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HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JANUARY 31.

BALACLAVA RAILROAD.

The last division of Navvies bound for work in the Crimea—left for the scene of operations. The vessels conveying them, and the material to construct the railway from Balaklava to the trencher before Sebastopol, consist of seven steam-ships and two sailing vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 5400 tons and 500 Horse power. The material consists of 1500 tons of rails and fastenings, 3000 sleepers, 600 loads of timber, and about 3000 tons of other material and machinery, consisting of fixed engines, cranes, pile engines, truck wagons, barrels, blocks, chain-saws, wire-rope, picks, hammers, capstans, chocks and a variety of other plant and tools; besides sawing-machines, forges, carpenters' and smiths' tools &c. This material is distributed over the different vessels in such a manner that should any one or two vessels be lost or disabled, it will not endanger the efficiency of the whole. The ships' convoy, in parties of 50 or 500 workmen; each party under the charge of a foreman and assistant; as well as a surgeon to each vessel, and a clerk to attend to the victualling and care of the stores. The allowance of provisions will be on a liberal scale; both of the same description as usually supplied to ship's crews. Each man is supplied with clothing suitable for the voyage and for the service he will have to perform on his arrival, as follows:—1 painted bag, 1 painted suit, 3 coloured cotton shirts, 1 flannel shirt (red), 1 flannel shirt (white), 1 flannel belt, 1 pair mollekin trousers, 1 molekin vest lined with mohair, 1 pair grey stockings, and 2 pounds of tobacco, for present use. By the above list, it will be observed, that each man is provided with a painted waterproof bag, capable of containing his kit, and also three days' provisions; no boxes or lumber of any kind being allowed. The fisherman's boots, reaching to the knee, are for their use on board, as well as in wet weather in the Crimea. But, besides, there is a pair of strongly nailed boots, commonly called navvies' boots, to be served out to each man on arrival in the country. One hundred pairs of long boots, reaching to the hip, are also provided for the use of parties remaining to work in the water. Besides ten hats, each capable of housing 40 men, 100 railway sheets or covers generally used to cover goods-waggons are sent, with a large quantity of boards and scantlings, with the temporary tents and huts, impervious to wet, and not easily inflammable which can in a few hours be erected and as easily removed. The sheets will also afford temporary covering to provisions or fuel likely to be injured or destroyed by water. Coal, coke, and firewood are also furnished in large quantities. To each party of ten a cooking stove, of a very portable but efficient character, is provided, which will boil, bake, and fry in the open air. The staff consists of one chief engineer and three assistants, one accountant and clerk, one stoker and clerk, besides foreman and time-keepers. Whilst everything is provided to render their work efficient, the sanitary condition of the men has not been forgotten, the medical staff consist of a surgeon, four assistant surgeons, and four nurses, selected from the first hospitals in London. An ample stock of medical stores and comforts is provided, and a large number of Dean and Adam's revolvers have also been provided in case any of the workmen should need them. Two railway missionaries will likewise accompany the men, and a selection of books is provided for their use. On arriving at Balaklava, one of the sailing ships will be appropriated as a store and hospital ship, the rest of the squadron will be employed as circumstances may render expedient.

EMBODIMENT OF THE ENTIRE MILITIA.—It is intended to call out the whole of the Militia regiments of the United Kingdom, including the Irish as well as Scotch Militia.—Already sixty-four English and Welsh regiments are embodied, and sixteen more are ordered out, making eighty out of the hundred of England and Wales. The remaining twenty will make the last batch. The number of men authorised by Parliament for this part of the local force is 50,000, whilst the number for Adam's is 10,000, and for Ireland 30,000.—If out of those, 60,000 can be got together, it will be an outside number. Some 15,000 of the better prepared Militia regiments will garrison the Mediterranean colonies, requiring a fourth more to remain at home for the purpose of depots and keeping up the force abroad. Thus, 20,000 are provided for. The remaining 60,000 will be required for home duty, in conjunction with the depots of the regular army, and for volunteering into the Line. It is expected, that sufficient barracks will soon be ready for the whole number; sooner, in fact, than the men can be procured. In the military colonies of Malta, Gibraltar, and Corfu, the Militia regiments will do the garrison duty. At Malta, in addition, it is intended to have a reserve force of regulars in training, and ready for immediate embarkation to any point where their services may be required in the field. We understand that already a most lively competition is displayed by the Militia regiments longest enrolled, for the first turn of garrison service in the Mediterranean.

