DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH SQUADRON AT SINOPE.

(From the London Times.)

The immediate result of the destruction of the Turkish squadron at Sinope, when the intelligence of that event reached Constantinople, seems to have been that the Ambassadors were called upon to take decided measures, and that they did accordingly despatch two steamers of each nation with joint instructions into the Black Sea. The entry of the combined fleets was expected to take place within a few days. We are still left to conjecture what was the precise amount and character of the Turkish naval force destroyed at Sinope. The excitement produced in Constantinople by the news precludes the idea that it was a mere convoy of transports or the hulks in the port, and it is described by the Turks as "a flotilla." Yet, it does not appear that more than two or three Turkish frigates were on that station at the time. It is remarkable, too, that, with the exception of OSMAN PASHA's own ship, which foundered on the passage to Sebastopol, no mention is made of any captures. All the other vessels are stated to have been destroyed, and it is added that "the carnage was frightful." If it should turn out that six ships of the line directed their fire on transports crowded with troops, and wholly incapable of defence, and thus slaughtered these unfortunate wretches, whom it would have been easy to take prisoners of war, the Russians would stand convicted of an act of singular atrocity, and the victory of which they boast would cover them with disgrace. The news of the battle was brought to Constantinople on the 3d by a Turkish steamer, which succeeded in effecting its escape. According to her report, the Russians began the attack by an attempt to cut out the Turkish flotilla with the boats of Admiral Nachimoff's squadron; but, not having accomplished this operation, they brought the line of battle ships into action. The Turkish vessels, it is also stated, were unable to return the fire with much effect, and the Russians suffered principally from the fire of a battery recently constructed for the protection of the harbour. This account would seem to confirm our impression that the vessels attacked were chiefly transports, wholly unable to fight an action with line of battle ships; but, whether they were chased at sea and pursued into the harbour, or whether they were attacked when at anchor there still remains to be seen. It appears that the Russians terminated the engagement by burning the vessels they had not already sunk by their fire.

In the meantime another step has been taken by the Allied Powers, and we may shortly expect to hear that the fleets of England and France are for the first time cruising in the Black Sea,—a change in the state of affairs which considerably outweighs any advantage Russia may derive from her success at Sinope. It remains to be seen what notice the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh will think fit to take of this demonstration. Russia has, at times, raised the strange pretension that she has grounds for objecting to the presence of a foreign naval flag in that inland tract of water, and she affects to lose sight of the fact that the Black Sea has been regarded as a *mare clausum*, not under the control of Russia, but of Turkey, which commands the only approach to it. The Convention of 1841 was a formal recognition by the Five Great Powers of the ancient rule of the Ottoman empire, by which the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorous ought constantly to be closed against foreign ships of war as long as the Porte is at peace. But the very terms of this exclusion denote that when the Porte is not at peace the rule fails, and that it is then competent to the Porte to deliver firmans to foreign vessels of war, as it is to foreign vessels to avail themselves of such firmans without forfeiting their neutral character. With the assent of the Porte, our ships of war have at this time as much right to lie in the roads of Sinope, or the Bay of Kavarna, as they have to occupy the anchorage of the Bosphorus. There is, therefore, no ground in international law for any remonstrance Russia may think fit to address to the maritime Powers on this movement; and such a remonstrance would only demonstrate more clearly the exaggerate pretensions she has put forward to exclusive rights in that sea, where, we may venture to affirm, that our mercantile flag is at least as often seen as her own. It has, however, been more than once indirectly intimated that Russia would consider the entrance of foreign fleets into that sea as a declaration of hostilities. *We* shall be curious to learn on what grounds she is prepared to contend for such a proposition. The position hitherto assumed by Great Britain and France in this quarrel is not that of belligerents, but of mediators and peacemakers. Our object is not to prolong this war, but to put an end to it; and Russia is already aware that the movements of our fleets, whether in the Black Sea or in the Archipelago, have had no object but to prevent the occurrence of events still more fatal to the general peace. In that capacity we have as much reason to enter the Black Sea as the Russian Baltic fleet, under Admiral Heyden, had to enter the Mediterranean during the contest between Greece and Turkey. The condition of the mouths of the Danube under Russian protection is also become a matter of universal interest to the mercantile world; and, since the Black Sea has ceased to be closed by Turkey and monopolized by her own flag, her interest is, that it should be frequented by all maritime nations. The course which our vessels of war may be compelled to adopt on this cruise depends entirely on that of the Russian fleet; for it is certain that the attitude of the mediating Powers will be of a strictly protective character, though, if any opposition should be offered to the progress of our vessels, they have instructions to meet it.

