

By Authority.

AN ACT PERMITTING THE MANUFACTURE OF WINE.

WHEREAS, it is believed that the manufacture of wine would add much to the wealth of the Kingdom and tend to diminish the use of deleterious drinks:

THEREFORE, be it enacted by the King, the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled;

SECTION I. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant Licenses for the manufacture of Wine, provided the applicant for such license shall first file with said Minister a Bond in the following form, with one good and sufficient surety.

Know all men by these presents that we \_\_\_\_\_ principal, and \_\_\_\_\_ surety, residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in the Island of \_\_\_\_\_ Hawaiian Islands, are held and firmly bound unto \_\_\_\_\_ Minister of the Interior, and to his successors in office, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, to be levied on or respective joint and several property, in case the condition herein set forth shall be violated. For the faithful payment of which we hereby pledge ourselves, our heirs, executors administrators and assigns.

Signed with our hands and sealed with our seals this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 18\_\_\_\_.

The condition of this obligation is that whereas the said \_\_\_\_\_ principal has this day obtained a license to manufacture wine out of grapes of Hawaiian growth, for the term of ten years from this date; now if he shall not, at any time during the continuance of said license sell or furnish any such wine to any native of this Kingdom; if he shall not manufacture wine out of grapes grown in any foreign country; if he shall not manufacture any brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors; if he shall on or before the last day in December in each year furnish the Minister of the Interior with a correct statement, in writing of the quantity of wine manufactured by him during the past year, and of the quantity sold, and still on hand, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of any Police or District Justice, of the violation of any or all of the above conditions, then the penalty mentioned in the above bond shall be forfeited for the benefit of the Royal Exchequer.

L. S. \_\_\_\_\_ Principal, L. S. \_\_\_\_\_ Surety.

SECTION 2. Before granting such license the Minister of the Interior shall demand and receive at the hands of the applicant for the benefit of the Royal Exchequer the sum of Fifty Dollars, besides the customary charges for blanks and stamps.

SECTION 3. Whoever shall manufacture wine for sale without first obtaining a license as prescribed in this Act, shall on conviction thereof before any Police or District Justice, be liable to the fines and penalties prescribed in the 2nd Section of the 43d Chapter of the Penal Code.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Approved by His Majesty the King this 13th day of December, 1855.

KAMEHAMEHA, KAAMUANU.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1856.

The information received up to this day of the members returned to sit in the now rapidly approaching session of the Legislature, is too scanty to warrant any prophecy as to what will be the intelligence of the Representatives for 1856, as compared with those of former years. But after all, perhaps the great point is to discover who will be the leaders in the Lower House, and what their talent. The very crude ideas entertained by many of those who are annually sent to digest laws and regulate the national revenue, render an active captain indispensable here, rather than any where else, to the parliamentary phalanx. A man with a mind comprehensive enough to unite the various if sometimes shallow, views of those who have successfully beguiled the electors of their "sweet voices;" honest enough to face their prejudices; of sufficient tact and perseverance to form them into some order of march whenever the public welfare may make it incumbent upon them to attack the stronghold of an antiquated race of prejudices and opinions—such a man is more easily conceived of, than frequently found.

Those gentlemen who have allowed themselves to be returned, not with a view to securing three dollars a day—a carpenter gets four, but he has to work for it—but in the hope of doing something to advantage the public, will do well to bear in mind that one great curse of Hawaiian legislation is the tendency to fritter away time on trifles. Might there not be formed a combination strong enough to burk in their infantine stages all efforts, the result of perille instructions with which the members come to the metropolis so heavily charged? Time is money, even at the low rate of three dollars a day for each member. Take into the calculation what each officer of the House receives, add other expenses, and the sum total bites out no small percentage of the modest receipts of His Majesty's Treasury. We shall hardly be gainsaid when we assert that the tenacity of many members develops itself in an inverse ratio to the value of the thing contended for, if it is weighed in the scales adopted by those who have studied even the rudiments of political economy. Almost every other gentleman comes to the scene of action big with some scheme to ameliorate the condition of the people at large and secure his return to the succeeding session; and he always finds allies to support him on a condition, stated or implied, that he will show them a similar favor, and so invariably primes himself for a lengthy speech on the occasion, and secures some two or three patriots of his own stamp, to go over the ground after him; generally, however, he sits down a disappointed man, or carries his motion only to see it rejected above, or, if it involves an expenditure of money, declared by the Cabinet to be incompatible with the means at their disposal. Surely a stop might be put to this, thereby sparing the care of the House, confining the Bill of Appropriations to a length commensurate with the public purse, and reducing the session to a term proportionate to the need of a small population already granting under a weight of crude and uncodified legislation. We said a stop could be put to this, but we will be more guarded in our language, and convert our assertion into an interrogative. Can

it not be done? Is union, the source of strength, impossible in a House representing constituencies whose real wants are all identical, however their whims may differ?