GRANADA AND THE FRENCH PLACES IN ROMA.—Letters from St. Petersburg state, that several councils have lately taken place there, under the presidency of the Minister at War with the attendance of naval and military officers commanding in the Gulf of Finland and its shores. These councils recognised the necessity of strengthening and augmenting the various

fortified places, and of adding to the most important of them an entrenched camp, capable of accommodating a division of infantry. In fact it is stated that this system of entrenched camps is to be carried out in a large scale, and to extend from Crimstadt to most of the military positions in Poland. This among other matters, is the cause of the visit made by General Duhum, the governor of the town and garrison of Crimstadt to Field-Marshal Blücher, at Warsaw, in order to confer with him on a grand plan of defence for the whole length of the Vistula, and thence to Novo, in case of an invasion during the ensuing campaign.

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH BATTERIES.

The *Courier de Marseilles*, of the 29th ultimo, publishes the following letter from the seat of war:

BORAS, SEMIESTORF, Dec. 12.—I have very little to contribute to you, and were it not for two sorties made by the French, the monotony of our life would not have been interrupted. On Sunday, the 10th, about half-past eight o'clock, p.m., the night being very dark and stormy, the wind blowing a regular hurricane, a large body of the enemy sallied out of Sebastopol by the battery of the gardens, opposite the most advanced works of the French. Favoured by the obscurity, the Russians had approached within forty yards of the French batteries, when the alarm was given, but before our troops could be deployed, the enemy had withdrawn. During the last few days the Emperor has not come to St. Peterburg to Christmas will not be very gay this year. The furious enemies of the West make declarations in the Russian journals against the purchase of French and English articles for presents. The price of these articles have risen incredibly high. To make up the deficit resulting from the Treasury by the diminution of the duties on foreign imports, the Minister of Finance, M. de Broca, has had recourse to various expedients. The price of salt, for example, has been considerably increased in a great part of the empire, and this is a most vicious practice for the augmentation of the revenue from the monopoly of tobacco.

The Minister of the Interior, Count Panin, on the part, animated with the same financial zeal, excites by different measures, and especially by the direct action of Government functionaries and the clergy, the patriotic enthusiasm of the people, so as to cause them to make voluntary donations. Thus, for example, when, in a province, a contractor for the sale of liqueur, which is a Government monopoly, does not receive a very sufficient number of hundred thousand spits of wood for the troops on the march, it is certain, that the contract will not be prolonged. The fanaticism of the people is excited by different means; but a great many people are now already learning to make a distinction between the interests of the country and those of Czarism. It is only when the Government fails to cause misery and famine that it lessens somewhat the rigour of its fiscal measures. Thus, in Finland, it has not dared to prohibit the consumption of hemp, flax, wheat, and timber, as it has prohibited the export of the raw material of the south of Russia. The Government appears decided to defend Sebastopol with all its disposable forces. The Ministers Nesselrode, Dolgorukoff, and Panin have a great deal to do. The former has had to abandon his favourite pleasure of playing at whist and cards; Dolgorukoff is required to present every day an increase of the army; and Panin to present a new register of voluntary donations. Unfortunately, most of these arguments only figure on paper.

