, privations, and isolation which we have been compelled to read week after week and month after month.

As if by some sudden and beneficent influence, the touch of spring has reached the north, and everything bears marks of relief and energy and reviving activity.

The weather is fair, and the heavy drizzle which had soaked into the one soil are almost dried up.

The new commandant of Balaklava, Colonel Hardings, has already changed the aspect of the town, and Lord Raglan, with the chief officers of his staff, is again visible at the camp.

At the post, and in the line, the old and accumulated filth, which rendered the ground of British troops untenable even by the unclean animals, is swept away.

A naval arsenal, with storehouses has risen under the cliff. The troops have fresh provisions, and even vegetables have been erected and clothes distributed in large numbers.

And ponies have arrived for the transport service, and the army has regained an air of cheerfulness and confidence which appeared for some time to have deserted those who were most interested in its welfare.

The peculiar taste of a winter campaign undertaken by a young army, as we have said, happily diminishing, but it cannot be forgotten that we are in a military position of considerable difficulty.

It is true that General Brown has rejected the Light Division, which he found in a better condition than he had anticipated, and that General Pennington has resumed the command of the Second Division; so that Lord Raglan has the assistance of the two most effective divisions of officers in the army.

Sir Colin Campbell remaining at the head of the Highlanders, who now constitute the main strength of the First Division; but it is equally clear that the Russian commanders are making the earliest use of the improvement in the weather, and that they are pressing forward the execution of works of great importance, both in front of the town and on the Tchernaya river.

They are engaged in arming the redoubt against which the French directed their abortive attack on the night of the 23rd of February, and that the road from Simferopol is covered with wagons laden with provisions and munitions of war.

Assuming these facts to be correctly stated, we have great difficulty in explaining them.

The new Russian retreat on Mount Sapouni (as it is called in General Oudinot's despatches) is admitted to be a position of great importance, especially from the support it gives to the Malakoff Tower, which is now regarded as the key of the enemy's works.

The French attacked that position on the 23rd of February with an inadequate force, their plan was betrayed to the enemy by a deserter, and, after performing prodigies of valor, the gallant Zouaves were compelled to retreat.

It seems incredible that General Pennington should not have taken the earliest opportunity to repeat this attack in force, and, if possible, to destroy the work before the armament and defences of it were completed.

The case would appear to be one requiring the most immediate and decided action, but a fortnight had already elapsed since the 23rd of February, and the Russians had been enabled to turn their advantage to the greatest account.

We know not what prospect there may be of taking the town of Sebastopol by assault, but that chance must be very small if it be impracticable to storm and occupy even one unfinished outwork of the enemy.

Again, we hear of large columns reaching the north side of the fortress from Simferopol by roads visible from our camp.

It is true that the allied armies have nearly 100,000 men in their lines, it seems strange that they should not be able to take the fortress at least to threaten these communications.

The expedition recently undertaken by Sir Colin Campbell was stopped by the accident of a snow-storm, but, unless the allied forces are more closely beleaguered on the land, it is impossible to make a movement beyond the narrow lines to which our operations are still confined.

The position of the allied armies is precisely one of which a big military genius might take advantage to retrieve the fortunes of the campaign by a stroke of war.

It requires a knowledge of the state of the country and a knowledge of the state of the troops to devise such an operation, and possibly the general who is capable of such

arrival of further reinforcements; but we have no doubt that some movement will be made in the game with success, and the question is whether Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert will hold out the next move.

With the imperfect knowledge of the details which we possess in this country, it would be presumptuous to venture a conjecture as to what that move should be, but it is evident that, for many reasons, the allied armies cannot remain stationary, and that the return of spring brings with it the necessity of giving a different cast to the operations of a second campaign.

London Times.

RECEIVED FROM THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

YERKES, March 21.—Advice from Odessa of the 14th inst., being a report that Prince Menschikoff had died of typhus fever.

The report requires confirmation.

A FRENCH HOSPITAL BURNED.

TRIESTE, March 20.—The Packet has just arrived with news from Constantinople that the 12th of March the French Hospital of Grand Camp is said to have been destroyed by fire, about 100 of the sick and a said to have been burnt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Raglan, it is understood, has made known his intention not to quit his present command unless formally recalled, maintaining that he has done all that he can do, and therefore is not called upon to perform any voluntary act which could be construed as an acknowledgment of neglect or error.

Lord and Lady Elcho, we believe, to start next week in a steam yacht for the Black Sea and Sebastopol.

A large quantity of Mr. Hale's war rockets are now being manufactured by order of Government, for the use of the British army in the Crimea. These missiles can be projected at a distance of three miles, with the certainty of aim of the Minnie-bullet.

The Emperor Paul's Sudden Death in March, 1801.

From the Examiner.

To the story of an Emperor, at any great crisis of affairs, certain comments must be made, and these are always of a nature to be of great interest to the public.

The death of the Emperor Paul, at a time when his life stood in the way of many interests, should beget recollections of the murder of his predecessor Paul, and the manner in which the news of that Emperor's death was sent to England; for he also was succeeded by a peaceful Alexander, of whose all good things the interests of Europe were then hoped.

