he made frequent references to a very large chart which could be seen on a portable table. The Grand Duke, after closing his review of us, rode back up the hills towards Tchergoun. Most of the Russian cavalry have disappeared from our rear, and the force in sight and over the valley seems greatly diminished.

PREPARATIONS FOR STORMING SEBASTOPOL.

Private letters received from the French camp before Sebastopol speak of the assault of that place as an event that may soon be expected. From several points of observation everything that is done within the besieged city can be seen. The second line of fortifications is described as very strong. The Russians have availed themselves of every point where resistance can be offered, and what is called the Prussian Hill is the worst prepared to oppose the allies. The difficulty, however, is not so much to take Sebastopol as to keep it, for we shall be unquestionably exposed to a severe fire from the heights and fortresses on the north side. Sebastopol will probably be a complete ruin before we can get in, but ruin as it may be there is no alternative, and the opinion is that it must be stormed and captured to satisfy the *amour propre* of the army, and produce a moral effect throughout Europe. The Russians seem to have foreseen and provided for such a contingency; and they have made every preparation for retreat to the north side of the harbour, and have taken measures to place every impediment to our advance. The retreat of Liprandi was occasioned by the inundation of the Tchernaya, and a letter from the camp speaks of it with satisfaction, that ground he had occupied being covered with wood, which can be made available for fuel and other necessaries; 45,000, it is now said at the War-office, is the amount of the force expected with Omar Pacha. This is about 10,000 more than was supposed. They are from the garrison of Shumla, and may therefore be considered as the flower of the Ottoman army. It is remarked that the Russians have begun to arm their ships in the harbour of Sebastopol, while a portion of the English fleet is thought to be at Sinope, and a part of the French at Constantinople. It was surmised, that the Russians were meditating a dash by sea, to try what chance there was of an attack on our diminished squadrons.

DREADFUL CONDITION OF THE TURKS AT BALAKLAVA.

The Turks are employed in making a road—actually making a road at last! Its course will be from the town, past head quarters, up to No. 9 Battery. They are also employed in handing on shore and piling shot and shell. It is amusing to watch the miserable gravity and indifference with which these poor creatures work. Standing in rows, the men pass the shot from the fleet to the boats with a lazy air, which is only disturbed, when an unusually big fellow turns up for transmission. Then the groans, the rolling of eyes, the convulsive struggles, the grunts which pass like electric shocks from man to man with the 68-pound shot or 13-inch mortar are really astonishing, but at last the globe of metal seems to acquire heat, and is dropped in the mud like a hot potato by a suffering Musselman. They really are weak and wretched, not naturally, but owing to sickness and bad living.

As to the town itself, words cannot describe its filth. The horrors, its hospitals, its burials, its dead and dying Turks, its crowded lanes, its noisome sheds, its beastly purlieus, or its decay. All the pictures ever drawn of plague and pestilence, from the work of the inspired writer who described the woes of the infidel Babylon to the narratives of Boccaccio, De Foe, or Moltke, fall short of individual "bits" of disease and death which any one may see in half-a-dozen places within half an hour's walk of Balaklava. In spite of all our efforts, the dying Turks have made of every lane and street a *cloaca*, and the forms of human suffering which meet the eye at every turn, and once were worth a king's ransom to us, have now made us callous, and have ceased even to attract passing attention. Raise up the piece of matting or coarse rug which hangs across the doorway of some miserable house, from within which you can hear the wail of cries of pain and prayers to the Prophet, and you will see in one spot and in one instant a mass of accumulated woes that will serve you with nightmare for a lifetime. The dead laid out as they died, are lying side by side with the living, and the latter present a spectacle beyond all imagination. The commonest necessaries of a hospital are wanting; there is not the least attention paid to decency or cleanliness, the stench is appalling—the foetid air can barely struggle out to taint the atmosphere, save through the chinks in the walls and roofs, and for all I can observe, these men die without the least effort being made to save them. There they lie just as they were let gently down on the ground by the poor fellows, their comrades, who brought them on their backs from the camp with the greatest tenderness, but who are not allowed to remain with them. The sick appear to be tended by the sick, and the dying by the dying.

RUSSIA.