The *Yugos Barriera Osservante*.—Previous to the war, however, no intelligence appeared to us concerning the most recent movement. Young men and elderly men seemed to vie with one another in providing means of indiscriminate self-gratification. The club-houses of the metropolis became joint-stock palaces of refined and elaborate luxuriance. If, on the Derby day, Oak's day of 1853, one had walked into St. James's street about 11 o'clock in the morning, there were to be seen the young men of fashion with their admirably appointed carriages, prancing for the sports of the day, ladies in their best attire, with laces, ribbons, and bows, their hats, intended to be used as guards for their complexion, when encountering the sun and dust of the road. If one walked on to the Army and Navy Clubhouses in Pall-Mall, the most propositiously luxurious of all the places in that neighbourhood, there were other similar groups.—Among all these young men, though in the dress of civilians, were officers of the regiments which have been performing such acts of valour! These young men, who thought it necessary to guard themselves from the sun of a British summer day, ate the same who have lain in their tents upon the heights above Sebastopol, scarcely sheltered from the cold damps of a November night, and have started with alacrity at the first sound of the morning, to lead their men into the most terrible conflicts that ever soldiers were engaged in, and to face death in every terrible aspect that death can assume.—London paper.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—Threatened Resignation.—In well informed circles the impression is general, that a ministerial crisis is at hand, if it has not actually arrived. Lord John Russell, it appears, and a party who act with him in the Cabinet, are determined not to incur the responsibility of acting further with the men to whom the management of the War Department has been confided. The vague rumour of Cabinet dissension has at length assumed a definite shape. The Lord President of the Council, it is said, the removal of the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sydney Herbert from the posts for which they have proved themselves so miserably disqualified, and the dismissal of those poor incapable involves the retirement of the remainder of the "gang," including, of course, the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord John Russell can neither have forgotten nor forgiven the slight to himself and the great party he represents, of placing every office connected with the War Department in the hands of the Peelite clique, while Whigs have been carefully excluded. The few men of ability and experience in the Cabinet have been compelled to look on, while their incompetent colleagues were blundering along their various courses; and they had the satisfaction of reflecting, that although they were powerless to control the mischief daily accumulating through the ignorance and presumption of the War Office, they were held accountable for it by the country at large. It is not surprising, therefore, that Lord John Russell should have resolved no longer to peril the reputation of the expedition in the Crimea, and his own reputation as a statesman, by an association with the most incompetent and perverse Ministry who ever scrabbled to office.

A RUSSIAN SHELL FORGED INTO AN ENGLISH GUN.—The Artillery have taken advantage of the fine weather to bring up two-inch mortars, and the French have dragged up five cannon; they began to repair our platforms yesterday in the batteries, which looks as if they intended to have

another battle at them. Our last 68-pdr on the left attack, was disabled two days ago in a curious manner. It was a ship gun, and the sailors had loaded, and were standing by ready to fire, when a shell from one of the Russian guns, entered the muzzle. The concussion sent our gun off and at the same time the enemy's shell burst inside the gun, tearing two or three feet of the lip to pieces. I saw the gun yesterday in the trenches, all jagged and splintered. Not one of the eight sailors was touched.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 20th, of the *Continental Spy*.—The health of the Empire is very bad. Her sons, Nicholas and Michael, have, on her pressing solicitations, been recalled from the Crimeas by a special order from the Emperor. They went direct to Gatchina, where the Court is residing, and are only to leave in a few days. The side-de-camp of the Grand Duke Michael, who was wounded at Inkermann, has been removed to a hospital in the suburbs of St. Petersburg, and from the seat of war.

BORAS, SEMIESTORF, Dec. 12.—I have very little to contribute to you, and were it not for two sorties made by the French, the monotony of our life would not have been interrupted. On Sunday, the 10th, about half-past eight o'clock, p.m., the night being very dark and stormy, the wind blowing a regular hurricane, a large body of the enemy sallied out of Sebastopol by the battery of the gardens, opposite the most advanced works of the French. Favoured by the obscurity, the Russians had approached within forty yards of the French batteries, when the alarm was given, but before our troops could be deployed, the enemy had withdrawn. During the last few days the Emperor has not come to St. Peterburg to Christmas will not be very gay this year. The furious enemies of the West make declarations in the Russian journals against the purchase of French and English articles for presents. The price of these articles have risen incredibly high. To make up the deficit resulting from the Treasury by the diminution of the duties on foreign imports, the Minister of Finance, M. de Broca, has had recourse to various expedients. The price of salt, for example, has been considerably increased in a great part of the empire, and this is a most vicious practice for the augmentation of the revenue from the monopoly of tobacco.

The Minister of the Interior, Count Panin, on the part, animated with the same financial zeal, excites by different measures, and especially by the direct action of Government functionaries and the clergy, the patriotic enthusiasm of the people, so as to cause them to make voluntary donations. Thus, for example, when, in a province, a contractor for the sale of liqueur, which is a Government monopoly, does not receive a very sufficient number of hundred thousand spits of wood for the troops on the march, it is certain, that the contract will not be prolonged. The fanaticism of the people is excited by different means; but a great many people are now already learning to make a distinction between the interests of the country and those of Czarism. It is only when the Government fails to cause misery and famine that it lessens somewhat the rigour of its fiscal measures. Thus, in Finland, it has not dared to prohibit the consumption of hemp, flax, wheat, and timber, as it has prohibited the export of the raw material of the south of Russia. The Government appears decided to defend Sebastopol with all its disposable forces. The Ministers Nesselrode, Dolgorukoff, and Panin have a great deal to do. The former has had to abandon his favourite pleasure of playing at whist and cards; Dolgorukoff is required to present every day an increase of the army; and Panin to present a new register of voluntary donations. Unfortunately, most of these arguments only figure on paper.

