

passions; in a later period, "the wits of Queen Anne" saw the victories of Marlborough; and, almost in our own day, the triumphs of the British arms, from the Nile to Waterloo, raised the hearts of the last generation of our countrymen whose reputation, in the way of poetic genius, the names of Scott, Campbell, Byron, with others scarcely departed from among us, have admirably maintained. We therefore expect, as a consequence of this Russian war, if it be conducted and concluded in a manner worthy of Britain, no less than a revival of the highest and rarest faculty in the literature of our age.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

### Correspondence.

MR. WHELAN:

Sir.—In the *Islander* of yesterday is an article over the signature of "Otto Curtis," but not penned by him, as is well known. It contains a number of falsehoods, which is rather surprising, considering he appears to be such a stickler for truth.

I happened to be in the Court on the day of the trial, and remember the matter perfectly well, and am astonished that Mr. Curtis would allow his name to be attached to such barefaced untruths. He stated positively in the Court that he did not see the cart at all; now he says it was standing with the hinder part in the middle of the road! In the Court he stated—as was also proved by Gillespie—that one rein broke, and that the one near him, by which, if he had been sober, he might have held his horses off sufficiently to have cleared the cart, as he had three reins to work with; now he says his reins broke, and Gillespie swore to that effect! Gillespie swore to no such thing, nor that the cart was with the hinder part in the middle of the road; while on the other side it was clearly proved that the cart was drawn off to one side of the road, nearly into the gutter, and that there was plenty of room for two trucks to have passed abreast—if soberly driven—without touching the cart, and Curtis brought nothing to disprove this. I have said soberly driven, because one witness was brought who stated that he was overtaken on the road by Curtis, near a tavern, when the latter asked him to go in and have a drink, which he refused, and drove on, whereas Curtis reined up and entered the grocery, and as it is well known that Curtis is fond of "soaking his day," it is not at all likely that he would go into that tavern without drinking some grog; but he makes no allusion to this matter in his version of a correct statement, with which his letter starts out to do, because this would help to show if he had kept sober, though that would not possibly have prevented the breaking of the rein, yet he would have been in a better condition to have stopped his horses as soon as the rein broke, and tied it, especially as he knew he was going to descend an ugly hill, and that the horses are always in the habit of going faster down hill than up, unless properly reined, whereby he might have saved himself the unpleasantness of even accidentally coming in contact with the cart, its owners, the Court, the crooked lawyer, the judgment, the costs, and last, not least, the being shown up in the public newspapers; and this last, Sir, appears the matter on which he attempts to pour out his bile; but neither he nor his crooked lawyer knows how to conduct bile when they give it vent, therefore if they bring some of it on themselves through indiscretion they have only themselves to blame. At the time of defence the lawyer told the magistrates they had no ground whatever for a sentence, and the case ought to be dismissed. Now Curtis is made to say there should have been a sentence, and it should have been accidental! Was it an accident that gave Curtis liquor in Town and again on the road? and after Curtis discovered that he had come in contact with the cart, was it accident that kept him from going back to see if he had done any damage? and when persons write wilful mis-statements and have them published, is that also to be called accidental?

As I have hinted, Curtis is nettled at having been published in the papers, and he says he does not see why it should have been reported disorderly driving, when the sentence was careless driving, and attempts to fasten this great sin on "the astute individual who drew up the police report." Who that individual may be I have nothing to do with, but as a spectator in the Court at that trial, and as a reader of some of the public journals, I contend that he has given a correct report of the judgment in this case, and that it is published correctly too, both in your paper, Sir, and in *Hassard's Gazette*, and this was well known, if not to Curtis, at least to his lawyer, which imprints the joint production in the *Islander* with another barefaced falsehood. My advice, therefore, to Curtis is, to give up for life his drinking custom, whereby he will shun many an improper slip in life that is put to the account of accidental, and whenever he is unfortunate enough to get into difficulty and be brought into Court, to stand up like a man and conduct his own case, instead of employing a crooked, crabbed lawyer; and above all, when he is tempted to come out in print, that he does so with truth on his side, because if he does not he may take it for granted that whether I should ever attempt to confront him, somebody better qualified will, and he will find to his sorrow that he has not obtained

OTTO OF ROSES.

Charlottetown, Dec. 1, 1855.

## THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, DECEMBER 10, 1855.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The schooner *H. Ingram* arrived from Pictou on Thursday night last with the English, United States and Colonial Mails. Our papers from the old world have not been, for many months past, so barren of interest as are those received by the present mail. There appears to be a total suspension of warlike operations in the Crimea—the Allied Armies having gone into winter quarters, or were about to do so. There was a telegraphic report, a few days ago, via New York, of a great battle having been fought between the Russians and the gallant force under Omar Pacha, in Asia, in which the enemy was said to have suffered a dreadful loss; but we regret to say that we cannot discover in our English papers any confirmation of the affair.—Rumours of renewed negotiations and of the restoration of peace, were becoming prevalent in England, but they had assumed no tangible shape.—Much censure was directed by leading British journals against distinguished officers leaving their commands in the Crimea for a return to England, on alleged frivolous pretences.—Sir Charles Napier, late Commander of the Baltic fleet, had been elected, without opposition, M. P. for Southwark, in the room of the late and much lamented Sir William Molesworth.—Mr. Labouchere, a distinguished reformer, has received the seals of the Colonial Office.—Some British journals were speculating on the probability of an immediate dissolution of Parliament.

Notwithstanding that the papers from the old world record no stirring events in connection with the war, still there are many very interesting details in our papers, which we transfer to our columns for the instruction and entertainment of our readers.

We understand that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has received a despatch from Sir George Grey, while at the Colonial Office, written shortly before the appointment of Mr. Labouchere, as Colonial Minister, stating that the Government could not advise Her Majesty to sanction the Rent Roll and Tenant Compensation Bills. This, we may presume, is the result of the proprietors' remonstrance. How long are the best interests of this Colony to be sacrificed to promote the designs of those selfish men? We suppose the Government will now disband the Volunteers, and what may be the effect of that proceeding it is difficult at present to conjecture.

EXPORTS FROM P. E. ISLAND TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—We learn from the *Newfoundland Express*, of the 28th Nov., that the following vessels had arrived at the port of St. John's from this Island, from the 1st ult. up to the time of publication:—Schooner "John Hastings," 300 barrels potatoes, 22 barrels oysters; "Express," 4000 bushels potatoes, 2000 bushels turnips, 1200 bushels oats; "Thomas," 1500 bushels potatoes, 670 bushels oats; "Jane," 2122 bushels potatoes, 40 bushels turnips, 50 bushels oysters; "Aurora," 1500 bushels potatoes, 3700 bushels turnips.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SOIREE.—We understand that from the arrangements, now completed, by the Managing Committee, the Soiree, advertised to take place to-morrow evening, will be a much more interesting and brilliant affair than that of last year. We advise all friends and members of the Institute who may not yet have procured tickets, to purchase them without any further delay.

THANKSGIVING.—Last Thursday, being the day set apart by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late bountiful harvest—was very generally observed. Scarcely a store in Charlottetown but what was closed.

## THE WAR IN THE EAST.

### THE CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in the Crimea appears to be closed, and the Allied Commanders, while taking every precaution against surprise, are occupied in housing their troops and otherwise preparing for winter weather. A slow cannonade is kept up across the harbour at Sebastopol, but with so little effect that the ammunition may be considered as thrown away on both sides. The Russian ships sunk in the roads are about to be destroyed; it having been found impossible to get them afloat, they are to be blown up by means of submarine batteries. Boats have been sent at night to explore the harbour, and the position of each ship is now pretty correctly ascertained; so that any fond hope the enemy may have entertained of recovering them, will be blown into the air with their timbers. Meanwhile, the Czar himself, with a degree of boldness that commands respect, has been traversing the Isthmus of Perekop, visiting Simpheropol and Bakhich-sarai, and reviewing his troops from the northern forts, upon the Mackenzie heights. Were our Generals looking after their nightcaps and comforters at the time? It is a pity that Sir Colin Campbell was not in the neighbourhood where the Czar was so audaciously biting his thumb at the Allies.

