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339

The Daily British Whig.
"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1854.

Incidents of the War.

THE BATTLE OF NOVEMBER 5th.

General Canrobert's brief account of the great battle fought before Sebastopol on the 5th of November, and private despatches on the same subject, were received by the last steamer. The following despatch from Lord Raglan was delayed between Bucharest and Vienna by an interruption of the telegraph from injuries received during a violent storm :—

November 6.

"The enemy, with immense forces, attacked, yesterday, in the dawn of morning, the right of the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the Brigade of the Second Division and the Brigade of the Guards of the First Division, the Fourth Division, and part of the Third, and subsequently by a division of General Bosquet and other corps of the French army, which by their gallant conduct contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. General Canrobert immediately came to the spot, and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel.

"The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy were definitively repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with their dead and several hundreds of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. General Sir George Brown, Major-General Bentinck, Brigadier Generals Adams, Buller and Torrens have been wounded. They are all doing well.

"The conduct of the troops in the face of an enemy so superior in number has been excellent.

"RAGLAN.

The London Globe of the evening of the 17th says:

Intelligence has been received at the War Department of the deaths, in the action of the 5th of November, of the following distinguished officers:—Lieut. General Sir George Cathcart, K. C. B., Brigadier General Stangeways, and Brigadier-General Goldie. The sad intelligence reached his Grace the Duke of Newcastle by telegraph in cypher yesterday, but was withheld from the public until to-day, in order to afford his Grace the necessary time for communicating the painful intelligence to the widows and relatives of the deceased.

The two Majors of the 49th—Major Dalton and Major Powell—are dead; the latter officer (whose brother commands the Vesuvius) was shot through the head by a Russian rifleman. Major Nasmyth—of Shilistra renown—is ill and unable to attend to the duties of his appointment as aide-de-camp to Sir John Burgoyne. Sir De Lacy Evans was on board the Simoom, laid up from diarhœa and the effects of a fall from his horse.

The three wounded captains of the 17th Lancers, Morris, White, Webb, have arrived at the hospital at Scutari. Capt. Webb, had his leg amputated. Sir Wm. Gordon, of the 17th, had also arrived, as well as Capt. Maude, or the Royal Artillery; Capts. Elmsall and Campbell and Cornet Hartopp of the Royal Dragoons, Captain Brown of the 44th, Cornet the Hon. G. Neville, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Clutterbuck of the 8th, and Lieutenants Trevelyan and Houghton of the 11th Hussars. Lieutenant Houghton was but slightly wounded. Brevet Major Coats, 55th, and Vandeleur Breedon, Byrne and Marten, had also arrived sick.

A Russian letter says:—

"The arrival of the Grand Dukes produced such enthusiasm in the ranks of the army that the General thought it well to turn it to account. Consequently on the 5th, the garrison of Sebastopol made two sorties—the first, at 1 o'clock, P. M., against the English camp; the second, at 2 o'clock, against the French position. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind, and, it is said, that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns. On the side of the French, 15 guns were also spiked by the Russians, who mustered three battalions. After the execution of this bold attempt, those battalions retired in all haste, when a French division (that of Gen. Forey) pursued them with much vigor. Carried away by its ardor, the division arrived under the very walls of the place.

"It was, however, received with a most murderous fire. In a moment, the Russians dashed against this division, which had to fall back before a superior force. Nevertheless, General Liprandi, who had perceived the movement of the French, believing that a general attack was made by the Allies, at once detached a part of his corps against the English for the purpose of effect a diversion. Prince Menchikoff, on his side, surprised by this aggression of General Liprandi, who had acted without his orders, detached to his aid all the cavalry he could command. There then occurred a most sanguinary and obstinate struggle on both sides, which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menchikoff admits, in his report, a loss of 4,000 killed and wounded, and he adds that the loss of the Allies was at least equal."

The Fleets in the Baltic Sea.

Stormy weather prevailed. A Turkish ship of 80 guns had been lost; and some Egyptian ships (names or numbers not reported) were missing, supposed also wrecked. The squadron under Admirals Bamelin and Dundas were in Katcha Bay, with divisions at Balaklava and Kemieck Bay. Sailmakers and smiths of the fleet were employed in making sandbags and horseshoes.

The Himalaya, a large transport steamer, is disabled, and unable to keep the sea.

Admiral Bruat had landed on the 26th, near Balta, where he had been very well received by the inhabitants.

