

[From the Boston Daily Chronicle, Nov. 27.]  
 THE STATE OF THE WAR AT THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Whoever may wish to understand, thoroughly, how vast is the advance that has been made by the Allies in the war, has only to cast his mind's eye back to this time a year ago, and contrast the things that now are with the things that then were. We had then just received accounts of the battle of Inkerman, and the general impression was, that as the Russians should come up, there would be made an unceasing series of attacks on the Allied camps, the result of which would be to drive the Allies into the sea.—The Russians had passed so suddenly from the defensive to the offensive, that men believed, that their change of modes was due only to their change of numbers, and that their supplies of soldiers were inexhaustible. If they had failed at Balaklava and Inkerman, after having been reinforced by the corps of Liprandi and Danneberg, they would attack again as soon as other reinforcements, already on their way, should reach the theatre of war. Such was the prevailing opinion, and it did not dispute the bravery of the Allies, or that they had the means of contending with Russia, on equal terms, on a fair field; but the advantages, they contended, were all on the side of the Czar, who could pour such vast armies into the Crimea, as it were from his soil, by their mere weight. England, it was said, had but few more soldiers to send, and it would take a great while to get them into line. France had men enough, but before they could be sent, they would be overtaken by the Russian peninsula would be over. What made this view of the subject all the more probable was the destitute condition of the allied armies. It had become clear that the English, at least, were badly served, and that starvation was to be dreaded under which they were suffering. Hunger and cold were again about to do the work of the Muscovite. Sickened, ever the attendant on armies thus situated, would soon appear, and sweep away thousands of those who had thus unadvisedly stepped upon the holy (or unholy) soil of the Crimea. Soon came intelligence of the great storm of November 14th, by which the English suffered so dreadfully, losing extensive supplies of the very articles of which they stood most in need. All things were to be made to assist the Allies, and their well-wishers in this country had as hard a battle to fight, almost, as they themselves had so dearly gained at Inkerman. Yet we never despaired of the result.—We knew that errors had been committed, and that the English Ministry were to array in a mighty contest with Russia; but we felt confident that the soldiers near Sebastopol, and the people of France and England, were equal to the tremendous struggle in which they engaged in the interest of civilization; and that that ministry which would be the conqueror, and the army reinforced, until it should be found adequate to the demands of the conflict. Time and the event have justified the confidence of the American supporters of the right cause. The English soon got rid of an incapable Ministry. Reinforcements were sent to the Crimea in great numbers, and were accompanied or followed by immense material. As soon as the winter months were over, operations were resumed on a comprehensive scale. The Russians were closely pressed. Their supplies were cut off, and their outer works were taken, one by one, until the "crowning glory" of the 8th of September was achieved, and the City of Augusta, which Russia had been seventy odd years in building, and where she had been gathering together the means of conquering and holding the East, fell into the hands of the Allies.

It may feed the hopes of the Russian sympathizers to tell them of the Crimea not having been conquered, of their friends the barbarians still holding the "North side," of the strong positions occupied by Gortschakoff and his lieutenants, and of the Russian victory of June;—but it is all useless clamour. The Russians are beaten, and they and the whole world feel and know that they are beaten. The prize was Sebastopol, with the Russian fleet and stores. That was what was stubbornly

sought on the one side, and stubbornly defended on the other. Hundreds of millions of people gazed upon the awful conflict with its fluctuations. Tens of millions of them had long repelled the assailants, would have been convinced, that Russia was invincible, and would have become her subjects in a few years. Sebastopol was but the flag, so to speak, of the Czars. Had they held on to it, all the assurances that were made to the Allies had been to convince the people of the East that they must become subjects of that race which had done so much to establish an overwhelming military power. But, in the same proportion that victory would have been beneficial to Russia's interests, must defeat have proved injurious to them. She has received a terrible blow. She is no longer invincible in the eyes of the people of the orient. Vast armies have come from the West—vast fleets have sprung, as it were, out of the sea—to strike down the East. She had lost her couple of hundred thousand men in defending Sebastopol, and the defence has proved a failure. That gigantic fleet which she had assembled on the Black Sea—a fleet larger than the whole navy of the United States, and which she will no longer disturb the peace of the world Seven months ago, peace negotiations were broken off, because Russia would not consent to lessen her Exine fleet. Now it has no existence. There is a story, that the Russians mean to raise their sunken ships when the Allies shall return home. The idea is laughable. As well might the Spaniards talk of raising the hulks of the Armada.