The Kinburn expedition is said to be destined for Kaffa, the importance of which place, as a base of operations, seems to have been strangely overlooked. Even now it is rumoured that the French and English Commanders do not agree on the matter, and that the latter has sent home for instructions. With Kaffa (or Theodosia) in our possession, it is conjectured that Simpheropol could not be held by the enemy: his entrenchments towards Sebastopol and Eupatoria would be turned, and he would be compelled to fight or starve. The official despatches intimate that Captain Sherard Osborne, Lieutenant Commerell and Lieutenant Day have been very successful in their proceedings towards his reduction to the latter condition. The destruction of stores provided for the sustenance of the Russian army appears to be enormous. At the same time, however, we receive intelligence of an extensive loss of ammunition experienced by the Allies, through an explosion at Inkermann. This disaster is supposed to have originated in the treachery of some fanatical friend of the Czar, who had found his way into the camp of the Allies.

The next campaign should be a decisive one. Sufficient time will have occurred for the correction of all errors; and further deficiencies and imperfections will be inexcusable. The allusion made on Tuesday by Sir Charles Napier (M.P. for Southwark, we rejoice to say) to the youthfulness of recruits, and their inability to answer all the requirements of war, gives importance to a suggestion which has been made for drawing more troops from India; supplying their place with the young men who are at present intended for the Crimea. "There are in India," it is stated, "twenty-two regiments of the Queen's Infantry, in first rate condition, and averaging one thousand men each. The process of making these regiments available for the Crimea might be commenced at once, by giving those regiments which have been five or six years in India second battalions, in this fashion: Let the first battalion—seven or eight hundred strong, consisting of picked officers and picked men, of under fourteen years' service, or thirty-two years of age—proceed at once, via Egypt, to the Crimea, leaving the residue, with the colours, band, mess, and other attributes of head-quarters, to form the second battalion, which should remain in India, and be immediately recruited up to its full establishment by the officers of the regiments now in England." It is further remarked, that military life in India is so essentially of an exclusively military character, that the recruit moulds much more rapidly into a soldier than in an English barrack. To be available for the spring, the regiments near the several points of embarkation—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Mangalore and Kurrachee might be selected—and the forty-third, sixty-fourth, seventy-fourth and eighty-third would at once give a formidable brigade. These regiments are in first rate order; in one of them, the eighty-third, whilst the average age of the men is twenty-eight years and four months, their stature reaches the enormous average of five feet eight inches and three quarters; and it may be imagined what a body of giants the picked men of that regiment would form. This process might be rapidly extended to the other regiments in succession, and would ultimately result in adding twenty-two battalions of picked and seasoned soldiers to our force opposed to Russia, without materially weakening that employed in India. These suggestions are worthy of consideration at a time when we are told by such an authority as Sir Charles Napier, that many of the new recruits are such mere boys that they will not be fit for war for some years to come. The next campaign ought to be commenced with the best forces the country can command; and sure we are that the greatest dissatisfaction will be felt and expressed, if there should appear to be any further neglects, hesitations and shortcomings on the part of the Government authorities.—*News of the World.*

### RETURN OF THE KINBURN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Nov. 3.—For the last four days it has been blowing a sirocco, which painfully affects one just returned from nearly a month's trip at sea. The air is hot, heavy and impregnated with most offensive and irritating dust, which attacks nearly every sense at once. Late on Wednesday evening the Triton, Odin and Firebrand, the latter two with mortar and gunboats in tow, arrived, after a rough passage, at Kazateh. The Triton went round to Bala Clava next morning, and in the course of Thursday a number of French and English vessels, with troops and stores on board, arrived, one after the other, and anchored off Kamiesch and Kazateh. It blew so hard that it was considered inexpedient to land the troops. Yesterday the whole of the fleets arrived at their anchorage. Kinburn is quite secured against any forces the enemy can bring against it, covered completely as it is by the guns of the formidable flotilla we have left behind to protect it. The