London, Nov. 28.

A mass of telegraphic despatches have been received during the night; the following, however, are the only items of intelligence which has not previously been published:—The Duke of Cambridge had a horse killed under him.

The English had 2,000 killed and wounded. The loss of the French is not accurately known. The Russian loss is between 7 and 8,000.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantinople, sick. He is suffering from diarrhœa. The attack on the 5th, was made by 40,000 of the enemy. The redoubts were taken and retaken. The French lost 1,500 killed and wounded. General Brown's arm has been amputated. The Russians have left the heights of Balaklava, and were expecting reinforcements.—The typhus fever was raging in Sebastopol. The Allies were continually receiving reinforcements. The steam frigates have arrived at Botoum to convey 4,000 troops to the Crimea.

Letters from Constantinople of the 8th state that 6,000 French [illegible] sailed from the [illegible] for the Crimea with a favorable wind.

The Sultan has degraded Suleyman Pacha, the commander of the Ottoman troops at the Crimea.

The Turkish man of war Abadische had foundered, with the Turkish Admiral and seven hundred men on board.

An Egyptian frigate has been lost in the Black Sea.

Miss Nightingale, and thirty seven nurses for the hospital at Soutari, arrived at Constantinople, November 8th.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA—RUSSIAN STATEMENTS, QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

From the Journal de St. Petersbourg of No. 7.

According to the report of Marshal St. Arnaud to his sovereign, our forces at the Alma amounted to 40,000 bayonets, 6,000 cavalry, and 180 pieces of cannon. In another report of the Marshal to the Minister of War our cavalry was estimated at only 5,000 horses. Having pointed out this divergence of the two reports emanating from one source, we are going to present at the same time the numerical list of our soldiers on the position of the Alma:—

	Men.
Infantry: 42½ battalions, say about	33,000
Cavalry: 16 regular squadrons and 11 sotnias of Cossacks, say	3,000
Forming	33,000
Artillery: 8 batteries, that is, 84 pieces	

Such were our forces, whereas to judge by the press and the depositions of the prisoners, as well as by the data obtained from our own sources of information, the troops of the enemy must have nearly attained the strength of 70,000 men.

"All the heights," says the Marshal, "were capped with redoubts and formidable batteries." In reality, the whole was reduced to two simple *epaulements*, one of which was at our centre with 12 guns of position, the other on our right flank with 10 light field pieces.

"Prince Menschikoff," says the Marshal, "left his carriage. I have taken it with his portfolio and correspondence. I shall profit by the valuable intelligence I find in it."—The following is the truth:—Prince Menschikoff lost no carriage, nor any correspondence belonging to him. Every equipage belonging to head-quarters had been previously taken to a place of safety. The only capture that could therefore have fallen into the enemy's hands was a clerk attached to head-quarters, who left Sebastopol on the very day of the battle to rejoin the Prince. This clerk was the bearer of a certain number of route papers in blank, and a few other papers of no great importance. Nothing has been known hitherto respecting his fate. The probability therefore is, that it is his capture that has occasioned this mistake.

"The enemy's commanders professed to have lavished the most prompt attention on our wounded. We do not deny in any manner their humane feelings, nor their sincere wish to put them in practice. But it is publicly notorious that the enemy's army was without a sufficient number of surgeons.—His own wounded very naturally have the preference before our own. Hence, it is but too true, that several of our wounded who remained in the power of the enemy, rejoined our army during the course of the following day, of the day after that, and even of the fourth day after without having had their wounds dressed. Among our soldiers who were the most severely wounded and who remained on the field of the Alma, 32, received no succour from the enemy; out of this number 70 contrived to drag themselves as far as Bakatchi Serai, and the others were conveyed by ourselves Simpheropol.

Another very sad testimony to the little care bestowed on our wounded in the state of suffering and exhaustion those were in, who were landed at Odessa by the English steamer Evans, on the 16th (28th) of September. They were 353 in number; having been carried, after the combat, to the banks of the Alma, they remained there for six days without shelter, and almost without help; a few of them only had their wounds dressed, and even then with hay and straw instead of lint, which could but render their state worse. When therefore they arrived at Odessa, almost all the wounds presented symptoms of gangrene, and by the 23d of September (October 5.) 31 of the number had already succumbed.