In science, as in art, simplicity precedes perfection. It is to be hoped that our determination to advance in the theory and practice of law-making may be indicated by our resolution to be simple in our enactments. There can no longer be any doubt about it; our statute laws were originally made to suit a theory, and in this theory their adaptedness or otherwise to the people was lost sight of. It has taken more trouble, and management and legislation to make the laws bear upon and come in contact with those they were intended to be applied to, than would have sufficed to commence again from the beginning on a scale better proportioned to a nation of 80,000 souls. Biennial sessions of the Legislature will do much to check the undergrowth, and perhaps during an interval of two years many a transient wish or bright idea that would have been thrown into the shape of an enactment if there had been any possibility of procuring its passage, will be allowed to pass away for ever. If so, all hail the new system, and may it be inducted soon. It will not surprise us to hear that amongst the members lately elected to represent the people, a combination has been formed to oppose the foppery of legislation. With the pruning knife in their hand, gentlemen will better serve their country than those who stagger into the House overcome by the weight of their projects of law.

Steamer "Kalama" Totally Wrecked.

It is with great regret we have learned from Capt. Jones, who returned to this port on Thursday morning, the particulars of the wreck of the above named steamer, which took place at Koloa, Kauai, on the 5th inst. The Kalama arrived at Koloa and came to anchor about 7-1/2 o'clock A. M., and immediately commenced taking in freight for Honolulu. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the wind shifted from the Northward and Eastward to the Southward and Westward with squalls, and gradually increased till 1 P. M., at which time Capt. Jones deemed it necessary to get under weigh, leaving some freight still on shore. The boats were immediately recalled and secured, and the captain ordered for heaving in the chain. The boat was propelled slowly to assist in this operation. As soon as the anchor was tripped, the usual signal was made to go ahead, and the order given verbally by Capt. Jones to "hook on," which order was responded to by the Engineer, the boat being at that time heading off shore. In a few moments Capt. Jones discovered that the steamer's bow was falling off into the trough of the sea, and that she was making little or no headway. At the same time Capt. Pendergast, who was on board, noticed this circumstance, and called Capt. Jones' attention to the fact that the engine was not working properly. Capt. J. being at the helm, requested Capt. P. to step into the engine room and ascertain what was the matter with the engine. In a few moments Capt. P. returned on deck and reported to Capt. J. that the engineer was working the engine by hand over her centres, and that she had caught once on her lower centre. By this time the boat had fallen broad off into the trough of the sea, and was drifting bodily on to the point. The boat having little or no headway up to this moment, an effort was made to back her into the cove, but without effect, and there being no prospect of clearing the point with steam, the anchor was let go as a last resource, but with no avail. In a few moments she struck heavily fore and aft on the point, and immediately bilged, and in a few hours was a total wreck.

The following gentlemen have been elected in the districts named: For Kona (Honolulu)—Messrs. Robertson, Maikai, Webster, and Naone for Representatives; D. Lima, Road-Superior.

The entire votes stood as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Mr. Maikai (1259), Robertson (1249), Webster (1246), Naono (1120), Kahai (606), Kanuwaepa (609), Kahalelani (520), D. Kaawai (465), Komoikaeuehu (480), R. G. Davis (278), Lolahi (255), Townsend (252), Kaaiwoowes (190), Pali (1), Komo (3), Metcalf (1), Marsh (1), Judd (1), J. I. Dowsett (1).

For ROAD-SUPERIOR. Mr. Lima (1565), Kaupiki (562), C. W. Vincent (4), Komo (1), R. A. S. Wood (1).

For Koolaupoko—Mr. Baranah was chosen Representative, and Mr. Mekeloni Road-Superior.