garrison is strong; it is well to keep the exact force secret, but the Russians must know as well as we can how many men the fort will contain with convenience. The French troops will occupy the fort, but a small body of English will be left to guard the flag which waves along with the tricolour from its ramparts, and the task of its defence will be shared by a powerful English squadron with our allies. They have worked with extraordinary energy to repair the place. All the curtains are rebuilt, the ruins cleared away, the damaged guns removed, and the ships' guns put in their place; the south-eastern gateway filled up, and its approaches covered by a strong ravelin; the crest of the parapets repaired solidly and well with fascines and earthwork, the Russian guns rendered efficient, the casemates cleared out and filled with stores or adapted as barrack, and the interior buildings in course of reconstruction and renovation. The batteries on the Spit are to be destroyed, and that process is easily effected by removing the massive beams which support the sand and few gabions used in their construction. The reconnaissance which started the week before last did very little, except burn all the stores and houses which could render service to the enemy for seven or eight miles towards Kherson. The rafts are safe off Kinburn, and they are no insignificant prize just at this moment, when such efforts are being made to put the Bag in a state of defence. Sir Edmund Lyons has presented one of the rafts to the French—an act of courtesy and consideration which our polite allies, no doubt, estimate at its full value. Their dimensions are as follows:—The first is 420 feet long by 63 feet wide, and is 6 feet deep. The second is nearly the same length as the first, is 54 feet broad and grounded in 8 feet water. At a rough calculation the two rafts contain 90,000 cubic feet of the finest timber, and the present made by the English fleet to the French, through our Commander-in-Chief, cannot be estimated at a lower value than £20,000; at least, if the timber was in England, it would be well worth the money.

### ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION IN SEBASTOPOL.

On the 1st instant an explosion occurred in the part of the town occupied by the French. The report was compressed and loud, and the reverberation was so strong as to lead to the impression that some considerable magazine had been exploded; but some Frenchmen, bringing up a wounded man to one of the ambulances, declared that it was loose powder in an ammunition waggon which had been accidentally fired, and that two or three injuries to bystanders, and those comparatively slight, were the only ill-effects resulting. Our allies are not very communicative on such matters. The Russians evidently concluded that they had blown up one of the magazines of the mortar battery behind Fort Nicholas, not far from which the column of smoke which followed the explosion appeared to rise, for during the remainder of the day they concentrated a heavy shelling fire in that direction.

### SERIOUS EXPLOSION OF MAGAZINES NEAR INKERMANN.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CODRINGTON.

Lord Panmure forwards the following telegraphic despatch, received from General Sir W. Codrington, dated Nov. 16.—"A very heavy explosion of a store of powder at a French siege train took place about 3 p. m. yesterday. It communicated fire to our siege train, close to it, where there was no powder, but some naval live shells, most of which were removed; but the loss of life and damage done is considerable. The great explosion threw shell over the camp of our siege train, and the huts of the 1st Brigade, being entirely damaged, but not by fire. All officers and men were on the spot at once, and worked with good will and energy, and I saw all safe when I quitted at 7 p. m.—Killed: Deputy-Assistant Commissary Yellow, R. A., and 21 non-commissioned officers and men.—Wounded: Lieutenant Dawson, R. A., lost his leg below his knee; Lieutenant Robert, dangerously in the arm; Lieutenant Eccles and Assistant Surgeon Reade, 21 Battalion Rifle Brigade, slightly; 116 brigade commissioned officers and men, of whom 47 slightly. Missing, 4 rank and file."

### CONVIVIAL MEETINGS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

The expedition to Kaffa remains somewhat of a mystery, but though no grand battle can be fought during the winter, the Russians will not be suffered to retain tranquil possession of whatever places they may still hold on the sea-coast of the Crimea. If one may judge from the following letter from Kamiesch, dated the 6th, both parties are satisfied that the great game of war is over for the season.—"An expedition against Kaffa had been decided on, which was to have left Kamiesch on the 3d, but why it did not take place remains a secret of the Generals. The French troops are opposite the Russians along the whole of the Tcheranaya. A few days since the French soldiers, who are always ingenious in finding means of passing away the time, put themselves, along the line of the advanced posts, in direct communication with the Russian soldiers placed opposite to them. The plan which they adopted was this: they hoisted on the end of their bayonets some small white handkerchiefs; the Russian soldiers, not to be wanting in politeness, did the same, thus showing that they were disposed for a conference. The French soldiers then showed their bread and coffee, and the Russians their gourds of brandy, and then with common accord they advanced towards each other, without arms, and took their coffee and brandy together. It appears that this kind of recreation went on for some time without the knowledge of the French and Russian officers. The Gringalet battery at times sent some shot among those jovial gentlemen, but that did not prevent the meetings from taking place. A few days since the General was informed of the fact, and the most rigorous orders were issued to put a stop to such proceedings. The captain who ought at first to have prevented them had been punished.