The proportion of one French corpse to seven Russian dead bodies, admitted by Marshal Saint-Arnaud is also incorrect.—According to the unanimous depositions of the prisoners, the English lost 3,000 men, and among this number 100 officers; the loss of the French is estimated at 1,800 men—Ours, even according to the French offical reports, would amount to 5,000 men. It is hence evident that the real proportion is very different from the one assumed by the French commander.

As for the Russian general and the five guns, taken by the French, as asserted by the letter published in the Moniteur Universel, the fact is equally inexact.—Expecting Generals Goguinoff, both dangerously wounded, and left on the field of battle, there was no Russian general taken prisoner. In so far as the guns are concerned, two only were abandoned. But even one of these was quiet dismounted, and the other had been previously spiked by our brave artillerymen.

Lastly, Marshal Saint Arnaud asserts, that it was the want of cavalry that prevented his pursuing us. The truth is, that the enemy's cavalry did try to attack us, and even to turn our right flank, but it was our hussars that forced it to retire.

Progress of the Siege.

The French are steadily sapping down the town. The English engineers have been equally active. A large covered way has been constructed, which extends from Curdon's battery towards the Russian Redan fort, and turning off at a right angle, faces the latter formidable defensive work. This will serve to cover the storming party when the decisive day arrives.

A body of 1,600 Turks have been attached to the first British division, and are employed in the trenches and in constructing the covered way. A skirmish took place in the night of the 30th between French and Russian advanced pickets.

The Russians have thrown up works in the town which enfilade our front batteries, and we have raised others to meet the new difficulty. The Lancaster guns have been moved further in by 500 yards than they were at first; and the French being better situated for advancing their works, are now firing away at a distance of only 400 yards from the outer houses. For some days Lancaster shells and rockets have been thrown into the town, but they have reached nothing that would produce a conflagration. A few poor houses had been fired occasionally, but they have been pulled down at once by the enemy before there could be any communication with the neighborhood.

On the 27th of October the weather set in bitterly cold, and the outline pickets, English and French, must have felt it severely. It is, however, some consolation to hear that, though the enemy within Sebastopol are in good barracks, their force on the flank of the Allies are unprovided with tents. On the first of November the Emu arrived from constantinople with 1000 French troops.

On the 3d of November the fire on both sides had been more brisk than in several days previously. On the same day the Russians in large force [illegible] Balaklava [illegible] expected would be soon attacked, and under this idea 450 marines were about being transferred from Eupatoria. Lord Geo. Paule, in the Bellerophon, was to leave the Katcha on the evening of the 4th to take charge of Eupatoria the holding of which will be exclusively confined to marines and blue jackets.

A despatch from General Canrobert, dated the 3d, has been received by the French Government. It announces that the trench works of the French camp was then at 110 metres from the *enceinet*, but that the difficulties of the soil precluded the possibility of their being pushed nearer. The *place d'armes* was about to be established where the attacking columns were to be assembled.—The works were carried on under cover of the batteries on the right, which had opened their fire on the 1st. The cannonade was most energetic on both sides. The enemy was constructing incessantly new batteries behind the *enceinet* which had a view on the works of the Allies.

The struggle was obstinate, but the fire of the besieged was commanded by that of the besiegers. The enemy's forces, whose number it was difficult to estimate, were fortifying themselves on the heights to the North-east of Balaklava, which they menaced on the left. The utmost vigilance of the allied generals was directed to that point. The loss of the Allies was of little importance compared with that of the enemy, which was known to be very considerable. The sanitary condition of the army was excellent. The weather was fine, though cold.

The following general orders were issued at head quarters of the British camp before Sebastopol, on October 29:—

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, Oct. 29.

(No 1.)

The Commander of the Forces feels deeply indebted to Major General Sir Colin Campbell for his able and persevering exertions in the action in front of Balaklava on the 25th instant, and he has great pleasure in publishing to the army the brilliant manner in which the 93d Highlanders, under his able direction, repulsed the enemy's cavalry. The Major General had such confidence in this distinguished regiment, that he was satisfied it should receive the charge in line, and the result proved that his confidence was not misplaced.

(No. 2.)