The Queen has been pleased to command that, as a mark of her Majesty's recognition of the meritorious services of the non-commissioned officers of the army under the command of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, in the recent battle of the River Tchernigov, the Queen's Own Marchants submit, through the General Commanding-in-Chief, the name of one sergeant of each regiment of Cavalry, of the three battalions of Foot Guards and the Rifle Brigade, serving in the army under his command, to be promoted by the 1st of April next, or a general European war. If peace is not concluded by spring, the campaign will be continued by the allies on a gigantic scale, and we may expect to see the French and English armies in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The Russians will show a good front, but they cannot stand before all Europe, or even the French and English alone, if they should put their whole force against Russia.

There is reason to believe that a firm course on the part of the government of the United States would have so expedited matters in the island, that are the Spanish would gladly have accepted even a more moderate compensation for the loss of her tolling power than would willingly have been given by this country. But the moment has passed by—the weakness of the President, salving all it touches, and the strength of Marx, have laid hands upon the sisterly twin liberty of Cuba, and English policy and European diplomacy are triumphant.

The *Steamship North Star*, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, having about 300 passengers, \$1,119,623 in gold, and the cables to December 16, brought down to Panama by the steamship John L. Stephens.

NEW GUANO DISCOVERIES.—The following is an extract from a letter from Guayaquil, published in the *Panama Star*.—A seaman applied to M. P. Game, Esq., U. S. Consul, some days since, for relief, stating that he had deserted from a whaling ship, and, on his passage to this port, landed on the island of La Plata. During his search for birds' eggs, he found what he supposed to be guano. Mr. Game chartered a vessel, and proceeded to the island, where he found guano to exist, according to his estimate, to the amount of five hundred thousand tons. I understood the unchartered is good, the water smooth, and that vessels may lie in ten fathoms within forty yards of the base of the cliff. He also discovered a large quantity to exist on another island. In fact, the discovery appears of such importance that it causes a great excitement.

"**Nauvoo Bell.**"—One day last week an exhibition was made, from a ship in the harbour, of the perfection to which the art of constructing and employing diving bells has been carried. The apparatus tested is called the "Nauvoo Bell." It is provided with air-tight compartments, which hold either air or water, as ascent or descent is required: and is ballasted that, when filled with water, buoyancy is destroyed, and the machine gradually sinks. Expel the water from the tanks, and the machine comes up to the surface. By opening a valve near the bottom of the bell, the water enters through a pipe into the tanks, and at the same time expels air through a valve at the top, opened or closed by the operator at will. Descent is thus effected. On the contrary, let air be turned into the tanks, escape at top closed and valves at bottom opened, water is expelled and ascent occurs. To raise heavy weights, a greater or less amount of water is expelled, suspension chains attached to weight immovably to the bottom, and weight becomes buoyant, and then by valves attached to anchors, weight is transported to any desired spot, and there deposited. Few contrivances are to be had with the bottom through an opening of between twelve and fifty square feet, according to size of bell, closed by an iron door, and secured by bolts. By throwing the door back, an equilibrium between air and water may be attained at any depth, greater or less amounts of air as determined by suitable gauges perfectly finished in the bell. Such is the ingenious mechanism of this wonderful contrivance.

"**In person Lockhart** is no more." He died in the 55th year of his age. He early abandoned the profession of Law to engage in literary pursuits. He contributed some articles to Blackwood's Magazine, which first brought him into notice, and in 1818, after his return from India, in *Gardiner's Magazine*, he published "Anecdotes of his Life," and "Letters to his Kinsfolk," which was a series of sketches of notable personsages of Edinburgh, which contained a deal of caustic satire. In 1820—*the same year of his marriage with Sophia Scott*, his eldest daughter, he published "Valentines, Stories, and Songs," a Romance, followed by "Reginald Darnell," "Admiral Marry," and "Glibert Earl," all novels of great interest. Early in 1825 he issued his "Life of Burns," then as a contribution to Constable's *Miscellany*, then newly started. During this year he removed to London, and succeeded Gifford as the editor of the *Quarterly*, and conducted that journal with marked ability, although his articles are mostly chargeable with harshness, severity, and pugnacity. His "Life of Scott," furnishes a valuable article which makes it a standard work in English Biography. Books were written by him, "Ancient Spanish Ballads," which will long be remembered and admired. Let us quote alone in his old age, his only remaining daughter having become a Roman Catholic recluse, his situation was desolate and cheerless in the extreme. A London Correspondent of the Traveller thus writes:

"In person Lockhart was slight and handsome. In manners very gentlemanly. A turn for the athletic, and a taste for the cynic perhaps, obscured the real kindness of his nature. His voice was drowsy; but I can bear witness from a hundred occasions, that he was a warm friend to many who never knew whence the services emanated. Where best known he was most esteemed. Be this his true epitaph. It is the testimony of one who knew him long and intimately."

The Rev. Dr. Kitto, who had been suffering ill health for some time, ended his earthly career on the 1st of November, at Canstadt, near Stuttgart, whence he had been in long recovery by foreign travel. Dr. Kitto will be long remembered by the Christian public, on account of his contributions to Biblical

literature. His works on the Holy Land, and those illustrative of the Antiquities and History of Scripture, and his practical commentaries on the Psalms, are of special value. We subjoin a list of his publications:—1. "History of the Holy Land," 8vo.; "Contest and People of Persia," 12mo.; "Contest and Persian Literature," 8vo.; "Cyrus and Alexander," 12mo.; "Geography of the Holy Land," 12mo.; "Geography of the Holy Land," 12mo.; "Physical Geography of the Holy Land," 12mo.; "Scripture Lands and Biblical Atlas," 12mo.; "The Tabernacle and its Furniture," 4to. He also established and conducted, until within two years, "The Journal of Sacred Literature," which has since passed into the hands of Rev. G. Burgess.

Sir Joseph Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace, has been elected to represent Coventry in Parliament without opposition.

The Glasgow contribution to the Patriotic Fund amounts to £37,000.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CUBA.—It appears that the Government and people of the United States now desire of acquiring possession of Cuba, by purchase or by crook. The *New York Herald* thus writes:

One thing is certain, General Pierre has abandoned all idea of obtaining Cuba, for the present at least, either by purchase or conquest. The hopes of the Cubans, which were raised in anticipation of moral aid from the government of the United States, are blasted. And even those who cling to the President as a man of nerve in our foreign relations—and were willing to condone his failures at home were more the result of accidents than fault—now bitterly complain of his weakness and his abandonment of the policy which they were led to believe would, under all circumstances, be adhered to.

There is reason to believe that a firm course on the part of the government of the United States would have so expedited matters in the island, that the Spanish would gladly have accepted even a more moderate compensation for the loss of her tolling power than would willingly have been given by this country. But the moment has passed by—the weakness of the President, salving all it touches, and the strength of Marx, have laid hands upon the sisterly twin liberty of Cuba, and English policy and European diplomacy are triumphant.

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"**The New-York Citizen.**"—John Mitchell has withdrawn from the editorial of the Citizen. Falling sickly among us, among the reasons for his personal identification with the paper, was injurious to his prosperity. His wife, however, had induced him to accompany them to the United States, and he has been greatly improved in health. He will contribute, however, to the Citizen, mainly on literary topics; and always under his own signature. The paper will be conducted hereafter by Mr. Cheseau, who has been connected with the editorial department from the beginning.

On Friday night in Boston, a destructive fire occurred on School street, in what is called the "Newspaper Exchange," which destroyed the offices of the "Advertiser" and the "New England Farmer." A temporary suspension of both these journals is thereby occasioned.

LAWNS.—United States. Thomas of F. Maxine for entitles "M. rope from which it is composed

BALAKLAVA RAILROAD.