Paul was brutally strangled in March 1801, with his imperial scepter. His son and successor, Alexander, waiting meanwhile in a room below, received information of the death of his father from the lips of the assassins, and maintained them afterwards in honor near his throne.

The manner in which, after his murder, the news of Paul's death came to England, is a matter of great interest, and one which has not been generally known.

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Emperor's physician, never hinted at foul play.

The Morning Chronicle joined the Times in expressing at once its suspicion, but it is the reserve of a more subtle intendment; "The Emperor," it is said, "went to bed in his usual health, and next morning was found dead."

This sort of sudden death, however, is sometimes liable to, particularly in certain climates."

New Advertisements this Day.

New Spring Dry Goods—W. Williams.

Time Table—Great Western Railway.

Uncle Sam's Letter in Ingersoll Post Office.

Grand Lottery—Neil McKay.

Music—M. Ollerenshaw.

Note Let—Daniel Moore.

Form to Let—Apply to Wm. Croley.

Notice—Executors of Estate of J. Carmichael.

The Chronicle.

INGERSOLL: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The third part of "Peasants" will appear next week. "Cosmopolite"—You are too "fat"; have patience. "M. A. D."—Your lines are respectfully declined.

County of Oxford Assizes.

The Spring Assizes for the County of Oxford opened at Woodstock on Monday last, Mr. Justice Draper presiding.

The following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:—R. H. Carroll, Chas. G. Coby, John Dickson, John Galloway, W. S. Light, John McKie, Chas. Parkhurst, Saml. Poole, J. Patterson, Donald Ross, Wm. Dawson, Wm. Scott, Wm. Wilson, H. Warren, J. G. Williams, Thos. Walke, and Robt. Walker, Esqs. John McKie, Foreman.

The following is the substance of his Lordship's address to the Grand Jury, which we copy from the Woodstock Spirit of the Times:—His Honor the Judge, on being presented for the second time with a clean calendar, and a pair of white kid gloves, complimented the County on the absence of any prisoners within the prison of the County. He said he was spared comment in respect to the ordinary business of Grand Jurors and expressed a desire to draw their attention to what he considered to be a subject of great importance, and one which should occupy the attention of the present Grand Jury, and future Jurors until such time as the evil ceased to exist. In no great in the Province, his Lordship remarked, was there the proper classification of prisoners. The person who is sent to prison for the most petty description of larceny, or who is only committed on suspicion, is, in the absence of classification, placed in immediate contact with the most hardened criminal who is passing the period of his confinement. The youth of 10 and 12 years is thrown into the company of the aged offenders. The young female under confinement for trial and who, perhaps, may be guilty, is placed in immediate contact with the most abandoned of her sex; instead of emerging from the prison, either by the expiration of the time of punishment, or the absence of proven guilt, the individual comes out contaminated by association—perhaps utterly ruined in morals and in principle. This evil he attributed to the want of proper classification, and from the system of keeping in close confinement, instead of giving them suitable employment those whose acts submit them to the penalty of the Law. His Lordship referred to the plan pursued in France, which he described as somewhat similar to that carried out in the Provincial Penitentiary. To some of those prisoners only those under sentence are sent, and as soon as the culprit enters upon his time, an officer opens an account in a book kept for the purpose. In this account the prisoner is charged with the expenses of his keeping and receives credit for the proceeds of his labor, and should a balance appear in his favor on his leaving the institution, he receives that excess. This plan has worked well; but he cautioned it as not yet possible to introduce it into our system. The time would come, he hoped, when a plan of this description would be adopted, and it was, on future occasions, to give it their consideration, that by application from time to time, it might reach the proper quarter, and finally be adopted. His Lordship referred to the "penance as the source, no doubt, of many crimes; but idleness and ignorance begot penitence; and though the latter evil be removed, without habit and industry, and without education, crime cannot be much diminished. His Lordship spoke approvingly of the new goal, and its arrangement, and closed by complimenting the county on the absence of offences of a grave character."

County Court and Quarter Sessions.

[Reported for the Chronicle.]

The County Court and Quarter Sessions were opened at Woodstock on Tuesday, 2nd inst., D. S. McQueen, Esq., County Judge, presiding; Dr. McCarthy, Reeve of Ingersoll, Dennis Horsman, Esq., and V. Hall, Esq., associates.

There were thirteen cases for trial in the County Court, and we are happy to say, but one in the Quarter Sessions.

The following is a list of the cases tried:—Constock vs. Mills at an undated action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff £32 10 6d. Burton Bennett for plaintiff.

McCarthy vs. Great Western Railway Company—action of assumpsit. Defendants gave a confession of judgment. Burton Bennett for plaintiff. Ball & Carroll for defendant.

Clark vs. Chisholm—An undated action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff £3 17 10. Ball & Carroll for plaintiff.

Wagh vs. Harris—assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff £16 15 8. Ball & Carroll for defendant.

McLeod vs. Armstrong—an undated action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff £39 6 4. Hugh Richardson for plaintiff.