The Commander of the Forces considers it his duty to notice the brilliant conduct of the division of cavalry under the command of Lieutenant General the Earl or Lucan, in the action of the 25th instant. He congratulates Brigadier General the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett and the officers and men of the heavy brigade upon the successful charge and repulse of the Russian cavalry, in far greater force than themselves. While he condoles with Major General the Earl of Cardigan and the officers and men of the light brigade on the loss they sustained, he feels it due to them to place on record the gallantry they displayed, and the coolness and perseverance with which they executed one of the most arduous attacks that were ever witnessed, under the heaviest fire, and in face of powerful bodies of artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

(No. 3)

The Commander of the Forces has the greatest satisfaction in thanking Lieutenant General De Lacy Evans and the officers and men of the second division for the energetic and gallant manner in which they repulsed the powerful sortie made upon this position on the 26th instant. The conduct of all engaged was admirable, and the arrangements of the Lieutenant-General were so able and effective as at once to ensure success, and inflict a heavy loss upon the enemy.

By order,
(Signed.) J. B. B. ESTCOURT."

It would appear from Prince Menschikoff's despatch that, if on the 8th the assault had not yet taken place, neither had the Russians attempted any new attack against the Allies. This appears to confirm the opinion of General Canrobert as to their inability for action for ten days after the defeat of the 5th. That battle must indeed have been bloody when the enemy has not dared to interrupt, even once, by sorties or attacks on the flanks of the allied army, the siege works, and the continued destruction of the town. The despatch adds that the Allies were fortifying themselves strongly on their left.

Such in fact is the system of the Generals, who are resolved not to be tempted by the manœuvres of the enemy to descend from the heights they occupy, & the natural strength of which they are adding to by art, so as to render any surprise or attack on the part of the Russians impossible. In the meantime the work of demolition is steadily progressing at Sebastopol. The bombardment does not cease; each day the breach is more enlarged, and some of the defensive works of the city demolished; and when it is taken, then it will be the turn of the Allies to assume the offensive against Prince Menschikoff.

Dublin, Nov. 11.

The *Kilkenny Journal* states, that a rumour has been for some time very current, that measures will shortly be adopted (by the Pope of course) for prohibiting the "venerated clergy" of Ireland from interfering in political matters; in other words, that the measure of punishment awarded by Bishop Walsh to Farther Keefe is to be dealt out with an equal hand to all priests who have devoted more of their time to the platform than to the pulpit. The organ thus pours forth a strain of sorrowful note at the bare probability of a dismal "rumor" being realized in less time than the public imagine:—

"It is not without cause that the enemies of the Irish people everywhere rejoice and boast openly that now the spirit of the nation is at last finally subdued. There is something fearfully strange and ominous in finding the old policy of Ireland—the policy that won Emancipation, Reform, and every other right which we have wrung from the alien and heretical Government of England, openly ridiculed and denounced by men who presume to speak in the name of Irish Catholics, and a system of venality, place-begging, and subserviency advocated in its stead. To these things we cannot shut our eyes. May God grant that they bode no great and overwhelming evil, which would deprive the people of their only faithful leaders and leave them an undistinguished mass of serfs—a mere herd of hewers of wood and drawers of water for an unprincipled and ruthless aristocracy to suck the life-blood from for ever and ever! Surely, Heaven has not this miserable lot in store for Ireland, now that, after her long and dreary, but faithful vigil, she has at length raised her head from the dust, and dares to look her relentless persecutor in the face. Even with more startling signs in the political firmament we could not bring ourselves to believe this; yet there are signs and portents not to be disregarded, because calculated to awaken apprehensions and uneasiness, if not dismay."

A Roman Catholic journal supplies the following information with regard to the general fate of appeals of layman against the decision of bishops to the Court of Rome.—Mr. Lucas cannot now complain of not being duly forewarned of the [illegible] likely to be the result of his "scandal" at the post-prandial proceeding at the Kilkenny feast of reason:—

"For the information of parties who talk of appeals to Rome, it may not be amiss to say, that a priest's complaint against a bishop is not entertained vicariously through a layman. If the priest feel himself aggrieved, he will apply for redress in his own person; if he do not apply he is not supposed to be aggrieved at all, any complaint by a layman nothwithstanding. Priests who have gone to Rome to complain against their bishops have been hanging for years in misery and neglect, waiting to submit their cases, and died at last without having obtained even a simple hearing. Such was the fate of Dr. Keenan, of Dromore, and of Father O'Callahan, of Cloyne, the writer of a little book on usury, published by Cobbett. Those who have succeeded in getting a hearing have only been told to go home and obey their bishops. The Pope never interferes with a bishop's exercise of his spiritual authority.—The bishop is always supposed or presumed to be right, and the priest wrong. When laymen therefore, talk of appealing to Rome on behalf of priests, they only betray their ignorance of Catholic ecclesiastical discipline. In the year 1844, when Crolly, Archbishop of Armagh, discharged a Papal rescript from a hotel in Bolton-street, Dublin, through the columns of the *Pilot*, against clerical agitation, Mr. O'Connell talked of a deputation to Rome, and even went so far to name his son John, and Lord French, as delegates, but on further consideration he allowed the matter to drop. We recommend his discreet example to modern agitators."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Nov. 30.