The following private letter, dated the 5th inst., has been received from St. Petersburg:—

"In consequence of the receipt of the affair of the 5th of November, the Empress has had a serious and even alarming relapse. The courier found the Emperor in the apartment of the Empress, awaiting the news with feverish impatience, and when the truth was declared to him, he could not restrain his feelings, but broke out into the strongest expressions of dissatisfaction and anger against his generals and his army. One exclamation which escaped him respecting his sons greatly alarmed the Empress, who was aware that they were with the army at Sebastopol; she feared that some terrible calamity had befalled them, seeing the agitation of her husband, and she fainted away. She remained for some time insensible; and it was with much difficulty that the Emperor and the attendants succeeded in restoring her to animation. She became more calm, when informed that nothing had occurred to her sons; but her health has seriously suffered from the shock caused by the defeat of the army at Inkerman, and she has now to struggle against an increase of debility and a low fever. The greatest alarm is felt for her, and her recovery is considered very doubtful indeed. The solemnities of the anniversary of the accession to the Crown were very limited this year; they were confined to a mere religious service in the churches. Amid the fears which the presence of the allied fleets has occasioned us, and the danger they yet menace, you can scarcely have an idea of the desperate efforts making here to complete the arrangements of every kind for next spring. The Grand Duke Constantine takes no repose. He is at one moment in the arsenals of St. Petersburgh, again at Sweaborg, and then at Cronstadt; inspecting everywhere, fleets, arsenals, foundries, and all the troops connected with those departments. The Emperor is often obliged to moderate this excessive ardour, in order to avoid alarming the population. We have several ships of the line in the Admiralty docks, the screws for which are already advanced in execution. Of the guard (d'elite) we have here at this moment only the regiment of Preobrashenski, with its reserved battalions. Of the rest, two divisions are on the march for Poland, and the third is partitioned in the Baltic provinces. The letters we receive from the Crimea relative to the disasters caused by the hurricane of the 14th state, that the corps of Dannenberg, a part of which was *en route* for Bakshi-Serai, has suffered particularly. Their condition is of the most frightful kind, from want of provisions as well as from the tempest. Many chiefs of divisions who had been wounded in the affair of the 5th have died of their hurts.

"I see that foreign journals say a good deal about the 'pacific dispositions' of our court. This I believe to be completely a mistake. The contrary is the truth. Persons placed in a very good position at the court declare in the strongest manner that neither the Imperial family, nor the high functionaries of the empire, manifest the faintest desire to accept unreservedly the conditions proposed by the Western Powers. As to Austria, every one here is furious against her, particularly since the communication made by Prince Gortschakoff. 'Russia will never forget or forgive her perfidy,' cried a lady the other evening in the saloons of the Palace. 'For my part, I am ready to give at this moment 100 of my serfs for the regiment of Chasseurs.' Three days after the niece of the lady in question was appointed one of the ladies in waiting to the Empress, but the Emperor, at the same time, had an admonition conveyed to her to be cautious how she spoke of politics in society, and particularly in saloons which the *attaches* of the Austrian embassy frequented."

CONJECTURES ABOUT THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Paris, Wednesday evening:—

"Some English officers from the Crimea, who are invalided, passed through Paris yesterday. They expressed an opinion that the English troops would eat their Christmas puddings in Sebastopol, and there are letters from French officers in the camp in which it is stated, that the fall of Sebastopol before New Year's Day is certain. It is said in the political saloons that the Emperor Napoleon has expressed the same opinion. Such, however, is not the general impression here, nor do some of the superior officers of the army in Paris, who receive letters from the Crimea, believe that it is possible, after so many disasters from the season of the year, and the long and heavy ruins which have retarded the operations of the allies, for the allies to become sufficiently formidable for the speedy reduction of this great stronghold of the Russians. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the army of Prince Menschikoff is in a very bad condition. Even the *Soldier's Friend*, of Vienna, which has systematically related everything favourable to Russia and unfavourable to the allies, has changed its tactics, and now tells us that Prince Menschikoff has informed his government that he is unequal to resist any very serious offensive operations by the Anglo-French army."