Some of our contemporaries, who are animated by great confidence in the military resources of Turkey, appear to imagine that the success of the Ottoman arms on the Asiatic frontier more than compensates for the disaster they have just met with at Sinope We fear the next arrivals will check this favourable view of the case, for we have already received intelligence which makes us distrust the partial advantages which the Turks have obtained. The condition of the army in Asia is by no means favourable, and, though is is said that the town of Akhaltsich has fallen, the Russians still hold the citadel of that border fortress. Prince Woronzoff has now recovered from the illness which had interrupted his operations, and, while the Turkish reports describe the army of Georgia and the Caucasus to be in a most critical position, the Russians announce that the Russian General is about to assume the offensive and march on Kars and Erzeroum. The result can alone prove which of these contradictory statements is the more correct, but our last accounts from Constantinople inspire us with little confidence in the alleged successes of the Turks. They have undoubtedly taken some small forts on the coast, but the rumour of their having gained any decisive advantage was at least premature. It is said that there is a want of unity and authority in the command of these forces, and the division of the Russian army to which they are opposed in Georgia has always passed for a corps of picked troops. The conduct of the Persians in this emergency is precisely what was to be expected from that perfidious Power. It was understood at Constantinople that the Turkish Ambassador had already left Teheran, and that an army was marching to the frontier. These circumstances are said to have led our own Envoy there to suspend his relations with the Shah, and it is not improbable that they will give rise to still further complications in the politics of Asia.

CHINA.

The following summary of news is taken from the *Overland Friend of China* dated 27th Oct.:—"From Shanghæ, news has been brought up to the 5th inst., at which date some fighting was going on between the Imperialists and the parties in possession of the town. From Foo-chow-foo advices are to the effect that the country people all around showed increasing symptoms of disaffection, and that trouble might be looked for at an early date. At this port of Foo-chew-foo not less than a dozen ships are likely to load tea this season, where one good-sized vessel never got a cargo before. At Amoy, fighting between the Imperialists and the rebels was still going on when H. M. sloop Rapid left on the 23rd instant. Canton is quiet—ominously quiet. The local traders appear to labour under the dread of some hidden danger; the streets, which in general are so crowded with passengers, seen half denuded. An attempt was made last week to blow up the British Vice Consular chop at Whampoa; a barrel of powder being found in one of the ports with a light in it."

CHINA.—Dr. McGowan, medical missionary at Ningpo, writes under date of 8th September:—"Should it please God further to prosper the patriots, Christianity will soon become the religion of the court and new dynasty. What a prospect! To me, however, it is as full of gloom as of hope, on account of the danger of heresies which the present state of things is likely to engender. Fanaticism and imposture already play an important part in Nanking proceedings. How much we need preachers of the gospel to give a right direction to the native mind, in the prospective transition state!" Attempts have been made by many missionaries (both English and American) to reach the insurgents, but only one has succeeded. That brother came back, and, for that reason, was requested not to visit the camp again until the return of peace. The chief has invited my friend Mr. Roberts (formerly connected with the Southern Baptist Mission) to Nanking. Mr. Roberts was his Christian teacher to some extent. He has been unable to comply with the request, as the Imperialists guard the approach so carefully. But we hope to be able to send two of the native brethren to Nanking in a few days hence, and I hope Mr. Roberts will be here by that time to accompany them, and to teach the way of life more perfectly to the man who is likely soon to be the head of this great empire. The journey is one of some peril; my anxiety will be intense for some time after he starts."