Last night after the report left, the Potash bill was passed through committee, and amendments agreed to.

The following bill was read the third time and passed, viz: Niagara Suspension Bridge Company's bill.

The following bills were read the second time and referred:—To admit J. Macauiy to practice. To define the boundry line between the 4th and 5th concession of the township of Cornwall. To amend the Acts concerning the civil erection of parishes with respect to levying of monies. To amend the Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal authorities in Lower Canada. To amend the charter of the British North American Telegraph Association. To amend the Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada. To incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company.

The Franchise bill was withdrawn this evening.

The Quebec election committee reported in favour of the sitting member, Mr. Blanchet, so far as the allegation that he was an officer of the government is concerned, the Committee hearing he had resigned before the election. Mr. Morin, in consequence of what took place last night, gave notice that he would on the 1st of December move certain resolutions respecting the necessity for immediately providing certain severe penalties to prevent frauds at the coming elections in Saguenay and Kamouraska. (He was greatly cheered.)

The extension of the limited partnership bill and the Montreal potash bill were read a third time.

At the time the report leaves, the House is in Committe on the town of London loan bill, Solicitor General Smith and Mr. Hincks opposing it as unnecessary.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to standing committees on private bills:—To incorporate the International Exploring, Mining, and Manufacturing Co., to amend statue 16 vic. cap. 124 for the formation of Harbor Companies was amended in committee, ordered to be read third time to-morrow.

Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railroad, Quebec and Saguenay Railroad.

The second reading of the bill to legalise certain transactions and to alter the tenure of the Indian land in the township of Durham was deferred till this day fortnight.

The act in orpo ating the commissioners of Port Hope Harbour and to authorise them to borrow a further sum of money for the completion thereof, was considered in committee and ordered to be read the third time to-morrow, also to enable the School Trustees of Chatham to dispose of a lot of land, to change the name of Port Hope and Peterborough R. R Co.

GALT AND GUELPH RAIL ROAD.

On motion of Mr. Morrison (of Simcoe N. W.) it was resolved, that the select committee appropriated to try the merits of the controverted election for Saguenay, having reported that the facts connected with the last election, demand the most serious consideration of this House, Mr. Speaker do issue his summons to J. McLaren, Michael McCarty, Antonie Geray, Louis Lavorie, Edward Tremblay, late Deputy Returning Officer in the said County, to appear at the bar on Thursday, the 1st day of March, to answer for his conduct.

The following bills were also considered in committee:

To amend the Act incorporating the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Co.; to amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Assurance Co.; Association of the Fabriques, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, and St. Hyacinthe; the bill to erect the Town of Bytown into a City; to enable ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church to solemnize marriage; to incorporate the Canadian Copper Co.; to empower the Municipal Council of Otanabee.

A large number of measures were postponed over the recess. Among the rest the Maine Law Bill, and the discussion on the Seat of Government.

The Franchise Bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Holton obtained leave to have a petition from the Montreal Board of Trade, and another petition from certain merchants of Montreal read and printed by suspension of the rules.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Holton presented and obtained leave to have printed a Petition from the Montreal Board of Trade, and another from certain Merchants of Montreal relative to the proposed Tariff.

The Quebec Election Committee reported that Dr. Blanchet was not disqualified by reason of having been a Physician to the Marine Hospital, as he had duly resigned that office in time to render his election valid.

The extension of Limited Partnership to Lower Canada, and the Montreal Ashes Inspection Bill, were read a third time.

Notices of New Books, &c.

SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS, by Mrs. Harriett B. Stowe. London, G. Routledge & Co. Kingston, J. Duff. 12mo. Pp. 362.

LIFE IN THE CLEARINGS, by Mrs. Moodie; New York, De Witt & Davenport; 8vo. Pp 300. Kingston, E. W. Palmer.