For Koolanua—Mr. Kauwahi was elected Representative, and Mr. R. Moffitt, Road-Superior.

Mr. Kauwahi (73), Ukeke (68), Moffitt (65).

It is reported that this election will be contested on the double ground of the proceedings having been illegal, and the antecedents of the successful candidate such as to disqualify him from sitting as a member of the House.

For Waianae—Mr. Kalama as Representative, and Mr. Poh Road-Superior. Messrs. Kalama and Kaiakawaha received the same number of votes, upon which the latter gentleman voted for his opponent.

For Ewa and Waianae—Mr. Kelana for Representative and Mr. F. P. Manini Road-Superior.

By the "Sally," which arrived yesterday from Molokai, it is reported that Messrs. Kamaipekano and Lokomikai were elected Representatives for Molokai. The election of the latter, it is said, will be contested.

By the way of Molokai, it is also reported that Messrs. C. S. Bartow and Kabookano were chosen Representatives for Lahaina.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. G. B. Post & Co. of San Francisco, for a file of the "San Francisco Herald" by the Great Darling.

Correspondence.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HOLOULU, Jan. 9, 1856.

Sir—In a copy of the Daily California Chronicle of the 27th inst., received here yesterday I find the following paragraph:

"Mr. Fick writes from Honolulu, that, by the arrival of the American bark 'Mile,' it was ascertained that American sailors had pillaged the Church in the abandoned Church of Petropaulski, taken from the frames; and two particularly about four feet high, one of them and the other St. Paul, of great beauty, and bearing on top the crossed keys which distinguish the imperial gifts."

I only wish to observe that this never been ascertained here or elsewhere, that American sailors pillaged the abandoned Church at Petropaulski, and that if any one has ventured to write to that effect from Honolulu, it was under a very serious misapprehension, or else with the deliberate design of misrepresentation.

As long ago as the 19th of August last, there was an insidious attempt to create the impression in certain high quarters here, that the "Nile" had been sent from this place by the Swedish Consul to provision the Russians; and that satisfactory evidence could be produced of the "Nile" being a vessel of war, and a Swedish vessel, taken from the frames; and two particularly about four feet high, one of them and the other St. Paul, of great beauty, and bearing on top the crossed keys which distinguish the imperial gifts."

The object of such a fabrication is beyond my conception. Americans are always willing to accept any just responsibility, but they do not like to be charged with the burden of infamous acts which they never perpetrate.

The facts of the pillage alluded to are well known, and can be easily exhibited. It is an old proverb that those who live in glass houses ought not to commence throwing stones, and it would be fortunate for many people in the world, if they occasionally pondered upon its meaning.

Mr. C. A. Williams the owner of the "Mile" is here, and is also Capt. Stott, her late Commander. If they deem the game worth their pursuit, they will doubtless follow it, at such respectful distance as prudence and regard for decency may suggest. But I do not suppose that the reputation of either will be seriously damaged by any attacks of the sort. It will be hard to make the public believe them to be church-robbers, until some stronger evidence is produced than the testimony of the Honolulu correspondent of the "Chronicle."

Very respectfully yours, DAVID L. GREGG, CHARLES GORDON HOPKINS, Esq., Editor of the Polynesian.

To the Editor of the Polynesian.

Sir—In view of the diminished number of winter visitors our shores, and of their possible desertion of us in the fall, it is the interest of all who are not mere birds of passage to direct their attention to the capabilities of these islands, and perhaps especially of those who live at a distance from Honolulu, to point out in what manner the wealth of districts with which they are well acquainted, may be increased, or how tracts now untilled and uninhabited may be brought under cultivation.

It should be the aim of this government to encourage the settlement of industrious agriculturists, since such persons from the day of their arrival are consumers of imported goods, and with the improvement of their circumstances would extend their expenditure, and thus contribute through the Custom House to the revenue of the Government, would aid in maintaining its present civil and military staff, and in carrying on its measures for educational and material improvement.

It is frequently remarked that all the good lands formerly belonging to the government have been disposed of, and that there is no opportunity now for a person wishing to purchase, to obtain possession of a piece of ground; possibly the remark may be a just one if the quantity of land suitable for a sugar or coffee plantation be intended, but it is decidedly incorrect to suppose that there is no land available or fit for men of small means, who have strength and inclination to break the soil with their own hands.