THE CHINESE MILLION NEW TESTAMENT FUND.—We are gratified to learn, that the contributions for raising a fund to present a million copies of the New Testament to the Chinese in their own language, are hourly augmenting. The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have received, up to Monday morning, £2390 3*s*. 8*d*., a sum all but sufficient for two hundred thousand copies. This looks well, and inspires us with confidence that we shall soon have the satisfaction of informing our readers that the noble proposal has been fully accomplished. The contributions received up to this day, for the General Jubilee Fund of the Bible Society, amount to the noble sum of £38,819 8*s*. 2*d*., though one-third of the Jubilee year yet remains. This affords a triumphant proof of the strong attachment of all Evangelical denominations to the Bible and to the Bible Society.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—The *National Intelligencer* says:—Private letters, da- Shanghai, 21st September, mentions that the Russian Admiral, Poutialine, had arrived with his squadron before Nangasaky, on the 22d August, and was actively engaged with the Japanese authorities in negotiations, which were not terminated on the 1st September. The Russian ships before Nangasaky were the frigate Pallas, the corvette Olivoutza, the steamer Roslock, and the transport Prince Menshikoff.

MUNIFICENT LIBERALITY.—From the *Watchman* we learn that at the Wolverhampton Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the following note was handed to the Rev. Mr. Rule, one of the general secretaries of the Society;—"*My Dear Sir*—Your humble servant Samuel Wilkes, a poor Wesleyan, purposes, with God's blessing, to give to the great Wesleyan missionary cause for the year 1854, £18,779 5s.; and he trusts that the Triune God will enable him to perform this covenant." Mr. Wilkes, some of our readers may remember, for the year 1853, promised to the same object seven guineas per day. The sum above promised is at the rate of £51 9s. per day—a sum seven times the amount of that of the same Society, last week, the collections amounted to nearly $2000.

"COMMON THINGS."—Lord Ashburton has benevolently undertaken a task comparable only with that of the man who is said to have brought philosophy down from heaven to earth. He proposes to encourage, we had almost said to introduce, "the teaching of common things." For this really new branch of instruction he is founding sholars' and teachers' prizes, and has explained in an address to a large body of candidates, schoolmasters, clergy, and friends of education at Winchester. To their assistance he appealed "to show not only by their lessons in school, but still more powerfully by their example out of school, how the garden could best be cultivated, how the dwelling might be most effectually and economically warmed and ventilated, upon what principles food and how chronic aliments might be averted by timely attention to premonitory symptoms and recourse to the physician. They could teach the measurement of work, the use of the lever, the pulley, and the windlass. They could, in short, expound those methods, suggested by ever-advancing science, by which toil might be lightened and subsistence economised." The proverb says that it is not good to be ignorant in any matter, great or small; but the truth is, that habits of inconsiderateness, negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, or whatever else we are to call it, show themselves commonly in all things, great and small; and the man or woman who is slipshod and thoughtless in the management of a house is very likely to be just the same in the momentous affairs of all. Lord Ashburton begins at the beginning. After the above specimens of what may be taught, he points to the surprising difference between the aspect of one cottage and that of another—the physical strength of one man and another, who have both started together in the race of life.

NIAGARA FALLS AND MANUFACTURES.—It appears the the water power of Niagara Falls is about to be devoted to manufacturing purposes. At the last session of the Legislature of New York, a charter was obtained for the "Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company," which has since been organized, with a capital of $500,000 all paid in, with a right of increasing it to $5,000-000. It appears from the statement of the company, that they have obtained possession of lands so situated as to give them an almost unlimited use of the water, for creating a manufacturing power. They have acquired eighty acres of land situated below the Falls, in the village of Niagara Falls, between Ontario street and the river, with a front of 1100 feet on the water, above the Falls, and a perpetual right to a section of land for a hydraulic canal, 100 feet in width, extending from the entrance above the Falls, a distance of 3500 feet, to the manufacturing site below. These lands and water privileges have been purchased for the sum of $550,000.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 16th ult. $800,000 in gold on freight, and 407 passengers, arrived at New York on the 12th inst., and the steamer Star of the West, with 400 passengers, nearly two millions in gold, arrived on the 13th inst. The news is scarcely of the ordinary importance. The following is a summary of events from San Francisco papers of the 16th:—The population of California has increased but slowly this year. From the first of January to the first of November, the arrivals by sea exceeded the departures by only 6,781, which, added to the overland emigration, will make the increase during that period amount to only 21,000 souls. The mining news is generally favourable, but the miners on the river beds were preparing to leave, on account of the near approach of the rainy season. A company of United States Dragoons have had an engagement near Rogue river, with a party of Indians, in which two Indians were killed, and two Americans besides a number of wounded on both sides. The squatters have held a large meeting at Sacramento, and passed exciting resolutions, which, among other things, declare that Captain Suter's claims are invalid, and that the lands upon which Sacramento was built, belongs to the United States government as overflowed ground. The *San Francisco Herald* says the the past month has furnished a bloody catalogue of crime. Every paper from the interior comes freighted with tales of horror, until men have begun to regard the spilling of human blood with as little concern as the slaughtering of a beast, and to feel as little fear of punishment overtaking them. If we would not be looked upon as a set of savages, it is time even-handed justice was meted out to offenders. Intelligence had reached San Francisco of an intense excitement having been produced at Sonora, by the report of the sailing of the Fillibuster expedition. Troops had been sent to Sonora from Guyamas. New Fillibustering expeditions are talked of, and it is said that another party will follow the invaders of Sonora, while another is destined for the Amazon. It is reported that General Tacon was on the march to Sonora, with 2000 men, to protect it against the invaders.

MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.—On the last trip of the steamer Sonora, as the vessel neared the town of Greenville, anxious looks exchanged between many of her passengers protended that there was something extraordinary about to occur. At length the matter was explaind by the announcement that if there was a judge, justice, or parson on board, his services were required. It was a clear case of matrimony, and that, too, "on the wing." This important functionary was soon found in the person of Judge Barnett, who, being on his way to Greenville, upon being introduced to the couple, declared his readiness to solemnize the banns on the arrival of the steamer at that place. Everybody was happy, for a wedding is always a joyful event, whatever the consequences may be that result from it. In a few minutes the boat arrived, and, after she was fairly landed, the famous "shepherd boy," Thomas G. Noel, of Jefferson, led forth from the ladies' cabin the beautiful and accomplished Miss Lydia Stinsen, of Evansville, attended by the charming Miss V., of New Orleans, and a gentleman from France, when his Honour, in the presence of a hundred passengers, awed into speechless silence by his impressive manner, proceeded in the "beautiful formula" of judicial rite to make them one, and sealing their vows at his command, "Salute the bride!" uttered with distinct and measured tones, the breathless stillness was broken by the simultaneous echoes from a hundred tongues, "Long live in blissful happiness the wedded pair!" The steamer immediately unloosed her moorings, and Capt. La Barge, had a feast prepared. The two who first met on deck as strangers left the same at the Crescent City linked in golden chains, to pursue one life and one pathway.

A SIGHT NOT OFTEN SEEN.—We take the following from the memoranda of European Travel, by the author of "Germany Revisited," which appears in the New York *Evening Post*:—In Aarau, a town of some 6,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, in Switzerland, the Protestants and Catholics have but one church. They share it peaceably together. What is more, considering man's prejudice, they have but one grave yard, and there their dust mingles together. The sight of so much unexpected liberality did me good. The church is divided into two parts, a Catholic and a Protestant. They have their religious services alternate, and they never quarrel. The small bell calls both to church, the same roof covers both congregations, and I rather guess the same God hears the prayers of both. I was astonished to find this fact, for the Aarau people had been described to me as very intolerant Protestants, and the Catholics there as much embittered against them; and I made special enquiry, whether during the late religious difficulties in Switzerland, the joint use of the church was not endangered by the prevailing high prejudices. I was told that it was not. I frankly expressed to the Catholic Sexton, who showed us in the church, my gratification at the harmonious action of the two religions sects. "Well as to that," said he, "the people of Aarau are neither very zealous Catholics nor very active Protestants; they might both be improved in their zeal for their respective churches. I saw I had a churchman before me I said nothing in reply, but after we were out of the church, I could not help saying to my companions: "The Aarau people may be poor Protestants and poor Catholics, but surely they are good Christians."

THE RULE OF THREE.—There are exceptions to every rule but the rule of three; that is never changed. As yonr income is to your expenditure so will the amount of your debts be to your cash on hand and consequent ability to meet them. If you allow your vanity to lead you into extravagance, you must rely on something else to take you out of it; either a rich relation or the Sheriff's writ. Your furniture may be more showy than that of your neighbour, but never mind. Better are cane-bottom chairs and mahogany tables that are paid for, than spring cushions and marble mantels on a note for six months. Your coat may be less fashionable than your neighbour's and while he is driven by a liveried coachman, you may be riding shank's horse but remember there is a time for balancing the books, and every purse has got a bottom. So economise, and always remember the rule of there.