The last division of Navvies bound for work in the Crimea—left for the scene of operations. The vessels conveying them, and the material to construct the railway from Balaklava to the trenches between Sebastopol, consist of seven steam-ships and two sailing vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 5491 tons, and 300 Horses power. The material consists of 1600 tons of rails and fastenings, 6000 sleepers, 600 loads of timber, and about 3000 tons of other material and machinery, consisting of fixed engines, cranes, pile engines, truck wagons, barrels, blocks, caissons, wire-rope, picks, bars, capsants, crabs, and a variety of other plant and tools; besides sawing-machines, forges, carpenters' and smiths' tools &c. This material is distributed over the different vessels in such a manner that should any one or two vessels be lost or disabled, it will not endanger the efficiency of the whole. The ships convey, in parties of 50 or 60, 300 workmen; each party under the charge of a foreman and assistant; as well as a surgeon to each vessel, and a clerk to attend to the victualling and care of the stores. The allowance of provisions will be on liberal scale; both of the same description as usually supplied to ship's crews. Each man is supplied with clothing suitable for the voyage and for the service he will have to perform on his arrival, as follows:—1 painted bag, 1 painted suit, 3 coloured cotton shirts, 1 flannel shirt (red), 1 flannel shirt (white), 1 flannel belt, 1 pair molekin trousers, 1 molekin vest lined with serge, 1 fear-nought stop, 1 lincey drawers, 1 blue cravat, 1 blue worsted cravat, 1 pair of leggings, 1 pair of boots, 1 strap and buckle, 1 bed and pillow, 1 pair of mitts, 1 portable stove for every ten men, 1 rug and blanket, 1 pair of blankets, 1 woollen coat, 1 pair of waterproof boots, 1 pair fisherman's boots, 1 pair grey stockings, and 2 pounds of tobacco for present use. By the above list, it will be observed, that each man is provided with a painted waterproof bag, capable of containing his kit, and also three days' provisions; no boxes or lumber of any kind being allowed. The fisherman's boots, reaching to the knee, are for their use on board, as well as in wet weather in the Crimea. But, besides, there is a pair of strongly nailed boots, commonly called navvies' boots, to be served out to each man on arrival in the country. One hundred pairs of long boots, reaching to the hip, are also provided for the use of parties requiring to work in the water. Besides ten huts, each capable of housing 40 men, 100 railway sheets, or covers generally used to cover goods-waggons are sent, with a large quantity of boards and scantlings, with the temporary tents and huts, impervious to wet, and not easily inflammable which can in a few hours be erected and easily removed. The sheets will also afford temporary covering to provisions or fuel likely to be injured or destroyed by water. Coal, coke, and firewood are also furnished in large quantities. To each party of ten a cooking stove, of a very portable but efficient character, is provided, which will boil, bake, and fry in the open air. The staff consists of one chief engineer and three assistants, one accountant and clerk, one stoker-keeper and clerk, besides foreman and time-keepers. Whilst everything is provided to render their work efficient, the sanitary condition of the men has not been forgotten, the medical staff consists of a surgeon, four assistant surgeons, and four nurses, selected from the first hospitals in London. An ample stock of medical stores and comforts is provided, and a large number of Dean and Adam's revolvers have also been provided in case any of the workmen should need them. Two railway missionaries will likewise accompany the men, and a selection of books is provided for their use. On arriving at Balaklava, one of the sailing ships will be appropriated as a store and hospital ship, the rest of the squadron will be employed as circumstances may render expedient.

EMBODIMENT OF THE ENTIRE MILITIA.—It is intended to call out the whole of the Militia regiments of the United Kingdom, including the Irish as well as Scotch Militia.—Already sixty-four English and Welsh regiments are embodied, and sixteen more are ordered out, making eighty out of the hundred of England and Wales. The remaining twenty will make the last batch. The number of men authorised by Parliament for this part of the local force is 20,000, whilst the number for Scotland is 10,000, and for Ireland 30,000.—If out of those, 50,000 can be got together, it will be an outside number. Some 15,000 of the better prepared Militia regiments will garrison the Mediterranean colonies, requiring a fourth more to remain at home for the purposes of depots and keeping up the force abroad. Thus, 20,000 are provided for. The remaining 60,000 will be required for home duty, in conjunction with the depots of the regular army, and for volunteering into the Line. It is expected, that sufficient barracks will soon be ready for the whole number; sooner, in fact, than the men can be procured. In the military colonies of the Mediterranean, the Militia regiments will do the garrison duty. At Malta, in addition, it is intended to have a reserve force of regulars in training, and ready for immediate embarkation to any point where their services may be required in the field. We understand that already a most lively competition is displayed by the Militia regiments longest enrolled, for the first turn of garrison service in the Mediterranean.