We have to thank Mr. Duff for the favour of the "Sunny Memories," and the Publishers for "Life in the Clearings," clever books, as modern taste would say, and both written by women of literary renown. Mrs. Stowe has immortalized herself by writing the novel of the 19th century; and Mrs. Moodie, though no favorite of ours, is nevertheless a favorite of many others, not to assign her a good position among the niches of clever women. Neither of the works before us is equal to the reputation of the writer; "Sunny Memories" is a mere hash of idle gossip intermingled with crude and pert opinions on subjects of which the fair writer is profoundly ignorant; and "Life in the Clearings" has evidently been made like the Jew's razors—to sell. To say that neither book has merit would be an untruth; but it is no untruth to say, that their defects so greatly overwhelm their merits, as to render the search after the latter like seeking for a needle in a bottle of hay. There is much similarity between the writings of these two ladies, though their styles are wholly dissimilar; Mrs. Moodie's being ever chaste and elegant, while that of Mrs. Stowe is often barbarous and defiled by vulgar Yankeeisms. Had Mrs. Stowe only published her "Sunny Memories" no person could believe her capable of writing "Uncle Tom;" while had "Life in the Clearings" been Mrs. Moodie's only literary bantling, few would assign to her the maternity of more vigorous children. The characteristic of these books may be expressed in one word—twaddle; in Mrs. Moodie's book pleasing twaddle became prettily expressed; while Mrs. Stowe's twaddle is often harsh and disagreeable. What is particularly annoying in the former's book is the everlasting mistakes she makes in the topography of the country she writes about (Canada.) When she tells the reader that the Village of Napanee is a mile back of the Bay of Quinte, (page 166.) that Roblin's Wharf is in the Indian Woods, (page 155,) places the Stone Mills on the high shores of Sophiasburgh, (page 158) and calls Bath a town, it is almost impossible to credit that the writer of such absurdities could have lived fifteen years on the very shores of that very Bay and within a few miles of all the several localities. Mrs. Stowe is equally absurd. That she should blunder in her topography of London and other parts of England is but natural; but that she should ask no Londoner to read her proofs and correct them is really surprising. Then when she fills one-third of her book with quotations, her errors are gross. Speaking of Walter Scott, she says that "Carlisle is the scene of the denouement of Guy Mannering," (page 23) and speaking of Dickens, she prates of "Lord Dedlock" (page 190) and in a hundred other instances the same unpardonable inaccuracies occur. She is peculiarly infelicitous in some of her quotations. In page 72 she uses words that it is but fair to imagine a pure-minded woman does not know the meaning of; and she puts into a Yankee's mouth an old Joe Miller that has been used a hundred times by a hundred writers, within a hundred years, that of wondering how children in France speak French so cleverly. One charm in these "Sunny Memories" and perhaps the best, for it makes the book readable, is Mrs. Stowe's vivacity and her keen perception of the ludicrous.—Though the daughter, sister and wife of clergymen, who seem to be as dull and prosey as clergymen usually are, she is the very embodiment of fun; not coarse boisterous fun, but mirth of a delicate and poignant nature that seems continually coerced and subdued by the company she keeps and the vile Americanisms she so abundantly uses. It is a most singular fact, that while Mrs. Stowe has taste to admire the good old English of Defoe, and Bunyan, her own cacology should be so indifferent. Another merit the fair traveller has, though it does not tell with the general reader, is that she is not impertinent. She enters into the best society, mixes with the best of people, and unlike Mr. N. P. Willis, says no more about them than a sensible woman should. In short, had not Mrs. Stowe favored the world with "Uncle Tom" her present work might pass muster, for it is lively and entertaining, but after that splendid prose epic, "Sunny Memories" are comparatively trash.

The great defect in Mrs. Moodie's book is that it is about nothing at all. It certainly gives no account of Canada or its "Clearings," topographically or statistically. The fair writer makes a steamboat trip from Belleville to the Falls of Niagara and that is all. It is true, she tells a few anecdotes on the way thither, but they are very trite and common place. When she describes towns and villages she blunders like the author of "Hochelaga," but not quite so well. For instance, when she says that the town of Niagara belongs to the past and not to the present Canada, and has not made much progress since it was the capital of Upper Canada, (page 259,) she is wholly forgetful that the town of Newark was totally destroyed during the last American War, and that the town of Niagara has been built on its ruins since 1815. But lady authors have a liberty to be inaccurate, and men must be thankful for the little information they receive. Mrs Moodie's book resembles Mrs. Stowe's, in being a third filled with poetry, if poetry be the proper term to apply to the copies of verses appended to each chapter. These may be original, they certainly are in one sense of the word, but we plead guilty to the perusal of very few of them; for like Lampedo's pills, "one's a dose." Surely the common sense of the writer, and in spite of her foibles, she is a woman of strong common sense, should have spared the public the infliction of such namby-pamby inanities.