Having personal knowledge of a tract of country which, it appears to me, is well fitted for the settlement of small farmers, I shall proceed to state a few particulars respecting it.

On the leeward side of Hawaii, between Kailua and Kealahou, a distance of 16 miles, there is a gradual ascent from the beach of from 12 to 15 miles in length, to a height of about 6000 feet; at this elevation there is a grand plateau occupying the centre of the island, bordering which are Mauna Kea, Hualahai, and the long range of Moana.

Of this slope, of 5 or 6 miles, the seaward portion of about 3 or 4 miles, is the only part at present occupied by the remainder being untilled and uninhabited. The soil of the latter portion is light, fertile, and easily worked by spade or hoe; in occasional localities it is shallow and stony, and is formed from decomposed lava and vegetable matter. It is Kona, and all other forest trees are scattered over it, and in carrying on the supply of water from caverns is abundant and unfilling.

To facilitate the sale and settlement of such portions of this tract as may belong to Government, I would propose that they be surveyed and laid out in small lots of say from twenty-five to fifty acres each; plans of the whole might be kept for inspection at Honolulu, and at some central position in the district, and sales made to bona fide settlers only at such prices as would cover expenses. I do not anticipate any large accession of population from the fulfilment of this proposal, for the tract of land is small in extent, and Government is not the sole proprietor—but I am sure that in other districts of Hawaii and in the smaller islands of the group there are many tracts suitable for the residence of the white man, where a similar system of survey and sale might be carried out, and where from the hundreds of foreigners yearly discharged at Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo, some would gladly settle, could they purchase a small lot at a low rate, and learn particulars of the locality without expense and waste of time.

Yours respectfully, G. Honolulu, Jan. 7, 1856.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The following is from the summary of the New York Herald: The greatest excitement prevailed throughout England, amounting almost to a panic, on the subject of a war with the United States.

Our Liverpool agent telegraphed to Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, who promptly and courteously sent him the following explicit contradiction of the rumor: LONDON—Night of the 2nd.

It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passports from the British government. There is no foundation for such a report. The agent, not feeling at liberty to make use of this information, gave it no publicity in England, where, as yet, the rumor of a rupture remains uncontradicted.

The London Times, in a series of malicious editorials, started the subject, which, exaggerated by the provincial press, speedily attained such dimensions as to excite the attention of the British American Minister had demanded his passports.

The most astonishment and regret were excited by the announcement, and energetic protests were heard against the Government forcing the nation into so dangerous a war.

American Privileges. A report comes by way of Paris that Russia has granted letters of marque to some American ships as privateers.

The War. There is nothing of importance from the seat of war except that the Allies were in expectation of an attack from the Russians. It is unlikely, however, that any further operations will take place this season, as both armies are making preparations for the coming winter.

Some trading successes have been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Percep.

Gen. Codrington has received the appointment of Commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea, in the place of Gen. Simpson.

The London Express, speaking of the new Commander-in-Chief, says:—General Codrington is an officer emphatically

of the present generation. He entered the army in 1829, receiving his first commission as ensign in the Coldstream Guards, obtained a colonelcy in 1846, and was appointed Major-General in June, 1854. His age is believed to be somewhat under 50; and he has served with the army in the Crimea from the moment of his landing.

According to Vienna letters, the Emperor of Russia was desirous of holding a personal interview, at some place on the frontier with the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, and probably other potentates, with the view of coming to some understanding for the conclusion of peace.

The Russians in the Crimea have constructed a road across the Patris Sea, communicating with Simpheropol, and by this road supplies and reinforcements may reach their camp.

Of the 1920 British soldiers wounded in the assault on the Redan, 806 were shot or stabbed through the chest or upper part of the body.

The War in Asia. The news from Asia is dated at Kars to October 1st, Erzurum 9th, Trebizond 11th, and Samsoun 12th. According to these, the Russians had made no assault on Kars since their repulse by General Williams, but they continued to blockade the city closely. Cholera was making havoc in the Russian camp, and had appeared in Kars. Omar Pasha had his head quarters at Souchem-Kale, and was concentrating his troops preparatory to marching into Georgia. His army was but 8,000 strong at the above dates, but reinforcements have since been sent from Constantinople and the Crimea.