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Yesterday, the Oscar transport hauled out into the river from Woolwich Dockyard with 158 tons of ordnance stores, and Sir Agnes Hankey, with 180 tons of shot and 250 of coke, for the Crimea.

Yesterday a merchant ship, which has been engaged by the Committee of the Crimean Fund, left Irongate Wharf for the Crimea, heavily laden with provisions, clothing, &c., for the troops in the Crimea. The cargo consisted of several chests of tea, a large quantity of boxes containing cocoa, preserved vegetables, meat, and milk, coloured blankets, a supply of warm clothing, &c.

The Wildfire, Captain Downward, the first vessel to be dispatched by Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Co., as a portion of their railway expedition to the Crimea, is still detained at Birkenhead by unfavourable weather. She has on board 52 "navvies" and a cargo of railway plant.

The Liverpool and Londonderry new paddle steamers William M'Cormick and Enniskillen, were to sail yesterday for Southampton from Liverpool for the purpose of embarking wooden huts for the French army in the Crimea.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday a great number of serviceable men were entered for her Majesty's land forces at the Staff-office, Delahay-Street, Westminister, at the reduced height of 5 feet 4 inches, and an increased bounty of £6 per man.

Yesterday Colonel Jones issued orders, pursuant to instructions from the War-office, for the first company of the Royal Sappers and Miners to proceed forthwith to the Crimea.

Yesterday a large quantity of stoves for the Crimea were brought to the Tower, from which place they will be forwarded in a few days to their destination. Several hundred tin pipes were also brought, which will be fixed in the stoves when they are placed in the various tents.

"THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT."—Amongst illustrious Irishmen who have distinguished themselves in the East, there is one individual whose name is not recorded in any military trophy or despatch, but who has, nevertheless, contributed most signally to the imperishable glory of the British arms. We mean Mr. Wm. Russell, the gallant correspondent of the *Times*. He may be justly styled the *Xenophon* of this memorable war. The true and life-like pictures thrown off by his rapid hand, in the midst of danger, interruptions, and fatigue, whilst the roar of battle and the cries of the vanquished and the victors are still ringing in his ears, are scarcely surpassed by anything that history, ancient or modern, has brought forth from her silent chambers. Scarcely has the despatch of the commander-in-chief appeared in the *Gazette*, when a letter of three or four columns in length, with matter enough to fill a small volume, comes out from the pen of Mr. Russell, written in a tent, under the circumstances we have alluded to, giving a masterly review of the whole exploit; its beginning, its progress, and results, intermixed with such accurate details of the fortunes of the day as to prove that he must have been present in all parts of the field, and almost personally mingled with the combatants, wherever the strife was hottest. And such details!—so graphic, so spirited, so full of fire and feeling, as to put romance to the blush, and teach its writers, that their occupation is gone. For what fiction could move the passions of anger, terror, admiration, and pity, with equal force? What imaginary distress—however highly wrought—can rival the sad but splendid realities which he places with exquisite fidelity and distinctness before the mind's eye! Walter Scott never threw a more heroic glory around any devoted band than that which envelopes the perhaps brigade of light cavalry of the moves—almost visibly in these pictorial paragraphs—across the plain to assured destruction. *Pectus non inaniter angit*. Tears of true heartfelt sympathy have copiously attested the power of that description wherever it has been read. On the other hand, see the French soldiers, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, with "the light of battle on their faces," dashing over the steep, and finishing the affair at the Inkerman. Any one who knows how to paint would undertake now to delineate, with photographic particularity, the entire of that scene, in so vivid a light do even its minute traits stand out in the sketch of this admirable word-graphic artist. Nor are his letters less remarkable for the generous fearlessness with which he maintains the cause of the poor soldier against neglect at home, and the truth and trustworthiness of all his statements, notwithstanding the haste and confusion in the midst of which he must collect and send off information, add much to the value of his despatches. Such documents, and cause us, as Irishmen and members of the press, to feel proud of Mr. Russell.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS FOR THE CRIMEA.—During last week the works of Messrs. Reed and Co., proprietors of the creosote works at the North Dock, Monkwearmouth, have been employed night and day cutting the sleepers required for the intended new railway in the Crimea. About 20,800 of these are now ready, and will be conveyed by the North Eastern Railway to the Tyne, where they will be shipped on board several large screw steamers, chartered by the Government, and sail direct for the Crimea.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—A copy of the convention between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French respecting prisoners of war, signed in London on May 10, 1854, was laid before Parliament a few days ago. It contains five articles. The first article provides, that the prisoners made in the course of the present war shall be divided equally between the two countries, and that where one of the two countries shall have maintained a greater number of prisoners, an account of the excess of expenditure shall be rendered every three months, and repayments be made by the 1st of the amount by the Government of the other country. Depôts established for prisoners in any foreign country are to be supported by the Government. As regards the exchange of prisoners, no distinction is to be make between the respective subjects of the two Governments who may have been captured, but their liberation is to be stipulated, except according to seniority and the priority of the date of their capture. The fifth article refers to the ratification of this convention, which took place in London on the 20th of May last.

ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

The following is a copy of the bill, as amended on report. It is intituled "An Act to permit Foreigners to be enlisted, and to serve as Officers and Soldiers in her Majesty's Forces." The 5th clause here printed was struck out in the House of Lords:—

"Whereas it is expedient that her Majesty, during the continuance of the war, should be enabled to enlist and employ foreigners in her army: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"1. It shall be lawful for her Majesty to cause to be enlisted as soldiers into her service persons not being natural-born subjects or intitled to the privileges of natural-born subjects of her Majesty, who may voluntarily enter themselves for such service, and to grant commissions of officers of service to any such persons to serve as officers, the persons so enlisted and commissioned to be formed into separate regiments, battalions, and corps; and such enlistment, commission, and service thereunder, shall be as lawful, as if such persons were natural-born subjects of her Majesty.

"2 Provided always, that the men serving under this Act shall not be employed in the United kingdom except for the purpose of being trained arrayed, and formed into regiments, battalions, or corps for foreign service, and except such bodies of reserve as may be kept in the United kingdom for training and arraying recruits, and for supplying vacancies in such regiments, battalions, or corps; and that there shall not be within the United kingdom again, in the whole than 10,000 men serving under this Act at any one time.

"3. Every person enlisted as a soldier under the authority of this Act shall be attested in such manner as her Majesty shall direct, and not otherwise; and all officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private soldiers enlisting or commissioned under this Act shall take the oath for their fidelity during their continuance in her Majesty's service as her Majesty shall direct, and no other.

"4. Subject to the provisions herein contained, all officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, or private soldiers serving under the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to all the provisions contained in any Act for the time being in force for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters,' and the Articles of War made in pursuance thereof, in the same manner to all intents and purposes as any of her Majesty's regular forces are subject to the same.

"5. It shall be lawful for her Majesty, if she see fit, to make any supplemental Articles of War to be applicable specially to persons who may be enlisted or commissioned under this Act, and thereby to vary or control any Articles of War for the time being in force; and the restrictions and provisions contained in any Act for the better payment of the army, punishing mutiny and desertion, and the better payment of the army and their quarters,' in relation to Articles of War made thereunder, shall be applicable to such supplemental Articles of War as aforesaid.

"6. This Act shall continue in force during the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definitive treaty."

Five non-commissioned officers in different regiments were promoted to commissioned rank in the *Gazette* of Friday the 15th.

General the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot, died on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at his residence in South Audley-street, London. This distinguished officer has spent more than 71 years in the service of his country.

Sir Charles Napier made his appearance in the House of Commons on Tuesday. He is at present staying at Merchiston-hall.

At a ball given in the Pavilion Rooms, Brighton, in aid of the funds for the relief of the Russian officers (prisoners of war) attended, and they had no difficulty in finding partners amongst our countywomen.