It may be thought that the editor of a Canadian newspaper should be favorable to the literary production of a Canadian author, and that author a lady, but the truth is, Canada owes no obligation to Mrs. Moodie; for in her best production, "Roughing it in the Bush," she gratuitously libelled the country in which her husband holds a high executive office. By libel, we do not mean falsehood, for doubtless Mrs. Moodie saw, heard and underwent all the miseries she described, but it is both cruel and unjust to charge upon Canada the mishaps and mistakes of herself and family. No book of the kind ever did as much mischief in deterring settlers of the better class from making this province their home as "Roughing it in the Bush," and while this recollection is strong within us, no surprise should be exhibited that her future labors, even if less objectionable should be viewed and reviewed with feelings of dislike.

The Charitable Lecture this Evening.

Mr. O'Leary Lectures to-night for charitable purposes so that, as intimated, the tickets for the course will be suspended for the evening. The subject is a very important and appropriate one,—"the Moral and Religious nature of Man," and the formation of a sound Character. The admission fee is, as usual, 7½d, but those who are charitably disposed can pay what more they please at the door—the proceeds will be properly applied. Remember, 8 o'clock instead of 7½, at this and all future Lectures.

In this mammon-worshiping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. A. Ayer, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionare, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cash the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the nett profit is small.—[American Farmer, Phil.

Another of the Good Ladies of our City Testifies to the Efficacy of
Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.
New York February 7, 1853.

☞ I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of MR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an IMMENSE NUMBER OF WORMS in bunches and strings; n any had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used. MRS. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth street.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

E. W. PALMER,
283 Agent, Kingston, C. W.

SCALD OR SORE HEADS, AND OTHER ERUPTIONS.—A most remarkable Cure by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mr. Jackson, of Milk-street, Boston, has two children, aged three and five years, both of whom were afflicted from their birth with the most inveterate scald heads which greatly interfered with their general health. The mother tried every remedy likely to benefit them to no purpose. But a friend recommended Holloway's Pills and Ointments which completely cured them in seven weeks. The mother has written most gratefully to Professor Holloway for the cure effected.

A. O'LEARY

LECTURES to-night on the "MORAL AND RELIGIOUS NATURE OF MAN," and the Formation of a Sound Character. The Proceeds of this Lecture are to be devoted to CHARITABLE PURPOSES

Tickets 7½d. Course tickets will be suspended for this Evening.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

Kingston, 5th December, 1854. 285

AUCTION SALE

OF Satinetts, Coburg Cloths, Tweeds, Full Cloths, and one Case of assorted Dry Goods from Montreal.

Will be sold by Auction on Tuesday next, the 5th inst., at the Subscriber's Sale Room, several cases of Cloths, &c., to suit Purchasers, viz:

2 cases Satinetts.
2 " Coburg Cloths.
1 " Coburg Tweed.
1 " American Full Cloth.
6 " Merrickville do.

—ALSO—

One case of Assorted Dry Goods, a consignment from Montreal. All without reserve.

Sale at 10 o'clock, A. M.
☞ Terms—Cash.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Nov. 30, 1854. 284.

Stove Pipe Varnish.

A SUPERIOR article of Stove Pipe Varnish just received and for sale by
E. W. PALMER,
Market Building, Market Square.
And E. H. PARKER & CO.,
King Street.
Kingston, Nov. 15, 1854. 270

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

We invite the attention of the Public to the Certificates appended below, and bespeak for them that candid consideration which the honest frankness deserves.

Men in such stations as many who volunteer to bear witness to the efficacy and value of CHERRY PECTORAL, do not wantonly trifle with, or distort facts, nor overstate their convictions. Judge then, whether this is not the medicine to trust when you must have relief for throat or lungs; judge too, whether every family ought not to have it by them as a safeguard against the everywhere prevailing consumption which steals with fatal frequency upon almost every flock and carries off the lamb from many a home?