STRENGTHENING THE FORTIFIED PLACES IN RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburg state, that several councils have lately taken place there under the presidency of the Minister at War with the attendance of the naval and military officers commanding in the Gulf of Finland and its shores. These councils recognised the necessity of strengthening and augmenting the various

fortified places, and of adding to the most important of them an entrenched camp, capable of accommodating a division of infantry. In fact, it is stated that this system of entrenched camps is to be carried out on a large scale, and is extending from Cronstadt to most of the military posts in Russia. This was the other matter in the course of the visit made by General Dehau, the governor of the town and citadel of Cronstadt to Field-Marshal Paskiewicz at Warsaw, in order to confer with him on a grand plan of defence for the whole length of the Vistula, and thence to Neva, in case of an invasion during the ensuing campaign.

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH BATTERIES.

The *Courrier de Marseille*, of the 26th ultimo, publishes the following letter from the seat of war:

BORDEAUX, Dec. 12.—I have very little to communicate to you, and were it not for two sorties made by the Russians against the French batteries, the monotony of our life would not have been interrupted. On Sunday, the 10th, about half-past eight o'clock, p.m., the night being very dark and stormy, the wind blowing a regular hurricane, a large body of the cavalry, supported by the artillery of the garrison, opposite the most advanced works of the French. Favoured by the obscurity, the Russians had approached within forty yards of the French batteries when the alarm was given, but before our troops could be ready, the enemy rushed forward, and some of them had even succeeded in scaling the parapets of the batteries. The surprise, however, was only momentary. The Russians who penetrated into the works were all killed, and the French to the number of 700 or 800, charged the remainder with the bayonet. The Emperor has not come to St. Petersburg—Christmas will not be very gay this year. The furious enemies of the West make declamations in the Russian journals against the purchase of French and English ships for present. The price of these articles have been moderately high. Taken up the deficit resulting from Treasury by the diminution of the duties on foreign imports, the Minister of Finance, M. de Broca, has had recourse to various expedients. The price of salt, for example, has been considerably increased in a great part of the empire, and a recent ukase provides for the augmentation of the revenue from the monopoly of tobacco. The Minister of the Interior, Count Panin, on his part, animated with the same financial zeal, excites by different measures, and especially by the direct action of Government, functions and the clergy, the patriotic enthusiasm of the people, and the spirit of self-sacrifice among the volunteers. Thus, for example, when, in a province, a contractor for the sale of liquor, which is a Government monopoly, does not make a voluntary sacrifice of some hundred quarts of spirits of wine for the troops on the march, it is certain that the contract will not be prolonged. The fanaticism of the people is excited by different means; but a great many people are now already learning to make a distinction between the interests of the country and those of Czarina. It is only when the Armenian feasts can no longer be feasted that it becomes somewhat the rigours of his master. Thus, in Finland, it has not dared yet to prohibit the exportation of hemp, flax, pitch, and timber, as it has prohibited the export of the raw material of the south of Russia. The Government appears decided to defend Sebastopol with all its disposable forces. The Ministers Nesselrode, Dolgorouki, and Panin have a great deal to do. The former has had to abandon his favourite pleasure of playing at whist and cards. Dolgorouki is required to represent every day an audience of the army; and Panin to present a new register of voluntary donations. Unfortunately, the sum of these segregations only figure on paper."

The Queen has been pleased to command that,

as a mark of her Majesty's recognition of the meritorious services of the non-commissioned officers of the army under the command of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, in the recent brilliant operations in the Crimea, the Field Marshal shall, through the General Commanding-in-Chief, the name of one sergeant of each regiment of Cavalry, of the three battalions of the Foot Guards, and of every regiment of infantry, to be promoted to a cornetcy or ensign, for her Majesty's approval and, with the view of rendering immediately evident the merit of these non-commissioned officers, the Queen has directed that the Field Marshal do appear provisionally and pending her Majesty's pleasure, the sergents so recommended, to regiments in the army under his command; and her Majesty has further been graciously pleased to signify her intention that, on the several recommendations receiving her Majesty's approval, the commission shall in each case bear date the 5th November, 1854.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to command that, one sergeant in each regiment of cavalry and infantrists, of each battalion of Guards and the Rifle Brigade serving in the East, in the Crimea or elsewhere, under the command of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, shall be selected by the commanding officer and recommended for the grant of an annuity not exceeding £20, provided that the aggregate of grants now made, and to be made, shall not exceed £2,000 per annum.

And further that the commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry shall be allowed to recommend one sergeant, two corporals, four privates, and the commanding officer of each company of infantry, of each battalion of Guards, and of the Rifle Brigade shall be allowed to recommend one sergeant, four corporals, and ten privates, to receive a medal and gratuity of

For a sergeant, £15
For a corporal, 10
For a private, 5

The Gratuity to be placed in the Regimental Savings' Bank, there to remain in deposit at interest until its discharge.