### CO-OPERATION OF THE CIRCASSIANS WITH THE ALLIES.

A report from Major-General Filippson, the Ataman of the Tschernomora, published in the *Invalide Russe*, conveys the interesting and important intelligence of the first appearance of the Circassians in the field, to co-operate with the Allies. It appears that the mountaineers made a demonstration in the Russian rear, on the appearance of the Allied expedition at Taman and Phanagoria. The report says—"Simultaneously with the appearance of the Allies a numerous body of mountaineers assembled at Gastogaja. On the 1st of October, at 4 o'clock in the morning, they advanced against the Dschiginski Battery. The enemy, among whom there were two columns of regular troops (probably Turks), took possession of the bank of the Kuban at the spot where the ferry is, and opened a violent fire of small arms. On the bank of the Kuban and Dschigi, which lies somewhat higher, the mountaineers stationed two pieces of artillery, with which they commanded the Dschiginski Battery. The action lasted two hours, until at length the enemy relinquished his purpose of forcing a passage over the river, and withdrew to Gastogaja. We hear that Sefer Bey, Pasha of Anapa, was the leader of the mountaineers in this action, in which about 4000 men, cavalry and infantry, with two guns, each drawn by six horses, took part. At four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day smaller troops of mountaineers showed themselves near Fort Warenikoff. Single horsemen approached the fort and examined it with their glasses. Towards evening, however, they all retired in the direction of the river Psobeb, where their watch fires reddened the sky the whole night long. On the following day about 3000 mountaineers approached the fort again, and fired upon it, without their fire being returned by the Russians. It was not till October 3, when the mountaineers repeated the same manoeuvre, that they were received with grape and cannon, which soon induced them to withdraw out of range. This detachment is said to be under the command of the son of the Pasha of Anapa, Karabaty Sonok."

### SYRIAN RECRUITS FOR THE ENGLISH SERVICE.

The town of Beyrout has been thrown into the greatest alarm. About 500 soldiers, most of them natives of Damascus, who have been recruited for the English service, are camped outside the town awaiting their embarkation. A dispute arose between one of them who had come into the town and a workman belonging to the French army. Their comrades on each side joined in the affray, and the French party, being the less numerous, was obliged to give way. After this affray the Damascus wished to proceed to other disorders, threatening to pillage the town. The presence of mind and energy of the Pasha, however, warded off the danger. He gave instant orders to close the gates, and assembled all his servants and the police, for he has no troops. After summoning the rioters to yield, he ordered blank cartridges to be fired, and afterwards a few balls, over their heads; but these lenient measures not having any effect, he ordered his men to fire at them. Four were killed and thirteen wounded, and the rest took to flight. The Pasha also sent off a messenger to the Caimacans of the Druses and the Christians, telling them to hold themselves in readiness with their followers to come to his assistance, but fortunately their services were not required, as tranquility has been restored.

### VICTORY OVER THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA MINOR.

The telegraph announces in brief but explicit terms a great victory gained over the Russians by the Turks in Asia Minor, led by Omar Pacha. The battle, it is alleged, lasted five hours, and the enemy suffered severely. The scene of the conflict was Ingour, the passage of which the enemy disputed with 20,000 men, but the Turkish Generalissimo forced it at four points, and pressed on to Kutais. Advices from Trebizonde, four days anterior to this engagement, state that the Russians had sent off from Kars, in the direction of Alexandropol, the greater part of their baggage, and that they were about to raise the blockade of Kars. This last named intelligence is rather confirmatory of the fact of a great battle having been fought at the point mentioned, which is on the road through which Omar Pacha and his troops would have to pass on their way to the relief of Kars. The fear sometime ago was, that the season was too far advanced to enable Omar Pacha to complete his enterprise; but if the intelligence which has now come to hand be confirmed, the position of the Russians in the trans-Caucasian provinces will be even more critical than in the Crimea. With a powerful garrison at Kars, flushed by the great victory which it secured a couple of months back, under Gen. Williams, ready to march out on the instant, and with the Turks under Omar Pacha in their rear, the Russian situation in Asia Minor must be critical, if not desperate. The details are too meagre to enable us to conjecture eventualities, but enough has transpired to prove that it will require all the skill which Mouravieff, the ablest of the Russian generals, is said to possess, to get out of the trap in which he is placed. The allies are reported to have applied to the Shah of Persia for leave to march an Anglo-Indian army through his territory into Asiatic Turkey, but, assuming the correctness of this battle and victory of the pass of Ingour, the principal work will be consummated before its arrival. The Shah of Persia is not a very reliable personage; but as the fortune of war is against the Czar and his troops, he is far more likely to concede than to refuse the request.