HOW TO CHOOSE A DOMESTIC.—Housekeeping is not so full of sunshine and rose-coloured bliss as many imagine. It is hardly possible to get along without cooks, scullions and chambermaids; and what with their waste, wittles and impudence, says Aunt Sally, they are plaguy drawbacks on domestic peace and comfort. Old Peppergras was the customer for discrimination between the useful and the careless. P. sent word to the Register office that he wanted a good girl for general housework. About the time he expected an applicant he laid a broom down in the yard near the gate. Presently a girl comes up to the house, the broom being immediately in the path. Miss Betsy strides over it. The old man was on the watch and the first salute the girl got was, "I don't want you." The girl sloped and suddenly bullet-headed Nancy appears—Seeing the Broom in her way she gives it a kick and waddles up to the house. "You won't suit me, that's certain Miss Mopsey!" bawls Peppergrass. She disappeared in a hurry, and finally a third appears; opening the gate, and into the yard, she carefully closes the gate behind her, and walks up—the broom is still in the path; this she picks up and carries along to the house, where she deposits it alongside the wood-shed. Before the girl could explain her business there, Peppergrass bawls out, "Yes come in *you'll* suit me." And she did; for that girl lived with Peppergrass seven years, and only quitted him to go housekeeping on her own hook, and a capital wife she made.—Peppergrass was right.

WOMEN THE CAUSE OF THE CAFFRE WAR.—The Spanish Proverb, which insists on perceiving a priest or a woman at the bottom of all mischief, would seem from Chambers' Journal, to find some corroboration in the English wars with the Caffres. As the Caffre women are simple enough to do almost all the hard work of the Caffre world, wives are in great request in the quarter. Now the price of an ordinary wife is ten oxen—of a princess, fifty or sixty oxen. Great is the good fortune of a Caffre father who has a swarm of strapping daughters to sell. The bachelors are on the alert to fill his fold with oxen; and as it is cheaper to steal than to work, enterprising young fellows lie in wait for the cattle of settlers, and, to buy themselves wives, lay the foundation of war. Thus do the women of Caffaria keep the Colony in hot water.

CONSUMPTION OF DOGS IN PARIS.—The day before yesterday (says *Galignani*) some police agents in plain clothes, being in an eating-house at Montrouge, heard two men at a table say one to the other, 'Is he dead?' 'Yes but not without some trouble, he struggled hard, and I was afraid of being surprised.' The other must be killed, or we shall be betrayed.' The officers, thinking that a murder had been committed, took the man into custody, and in order to remove from themselves the serious suspicions which their conversation had excited, they confessed that they belonged to a gang who occupied themselves in stealing dogs, which they killed, and sold to the low eating-housekeepers outside the barriers, to make up for any deficiency they might have in the supply of hares and rabbits. Several of the accomplices of these men, as well as a wine-dealer at Montrouge, who was a customer of theirs, have been taken into custody.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AN AMERICAN.—It is utterly impossible to mistake an American for any one else, *en route*; he has either his feet upon the seat of the car next to him, which he turns over for the purpose; or if it be occupied, he sits with his knees "let in" to the back of it; he either sucks a piece of sweetmeat, bites a piece of wood, or chews a bit of tobacco, keeps on continually spitting, and invariably reads a newspaper.

An American journal complains that women and girls are among the things that were. But "ladies" are found everywhere Miss Martineau, wishing to see the women wards in a prison in Tennessee, was answered by the warden, "We have no ladies here at present Madam!" A lecture discoursing upon the characteristics of women, observed, "Who were the last at the cross?—Ladies. *Who* were the first at the sepulchre?—Ladies.', On this modern improvement we have heard of but one thing that beats the foregoing. It was the finishing touch of a marriage ceremony, performed by an exquisite divine, up to all modern refinements. When he had thrown the chain of Hymen around the happy couple, he concluded by saying, "I now pronounce you husband and *lady*."

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3, 063; 587 in Europe; 936 in Asia; 276 in Africa; and 1.264 in America. The inhabitants of our globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women—The average of human life is about 33 years—One quarter part die previous to that age; and these who pass this enjoy a felicity refused to one half the human species. To every 1,000 persons only one reached 100 years in life; to every one hundred only 7 reach the age of 66, and not more then one in 500 live to 80 years of age.