The great transept of the Crystal Palace is now adorned with a monster Christmas tree, nearly fifty feet high, and decorated by numerous flags, variegated lamps, nick-nacks, bonbons, &c. The tree cost nearly £700.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SPEECH OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

On Friday (last week) Lord John Russell (after laying on the table a copy of the Treaty between the Emperor of Austria and Her Majesty the Emperor of the French) proceeded to move a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy engaged in the Crimea and Black Sea, and in so doing spoke as follows:—

In performing the task I have undertaken, I have the satisfaction of thinking that, however feebly and incompletely the task may be executed, I am sure of the sympathy of this House (Hear, hear). I cannot doubt that all those who have followed with any degree of interest, of the expedition that has been sent to the Crimea will gladly join in acknowledging and in admiring the constancy and the fortitude with which that expedition has been conducted. I am still more sure that those who thought the expedition not quite wise, and that our army was exposed to duties for which it was unequal, will be still more ready to admire the superhuman efforts that have been made by that army. I therefore, sir, now proceed to the task I have undertaken in the confidence that the House will approve of the motion I am about to propose. I feel that in this task, I may, perhaps, say at the outset, that I shall endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid repeating the details of actions the narratives of which have been given to the public from his own clear and emphatic language (Hear, hear). I shall also endeavour to avoid entering into questions of tactics and military strategy. I hold we are none of us well qualified for performing a task which can only be adequately performed by those who are not only practically familiar with the art of war, but who also know all the circumstances of the operations which have been undertaken, and the manner in which those operations have been conducted. If I may give an illustration, I would mention that in the history of the French Empire," the historian, in recounting the campaigns which belong to the battle of Wagram, states that the first Napoleon, having carried the battle to a certain extent, and seeing victory incline in his favour, ordered a certain movement to be performed. He said afterwards that there was another manœuvre which would have been far more decisive, and which would have had more splendid results; but that he was not at that time composed of the veterans he had been accustomed to, and as many of his troops were young troops, he could not rely upon their steadiness in the manœuvre, which was of a too difficult and delicate nature for them to perform. Now, sir, military critics, having discovered that such a manœuvre may be performed, may sneer at the decision of the commander for not having undertaken it. But he, knowing all the circumstances, being aware of the position of the ground, of the character and temper of his troops, no doubt judged rightly in the conduct which he pursued. So likewise with regard to every military operation. Unless you know exactly the nature of the ground on which the general is to operate, unless you can count the numbers of which he is in command, and likewise the state and temper of that army, it is impossible to judge rightly with regard to the operations which were then performed. It is therefore my intention only to state what operations have been performed. I have no doubt that they were performed with very great ability. I have no doubt that they were performed according to the best judgment that could be formed under the circumstances; but I do not intend upon this occasion to meet objections which might be made to any particular course of conduct.

Now, sir, let me proceed to state the position of Lord Raglan. Lord Raglan was chosen by her Majesty to command the expedition which was sent to the Crimea. He was selected by the remembrance of the services he had performed, and of the character which he had attained, both in the Army and in the country. Lord Raglan, when a very young man, ought have been the inheritance of a very powerful family in order to obtain any station to which he might have aspired. The only thing he asked of the Government of that day was to be attached to the staff of Sir Arthur Wellesley. He was attached to that staff, and from that time every step he has taken, and the command he at present holds, are due to his merit and to his merit only (Hear). I remember him perfectly well upon several occasions, when I had the honour of being at the head-quarters of the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula, performing all the duties of the military correspondence of that great captain at a time when he had not only to conduct the military correspondence with the Government at home, with the Secretary of state, with the Secretary of state for War, and also with the Portuguese and Spanish Governments. There was business enough to employ in any office in the country which has the most business to perform, and yet it was all performed, owing to the clear head and the facility of dispatch of Lord Raglan. It was all done amid the hurry and bustle, and with the hindrances arising from duty in the field. Accompanying the Duke of Wellington through his long career, he was at length wounded; but he returned to this country to perform other duties. And if the character of the officers of the British Army stands high, if the selection that has been made shows how much desert has been attended to, it is in a great degree to Lord Raglan that the country has been indebted for those officers (Hear). Such was the man, therefore, who was appointed by her Majesty to command the army in the East; and let me say further that, having been so appointed he at once commanded the confidence and affection of the British army, and in a very short time he obtained the entire confidence and hearty cooperation of the Generals of our ally the Emperor of the French. When we have to consider that those operations were conducted to be conducted in common, that they were to be conducted in common with the forces of an ally with whom we had not been, at all events, accustomed to co-operate in the field, however strong was the alliance between the two Governments had been during peace, the House will see at once it was not only valour in the field—and more valour was never displayed—but it was other and no less necessary qualities in the character of Lord Raglan that have made him of such service to his country (Cheers).