In Asia, the Russians have accomplished nothing, and have been defeated in all their attempts to establish themselves in that territory. In Kamtschatka, they have run away, after destroying all their works, which is all that could have been done by their enemies, to say nothing of the chances of the latter being baffled by a brave avenger, as might have been the case of Russia, at the close of the second campaign, is, that she was not made to suffer very severely in the Baltic countries, for which she may thank the stupidity of the English government, or its forbearance, and the want of vigour in the conduct of the war, counting from the declaration made by Turkey, have passed away, and who can name a single victory won in that time by the Russians? They butchered an inferior force at Sinope, and they repulsed the Allies, when they first assailed the Malakoff and the Redan. These and the repulse of a few seamen and mariners at Petropaulski, form the sum total of Russian victories, except the route of a Turkish rabble in Asia. What needs to be accomplished in two years by the great military empire, that has the power to subdue the world which it held in terror!

**WARNING FROM MONTESQUIEU.**—The following remarks against attempting the conquest of the Turkish Empire was written by Montesquieu, in his "Grandeur et Decadence des Romains," in 1721, four years before the death of Peter the Great, with whom the policy of conquering Turkey is supposed to have originated. "The empire of the Turks has at present reached the same degree of weakness which the Greek empire had attained in former times. But, notwithstanding, it will endure a long time; for if any prince whatsoever should, in the pursuit of conquest imperil it, the three commercial powers of Europe understand their own interests too well not at once to undertake its defence." The three commercial nations of the early part of the eighteenth century were, of course, England, France, and Holland, the last of which has not only lost its relative position as a nation, but is ruled by a nephew of Nicholas, and first cousin of Alexander.—Examiner.

A young amoroso, at a political festival gave the following toast:—"The Ladies.—We admire them, because of their beauty; respect them, because of their virtue adore; them, because of their intelligence; and love them, because we can't help it!"

**Fall Consignments.**

**Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods.**  
 THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Consignment, from *Jas Redin and Sir Alexander*, from London and Liverpool  
 An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz:  
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 30 Boxes *Sperm CANDLES*,  
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 20 Boxes *SOAP*.  
 20 Bales and Cases *MERCHANDISE*, consisting of  
 Blue and grey Prints, Orleans, Colours, &c. Grey and white Cottons, ready made *CLOTHING*, Cloths, Doekins, &c.  
 —Also on Hand—  
 A large lot of *Franklin and Air Tight STOVES*, Casks of *Metallic Pipes*, Sails, Barrels, cane-seated and common *CHAIRS*, &c. &c.  
 Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.

**The Infallible Remedy!**

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
 ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.  
 Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1847.  
 Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your Holloway's Pills. I was for eight years I suffered incessantly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body, and in the application of every other remedial remedy without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Outrant and Pills; a remedy asking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.  
 I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
 (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

**ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKABLE CURE.**  
 Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th of May, 1854.  
 To Professor Holloway.  
 Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg, in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty; a remedy was at length discovered, and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Outrant and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.  
 I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
 (Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

**A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!**  
 Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854 To Professor Holloway.  
 Sir,—My wife was most severely affected by the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the remedies which were used failed to heal them, but it assumed an aspect more fearful than I before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Outrant and Pills, which she persevered with for several weeks, and after expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.  
 I am, Sir, yours truly,  
 (Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:  

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Sinews	Scurvy
Bleeds	Epilepsias	Sore-heads
Bites of Mosquitoes	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
Blisters	Itches	Sore-eyes
Flies	Glandular swellings	Tumours
Coco-bay	Lambago	Ulcera
Chilblain	Chilblains	Wounds
Chilblains	Rheumatism	Yaws

 Chapped hands Scalds  
 (Signed) at the request of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, in Pots, at 1s, 3d, 5d, and 5s each.  
 There is a considerable saving by taking the large size.  
 N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.  
 GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

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 Oct. 5.

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