The French papers speak of a new invention called a musical bed. It is so constructed that the pressure of the body causes the preformance of one or more operas, according to the length of the slumber. A dial is placed at the head of the bed, with a minute hand to be set to the hour when the sleeper wishes to wake; and when this hour arrives a grand *finale* is executed from Verdi, with imitations of trombones and kettle drums sufficiently loud not only to waken, but to inspire a lively disposition to get up.—*Toronto Colonist*.

BOILER-BURSTING PREVENTED.—The *Nashville Banner* editor has seen and examined an invention, which, says, puts it out of the power of an engineer to explode a boiler, either through negligence or purposely. This improvement provides the upper part of the boiler with two openings or apertures, in addition to that for the safety-valve, and the bottom of the boiler with one. These apertures are closed by one cylinder and piston, and by two valves, which are arranged to pass the water from the boiler on to the fire under it, when the steam gets to a given height, thus damping down the fires, and preventing explosion, should the safety-valve and engineers fail to perform their functions. This safety-guard is intended to be independent of the engineer, beyond his control entirely, to be enclosed, locked up, and the key placed in the possesion of the captain, the inspector having previously determined the amount of pressure the boiler will bear, and adjusted the lever accordingly. In the experiment on Wednesday, when more steam was raised than was necessary, the extra quantity lifted the guard, and the water rushed out upon the fire and put it out, soon reducing the steam to the proper point. This improvement can be adapted to the locomotive boiler, and all other steam boilers.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Damaged Barley, is reported by the Belmont Medical Society to be poisonous, producing results much resembling Asiatic Cholera.

HONEST POLICY.—A gentleman, one day conversing with a watch-maker upon the dishonest practices of persons in his way of business, was thus addressed by him;—"Sir, I served my apprenticeship with a man who did not fear God, and who consequently, was not very scrupulous in the charges which he made to his customers. He used frequently to call me a fool, and tell me I should die in a workhouse, when in his absence I used to make such charges as appeared to be fair and honest. In course of time I set up in business for myself, and have been so successful as never to have wanted a shilling; whilst my master who used to reproach me for my honesty became so reduced in circumstances as to apply to me for a couple of guineas, and did at length himself die in a work house.

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Nervous Debility and Determination of Blood to the Head:—Extract of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erwwen, Harlech, Merionethshire.—"To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—I think it my duty to inform you that for a long period I was afflicted with giddiness and swimming in the head and eyes, attended by loss of appetite and generally impaired health Every means had failed to give me releif, and at length it became so alarming that I was afraid of going out without an attendant. Mr. Hughes, chemist, of Harlech, advised me to try your Pills, which I immediately did, and am happy to say they effected a perfect cure, and restored me to health and strength."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 17, 1853.

THE last *Royal Gazette* gives a flaming account of the meeting of the *soi disant* "Liberal Reform Association." Now, it is not our intention to make any remarks upon the formation of this Society, or the persons who are likely to have the management of it, at this time; we will rather wait and learn the nature and extent of their intentions,—and, in the mean time, keep a watchful eye over their proceedings. For, though we admit to the fullest extent the right to associate for constitutional and legitimate purposes, we are of opinion that such bodies require a vigilant superintendence; for nothing is more common than the abuse of such privilege. It was the reading of the inaugural speech of Benjamin Davies, M. P. P., that induced us to take notice of the association. In the following paragraph, we are given to understand what is the principal end and aim of those connected with it: "It is considered by those who form "the neucleus of this association, that under any system "of government the people should be kept well in- "formed, not merely through the press, but by means "of societies such as the one now about to be estab- "lished, as to the conduct and general policy of the "of the administration; for it is impossible, in this "progressive age, for any government to endure long "which is not backed by public opinion. The pre- "sent time is favorable to the establishment of such "a society, when the party who have sought to dis- "franchise the great body of the electors, are laboring "to overturn the constitution of the country, and may, "unfortunately for the mass of its inhabitants, get "possession of its government. Such a society as the "one we have in view, would vigilantly guard the "interests of the country in such an emergency, and "might expose to public execration, if it could not "prevent, the selfish and unjust designs of the Ob- "structive faction." We cannot refrain from remarking, that it is a bad omen for the future success of the proposed association, that the first intimation of its intended formation is based upon misrepresentation. It seems that they are convinced, at last, that there must be a change in the Government; and that, however unwilling they are to give place to others, that the time has arrived when they must, per force, do so. But why designate their anticipated suc-