### A GREAT RUSSIAN ARMY FOR THE CRIMEA.

It is thoroughly believed by the war party at St. Petersburg that Prince Gortschakoff will hold his position in the Crimea throughout the winter, when, it is stated, an army of 500,000 men, formed of the militia, is to relieve him, and drive the allies from the Russian soil! The recruiting, according to the extended age, as lately decreed, would produce a much larger number of men than the stated 500,000. A quantity of rifles had arrived from America, which have been distributed to the troops, with crosses said to be blessed by particular saints from Heaven. We hear, says the writer, that the Emperor is highly satisfied with the state of the army in the Crimea, and that he has given Gortschakoff orders to hold his positions, but not by any means to attack the allies until the spring army is at hand. The nobles are verbally promised great rewards. The tax on slaves is to be removed, but no one believes much in these assertions. The public finance is in a worse condition than is generally known. A very large issue of paper money is expected to take place.

### CONGRESS OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMATISTS.

The Baron de Rudberg, the Russian Minister to the Prussian Court, is preparing to pay a visit to St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, is also on the eve of departure for the Russian capital. It is believed that the reunion of Russian diplomatists, that was to have taken place at Warsaw, is now fixed for St. Petersburg. The schools of naval instructions at Nicolaieff are to have an increased number of pupils, and six new battalions of Marines are to be formed, so as to replace the crews of the late Russian fleet of the Black Sea. The arrival of Count Coronini at Vienna leaves little doubt that the Danubian Principalities are about to become the object both of diplomatic and military operations.

### RESIGNATION OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

A letter from the Highlanders' Camp, Kamara, Nov. 6, says:—"No news by the present mail will be regarded with so much interest at home as the very unexpected departure hence for England of Sir Colin Campbell, 'the Hero of Alma.' He sailed from Bala Clava in the steamer *Calcutta*, on Saturday evening, some hours after the post, and his sudden resignation," for so all here regard it, took the whole camp by surprise. In the Highland division especially, the step the gallant old chief had so boldly adopted has called forth the strongest manifestations of deep sorrow and disappointment. All looked forward to be soon again led into action by their favorite hero, who even at 15 years of age had borne the colours of England at Corunna, under Sir John Moore; and of whom and his "feather bonnet" the Muscovites now entertain more dread than perhaps of any given dozen of our generals rejoicing in cocked hats, or 'scrappers,' as our tars sneeringly term them. Spies will soon inform the enemy that Sir Colin is on the sea, and this may hasten their intended attack upon the ground whence I now address you. Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., Colonel of 67th Regiment (the South Hampshire), served with the 9th Foot in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo; was present at the battle of Vimiera, the advance and retreat of the army under Sir John Moore, and at Corunna; engaged at the battle of Barossa and the defence of Tarifa. He served also at Tarragona, Osnaburg, Vitoria, St. Sebastian, where he received two severe wounds, and at the passage of the Bidassoa, where he was again severely wounded. In the 60th Rifles in 1814-15 he served in America, and was at Demarara during the insurrection in 1823. In the expedition to China in 1842 he commanded the 98th Regiment. In 1848-9 he commanded the third division of the army of the Punjab; he was present at Chillianwallah, where he was again wounded, and in other battles; and in 1851-2 was engaged in operations against the hill tribes, and forcing the Kohat Pass. At Iskakohe, with 3,000 men he routed 8,000 of the enemy. Sir Colin has commanded the Highland Brigade (now Division) throughout the present campaign against the Russians, and at Alma had a horse killed under him; and for his dashing conduct in the critical moment in that battle when he used the memorable words, "Highlanders never retire," he was personally thanked by the late Lord Raglan at the close of the engagement. It is the belief that Sir Colin Campbell was recently offered the Governorship of Malacca, and that a junior officer might have the Crimean command. And, it is said, that in declining the Governorship, Sir Colin emphatically declared he would rather serve against the