Wood vs. Lyons—assumpsit on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff. Ball & Carroll for defendants.

Cummings vs. Clement—Cummings vs. Steel—Richardson vs. Clement—Richardson vs. Steel—these four suits involving the same issues, the plaintiffs respectively obtained a verdict for £53 1s. 4d., subject to the opinion of the Court.

Bates vs. Fuller—an action of Tress. Verdict for Plaintiff £30. Hugh Richardson for Plaintiff. Ball & Carroll for Defendant.

McLean vs. Hall—an action of Repetition Plaintiff nonsuited. Hugh Richardson for Plaintiff. Ball & Carroll for Defendant.

Quarter Sessions.—The Queen vs. Hugh Lamont—Larceny. Verdict—"Not Guilty."

PRESIDENT.

The Grand Jury of our Lady the Queen, upon their oath present, that they have visited and carefully inspected the new County Jail now nearly completed, and have been much gratified with the very complete arrangements made in it, as well for the health and comfort of the prisoners, as for their classification and safe-keeping.

The Grand Jury had their attention especially directed to the system of washing and ventilating the cells and rooms, of which they are informed by Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, of Colborne, is the inventor; and to them it seems that the system is so nearly perfect as to meet the wants of the case, and to leave scarcely anything to be desired.

GABRIEL PURDY, Foreman.

The Grand Jury of the County of Oxford, for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, upon their oath present, that they have examined the Jail and found it in a state of cleanliness and good order highly creditable. The prisoners confined therein express themselves well satisfied with the treatment they have received from Mr. Forbes, the Jailor. The Jury would respectfully recommend that a small library may be furnished for the use of the prisoners.

GABRIEL PURDY, Foreman.

Wednesday next, 18th instant, has been set apart by proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, as a day of general fast and humiliation and of prayer to Almighty God for the success of the allied arms in the present war; in consequence of which the Woodstock cattle fair will take place on Tuesday the 17th.

A Base Calumny Refuted.

A few weeks ago, a lady named Mrs. Cridge delivered a lecture in this place on the subject of "Woman's Rights," previous to which we took occasion to make some complimentary remarks on the lady's abilities. The Bradford Herald took us to task for doing so, and reproduced a paragraph from the Picton Gazette, accusing Mr. and Mrs. Cridge of having "sloped" from Picton without paying their bills. It now appears that this attempt of the Picton Gazette to injure the reputation of Mrs. Cridge is wholly false, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter addressed by Mrs. C. to the editor of the Paris Maple Leaf: The Bradford Herald, we are happy to say, has given publicity to the denial, and it is no more than an act of justice to the injured lady for those papers that copied the libellous paragraph to give place to the defence also:—

"About six weeks ago Mr. Cridge wrote to the Editor of the Picton Gazette asking him to engage Hall, print bills, &c., for a lecture on Woman's Rights, and to answer if he would. He said he would be pleased to attend to all arrangements, and he was in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the Parliamentary Law.

Mr. Van Buren, son of Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States, died suddenly at Paris on the 20th inst., while seated at the dinner table.

A house occupied by two elderly ladies—Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Hamilton in Barnville, R. I. was burned on the 4th inst., and both the inmates were found dead. It was thought there had been foul play.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued last week. The Prohibitory Liquor Bill was laid over until the next session.

A young man by the name of Blakely, in Wellington, was asked by his father's Bar Room by a drunken man whom he was attempting to put out of doors. The injured man is likely to recover.

It is said that the Tubular Bridge at Montreal, across the St. Lawrence, will not be proceeded with this summer. Cause, want of funds.

It is said that great distress exists in the Western Islands of Scotland, and that the inhabitants of the Highlands are all starving.

So great the want of seamen for the naval service of the United States, that the Secretary of the Navy offers a bounty twenty dollars.

An Englishman named Chester was mending a belt with an awl, in the rifle factory at Hartford, his hand slipped, the awl pierced his heart, and he died in about ten minutes.

Barnum's Autobiography, which was to have realized \$100,000 for the author, has proved comparatively a failure. Redfield and Barnum have perhaps netted \$10,000—twice them by the book.

The Windsor Herald says the quantity of freight forwarded from that place by the Great Western Railway, is the largest for March of all time, 8,614,950 lbs., besides cattle, &c. Received during the same month 2388 tons freight.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the Legislature of New Brunswick has signified the present session by the passage of a law providing for the registration of votes, the vote by ballot, and the extension of the right of suffrage.

The Chicago "Times" says that all the flour and Wheat there, or nearly all, is held by Canadian Houses, which are doing a good retail business in flour at a range of \$9 a 50 for fair to choice brands. But little Wheat has yet arrived from the open Canadian ports, and no transactions have been made public.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Ingersoll Branch Agricultural Society held yesterday, a resolution was agreed to, which provides for the holding of a semi-annual fair for the sale of horses, cattle, &c. The first fair will be held on the 17th of May next. It is requested that the members pay their subscriptions before the 30th inst., to the Secretary, Mr. David Paine.

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