Jackson, C. H., Jackson City. O., 20th Nov., 1852.

DR. J. C. AYER,

Sir—The CHERRY PECTORAL is much inquired after. Several of our best Physicians have used it, three of them in their own cases, and always with the happiest effects. The numerous patent medicines always before them, lead to incredulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after undoubted evidence of value in any article, that anything like a general confidence can be excited.

The unrivalled excellence of this combination of agents, (in the CHERRY PECTORAL) put it beyond all cavil by repeated trial under their own observation, has compelled medical men to proclaim abroad its usefulness. It is beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for the Pulmonary Affections of this climate at the same time sedative and expectorant—a rare combination of properties.

In the hope that it will prove its own reward, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully your obt. servant,
JAS. H. C. MILL, R. M. D.

Allegan, Mich., 10th Jan., 1854.

Dear Sir—No one, no not one—man, woman, or child—can be found to deny that the CHERRY PECTORAL is all that it claims to be. There is much used in this vicinity although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues.

Yours truly,
JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D.

Let gentlemen of the Legal Profession mark the case.

Williamsburg, L. I. Sept. 3, 1854.

DR. J. C. AYER,

Dear Sir—Over application for the past three years to my duties as an advocate brought on some eight months ago a severe irritation of the bronchial tubes, which was a constant annoyance to me, and fast becoming a source of great apprehension. Every remedy tried failed to even relieve me, till I used your CHERRY PECTORAL. This has not only relieved me, but as I trust, wholly cured me. I care nothing for the reputation of advocating Patent Medicines, and this is at your service. I shall recommend it to members of the bar and others whom I may meet, labouring under similar indispositions.

Yours truly,
R. F. JONES.

South Paris, Me., Aug. 13, 1853.

I have no hesitation in saying, that I regard AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL as decidedly the best remedy within my knowledge for the cure of chronic bronchitis, coughs, and all diseases of the lungs.

M. A. RUST, M. D.

Montgomery, Ala., October 4, 1849.

DR. J. C. AYER,—Sir: I have used your admirable compound extensively in my practice, and find it to surpass, by far any other remedy we have for curing diseases upon the lungs.

Your obedient servant,
R. B. JONES, M. D.

What yet remains to convince the most incredulous that the Cherry Pectoral is all that it purports to be, viz: an unequalled remedial agent for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The experience of years, has proven it to be such, and we submit it to the people, believing that its virtues will fully maintain its reputation.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by E. W. Palmer; E. H. Parker, and all Druggists in Kingston and Vicinity. 285

The Stockholders of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Joint Road Company,

ARE hereby notified that the Election of Directors will be holden at the TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OFFICE, in the Village of Barriefield, Township of Pittsburgh, on the day and at the hour named in the Published By Law of the Company, in this behalf, namely, on MONDAY, the 11th day of DECEMBER instant, at the hour of TWO o'clock, P. M.

Dated 2nd December, 1854.

JAMES AGNEW,
Secretary & Solicitor.

*** City Papers 2 insertions Tuesday and Friday. 284

To Railroad Contractors, Lumberers, Farmers, Stage Proprietors and Others.

AN extensive Auction Sale of Railway Horses, Harness, and Railway Plant, &c., comprising 50 of the best, strongest, and handsomest horses in Upper Canada, 60 sets first-rate harness, 15 lumber waggons, three wheeled carts, 70 railway earth-waggons and railway trucks, 5 full sets of blacksmith tools, 200 navie barrows, 6 first-rate buggies, 5 road scrapers; A large quantity of picks, shovels, crowbars, chains, ropes, derricks, hub-sleighs, saddles, bridles, ploughs and many other things too numerous to mention, all useful for Road Contractors.

The above property will be sold without reserve for Cash, or three months credit, upon furnishing good endorsed notes, at the Market Square, in Coburg, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 13th 14th and 15th

On the first day will be sold all the horses and harness; on the second day the railroad plant; on the third day all the remainder.

Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock.

BEST & GREEN, Auctioneers.

The above are for sale, on account of the proprietor just finishing up his Road Contracts, which he had in the neighborhood of Coburg.

JOHN FOWLER.
Proprietor.

Port Hope, Nov. 28th 1854 283

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the "Kingston Permanent Building Society," for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Court House in the City of Kingston, on Wednesday the 20th day of December, instant, at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
GEORGE BAXTER,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Kingston, Dec. 4th, 1854. 284