And now, sir, I will proceed to that expedition and to that contest in which some of the best blood of this country has been shed: and when I say the best blood of this country, I by no means intend to exclude any rank, military or social (Hear, hear). I consider that among the best blood of this country is the blood of those sons of labourers who, having entered the military profession, have devoted their whole hearts to their duty, who have stood in the field of battle without hope or expectation of being distinguished by those rewards which reach those over them, but who have performed their duty gloriously, and at the same time with a feeling of religious obligation which has prevented them, while they have been foremost in assailing the enemy, from committing outrage upon the fallen (Hear, hear,). And I am sure that these children of England are not less prized than the sons of the highest and noblest in the land (Hear, hear).

[We will give the remainder of this speech in future Nos.—Ed.]

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, January 13, 1855.

The new series of lectures, in connexion with the spread of temperance, was commenced in the Hall on Thursday evening last. Independently of the advantages to be gained to the cause with which they are associated, and to promote which they have been given, they are valuable as imparting a tone to the public mind, and tending to infuse a taste for a species of amusement, which has ever been held as characteristic of refinement and civilization. The entertaining strains of the band, and the well-executed and cheerful songs and melodies of the choir, were in happy unison with the addresses which were delivered. The first, by Mr. Pidwell, whose object was to meet with and remove the objections that have been made to temperance associations, and which he effectually refuted. The tone of temperance lectures is happily now beginning to be raised, not on the necessity of people becoming temperate, nor on the advantages that attend the disuse of intoxicating drinks, but of these facts, the whole world is now convinced, and it becomes the object of giving that excitement to the mind which is as necessary to the constitution of man as his daily food, in place of the deleterious custom of drinking. Man must play as well as work, and the mind must be furnished with its daily provender, as well as the body. Substitute books, music, drawing, philosopical amusements, and the numerous recreations in which all the members of a family can participate in common, and you drive away the desire from the jaded and toil-worn spirit for the temporary oblivion caused by the use of drink. Man is the creature of habit; many go to the tavern from the sheer custom of doing so. Let him get a singing society, or a musical club, or a reading association, and in the same power and force of habit will, after a time, unconsciously to himself, irresistibly lead him into the new path. We were therefore, greatly gratified to see so large an assembly of highly respectable people of both sexes, as were met for rational enjoyment in the Temperance Hall on Thursday evening. And they did enjoy themselves, and we would ask on the succeeding evening of melting, experience greater gratification. It must be fully understood, that the lectures will be on various subjects, all tending, and they needs must tend, to show, that there are varied pursuits, and different amusements that may be adopted by rational men, that will in time banish these unholy mediums of excitement, who formerly engrossed all classes, but which are now, as they ought to be, becoming confined to the vulgar and low-minded.

The Hon. Chas. Young gave an extemporary address, and related some anecdotes with great dramatic effect, and which elicited much applause. The learned gentleman gave some statistical facts, tending to shew the immense amount of good that might be effected if the £52,000, which in the year 1853, was paid for intoxicating drink, by the people of Prince Edward Island, had been laid out in providing necessaries for the body, or aliment for the mind.

After the Chairman, J. Lawson, Esq., had announced that there would be a similar meeting on Thursday fortnight, the band played "God save the Queen," the audience all standing, at the conclusion of year 1853, was paid for intoxicating drink, by the people of Prince Edward Island, had been laid out in providing necessaries for the body, or aliment for the mind.

After the Chairman, J. Lawson, Esq., had announced that there would be a similar meeting on Thursday fortnight, the band played "God save the Queen," the audience all standing, at the conclusion of which, they departed, apparently highly gratified with their evening's entertainment.

Captain Orlebar will lecture on Thursday the 25th inst.

Ship News.

Sailed from Georgtown, Jan. 5th, Barque Arabian, Ford, for Liverpool.

Arrived 7th, Jemima, from St. John's, Newfd. 8th, Schr. Jessie Ann, and Mary, from Halifax.