Misalliances. Gen. Canrobert has gone on a special mission to Stockholm. As Admiral Dundas is there also, it is surmised their mission is to obtain permission for the Allied fleets to winter in Swedish ports.

Victor Hugo, with his son, and those who signed the recent protest of the French exiles, have been expelled from the Channel Islands.

It is said that Lord Hardinge is about to resign the command in Chief of the British Army, and will be succeeded either by the Duke of Cambridge or Lord Seaton. Sir Hamilton Seymour will be appointed Minister to Vienna.

Speaking of the treaty lately concluded between Naples and the United States, a correspondent of the London News, writing from Naples, October 25th, says:—

mentioned in a recent letter that Mr. Owen, the United States Minister, had endeavored to introduce in the new treaty between his Government and that of the Sicilies, an article in favor of the extension of the religious privileges of his fellow citizens. It completely failed, and Mr. Owen, I understand, was asked, "When was ever a foreigner persecuted in this country for his religion, or even a native?" Oh, no, we never mention it! Alas! I have proofs of the most careful vigilance over the consciences of Neapolitan subjects, and of menaces of punishment in certain given cases.

The United States vessels, the Congress and the Saratoga, left Naples yesterday for Constantinople. Their visit, I have ascertained, had no effect. These ships have never been here before; the Saratoga has visited our port several times.

The William Penn, American steamship, from Marseilles for Kamiesch, has been aground at Gallipoli since October 14, and was discharging.

The Baltic Fleet. HAMBURG, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Ajax and Hogue have arrived at Kiel, and other ships are expected from the Baltic. Danzig, Thursday Evening, Nov. 1.

The Lightning has arrived and is to remain here till further orders. The Valvora with the mail from the fleet, is expected to-morrow. The fleet is still at Nargen. The weather continues stormy.

The Social Days. The London correspondent of the New York Herald says:—

The next point of interest of European news to the United States is the question of the Sound Dues. I mentioned in a former letter that the Danish Government had turned its serious attention to the matter, and that in all probability a Congress would be held at Copenhagen for the settlement of a question which implied nothing less than war between the United States and Denmark on the one side, and a declaration, on the other side, by the maritime powers of the world, to refuse to pay the said dues, in case an exemption should be made in favor of American vessels. An important State paper on the subject has just been issued by the Danish Government.

Operations on the Dnieper. The following telegraphic despatch from Nikolaioff had been received in St. Petersburg:—

Nikolaioff, Oct. 23—3 P. M. The position of the enemy's squadron of Kirburn has not been changed. Their steamers and floating batteries are in the Ozoboff roads, in the embouchure of the Bug, opposite the village of Partinno, and in the embouchure of the Dnieper, between the Stanslay and Rybalobiz.

At the mouth of the Dnieper the enemy is actively engaged in taking soundings along the southern bank of the river.

The number of troops landed on the Spit of Kirburn has not been increased. According to the statements of three English sailors, who, having ventured on shore, were made prisoners by the Cossacks of one of our detachments, a part of the invading army of the enemy is still on board the vessels of the fleet; it amounts, including the troops disembarked, to about 15,000 men.

Movements of the Russian Armies. Gen. Luders has issued an order of the day to the army of the south dated on Nikolaioff, the 7th of October, announcing the arrival of twenty-three detachments of the governments of Smolensk and Moscow, as a reinforcement to the corps under his command. He states that these militia battalions have been formed about six months, and notwithstanding their long march, are already to some extent instructed in field manoeuvres; but, as they are still very inferior in all respects to the regular troops, he has completed their experience in the field. Gen. Luders impresses on the officers of every rank, the necessity of instructing them in all their military duties, and intimates to the older soldiers that their younger brothers in arms must not be treated with ridicule or contempt. The recruits of the militia have been distributed among the regiments of infantry of the army, the reserve, and those of the military depot. They are to be taught the most necessary portions of their duty as soon as possible. The General says:—

"They are not required to possess the excessively scientific knowledge necessary for the service de combat; it will be enough if they are taught the movements of the close column and the duty of chasseurs and skirmishers, if they know how to load their muskets properly and to fire at the target. A letter from Odessa, dated on October 18th, says: "The Emperor himself sometimes appears in the trenches and encourages the soldiers. It is also related that he often visits the military hospitals, and speaks words of comfort to the sick. In one of the wards is an officer who received most frightful wounds at Sebastopol. The face of this poor fellow, which was being terribly burnt, was covered as the morning dawned, with a bright burning light. The Emperor, however, lifted the cloth, and on seeing that the eyes were completely destroyed, he grasped the sufferer by the hand, and shed tears. The blind man, who heard that the Emperor was weeping, pressed his hand to his lips and blessed him. Alexander then took the Order of St. George from his own breast, and placing it in the hand of the officer, retired.