The advantages which the people of the United States expected to have derived from the war in the East have not been realized; on the contrary, it has seriously affected their commerce, and caused mercantile stagnation and bankruptcy among them. When the contest first commenced between Russia and Turkey, the former had a large share of the trade of the Levant, and that they would have the carrying-trade almost exclusively in their own hands. But these anticipations have not been realized, while the two sturdier nations were contending for the prize; they imagined that piratical vessels bearing the Russian flag would swarm the seas, that British commerce would be sadly molested, and that they would have the carrying-trade almost exclusively in their own hands. But these anticipations have not been realized.

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abandoned all idea of obtaining Cuba, for the present at least, either by purchase or conquest.

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“THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN.”—John Mitchell has withdrawn from the editorship of the *Citizen*. Falling eyesight is among the reasons for this step. He is also, it is said, convinced that his personal identification with the paper has been responsible for his removal. His services to the slaves, and his efforts to expose the cruelties of slavery cost him 10,000 dollars. His wife, Bishop Hughes' second thousand dollar gift, Mr. Mitchell deduced his intention to remain in the city for at least “four” years. He will contribute, however, to the *Citizen*, mainly on literary topics; and always under his own signature. The paper will be conducted henceforth by Mr. Clechan, who has been connected with the editorial department from the beginning.

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LAWRENCE, United States, January 31, 1855.—“Mazzini for the Pope from which it is used in composing the volume of the complete four cent. M. Mazzini has foreseen that his work will bring him success in his business.”

The Washington Times, says—“Relations of the United States to the Argentine Republic are to be reported to Congress by the mediator between similar to that in

the Argentine and Brazil.”

The *Holloway's Pill* is a new discovery of this nature which has produced on the stomach, liver and intestines.

The *Examiner* has been established to promote digestive health and certain dreadful malady.

HASZARD.

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of the introduction of the House during Incorporation of Cuba.

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LAST NEWSPAPER.

It is a curious fact, says a trapper, that among the beavers there are some that are lazy, and will not work at all, either to assist in building lodges or dams, or to cut down wood for their winter stock. The industrious ones beat these idle fellows, and drive them away; sometimes cutting off a part of their tail, and otherwise abusing them. The "parvenus" are more easily caught in traps than the others, and the traps rarely catch one of them. They only dig a hole from the water running obliquely towards the surface of the ground twenty-five or thirty feet, from which they emerge, when hungry, to obtain food, returning to the same hole with the wood they procure, to eat the bark. They never form dams, and are commoner to the winter of five or seven together, all are males. It is not at all improbable that these unfortunate fellows have, in the case with the males of many species of animals, been engaged in fighting with others of their sex, and having been conquered and driven from the lodge, have become idlers from a kind of necessity. The working beavers, on the contrary, associate, mate, females, and young together.—*Sabine and Bachman.*

ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM.
1. Why are monkeys like toads?
2. What two letters of the alphabet describe a faded toad?

3. Why is a spirited war-horse, when he hears the signal for battle, like a father refusing his boy's request to stay at home from school?

4. Why is it impossible, that there should be only two birds in the world?

5. When may two people be said to be half-witted?

6. Why is a proverb much like a monkey?

7. Why are the robes of the Jewish tribe like the serpents in the desert?

8. What singular arrangement of wild beasts is mentioned in the table of Troy weight?

9. If the letters of the alphabet were accused of combining to form wicked words, which one of their number, and what language of Shakespeare, would they all unite in conspiring?

10. What is the difference between a flock of sheep in the fold at night, and the words written in a letter?

11. When should a common manual laborer expect higher wages than the President of the United States?

12. When may a German horse be pronounced dead-rank?

13. Why is a vulture superior to the man who shoots him?

14. Why is a man who marries twice like the captain of a ship?

15. Why is an empty discourse like a solid one?

16. Why are the cook's tongue in a ship like green vegetables?

17. Why are the coats of the hosts in New Bedford harbor probably like the head of Victoria's oldest son?

18. When Shakspeare's mother wished him to confess a thief, what distinguished character did she hold up before him?

19. Why are tame ducks like the eggs of wild ones?

20. When was the Tanglewood Papers written?

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