The Latest—Russia. BERLIN, Nov. 1st, 1855.

We have rumors of enforced changes in the higher rank of Russian officials. Count Kleinmichel, the Minister of Roads and Public Works, is to be replaced by Gen. Tcherkine, from the Department of Mines. The disasters of the war have produced enquiries which are likely to lead to further changes of a remarkable character.

The presence of the allied fleet in the liman of the Dnieper has produced great consternation. Their having troops and engineers on board is thought to prove an intention of making a permanent lodgment there.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Boston Advertiser says.—In regard to the statements which

have appeared in the London papers, it happens to be in our power to state that letters have been received in this city, under date of Oct 31, in which it is stated, from a source entitled to full confidence, that Lord Clarendon has assured Mr. Buchanan that the articles in the Times and Post were not in accordance with the views and feelings of the Government, which were most friendly.

Australia. The Melbourne Herald of September 26th, has the following:

"The gold market is unaltered. Entries were passed at the customs to-day for 3000 ozs, viz: 2000 for Sydney, and 1000 for Adelaide. The whole was shipped on account of the bank of Victoria. The flour trade is very firm, and some holders of sound Chilean asked for £40 per ton to-day. This high price is not likely to be maintained, according to the reports which have reached Melbourne via Tahiti, and which represent several cargoes to be on their way from Chile to these colonies."

From the Argus of the same date, we quote, that "there is a slight movement in flour, which is quoted, for firsts, £40; Chile, £40; barrel, £42 per ton; bran 2s. 6d. per bushel. Notwithstanding late arrivals of Wheat and Flour, there are no indications of a decline in the market."

Bear's Weekly Circular of the 20th ultimo, has the following report of the money market:—"We have negotiated this week a loan on good freehold security for three years at 10 per cent. per annum interest, and have other sums on hand at the same rate for unexceptionable securities; loans for short dates have also been effected at from 150 to 200 per cent., at which rate there is a fair demand for small amounts."

We have advices from Adelaide to the 22d inst. Messrs. Ball and Cowie, in their weekly mercantile report of the 20th, state that the news from Melbourne and Sydney, by the Barra Barra, coupled with the scarcity of flour in South Australia, has induced the holders to demand £45 per ton for fine, and whilst the trade is so barely supplied, it is difficult to say if a further advance will not be established beyond this figure. Prime Irish oats have been sold at 5s. 6d. per bushel; no barley or bran. Wheat cannot be quoted with accuracy, the quantity reaching town being quite insufficient to establish a quotation.

General Walker. The principal subject of interest engrossing the public attention in Grenada at the time of our arrival, was the discovered treasonable intentions, the trial and conviction of General Don Ponciano Corral, the newly appointed Minister of War. That one occupying so prominent a position in the Government and so elevated in the esteem and affections of the "Legitimate" party, which he so recently represented, should have been detected in an attempt of treachery, was a cause of no less astonishment than it is of grief to the friends and universal affliction. At the head of the Military Department of the Legitimate Government, and esteemed for supernal attributes of humanity which were foreign to the souls and consciences of such savages as Guardiola and Bosque, the hope was founded on a reasonable conviction that a treaty of peace concluded by him would be religiously respected by the party under his command, and most with deference even from the baser allies of a neighboring State. After the conquest of Grenada, upon the basis of this rational belief, negotiations were entered into with General Corral, the object of which was to restore the country from the prolongation of civil distractions, and restore it once more to quietude and happiness. The peace was finally effected, a treaty solemnly adjusted and signed by him and Gen. Walker, the two opposing Military Commanders, which gave promise of an early dawn of prosperity to a country wasted by intestine wars. Upon the conclusion of this solemn act of restored amity, the Presidency of the Republic was generously and magnanimously tendered to Don Ponciano Corral, the conqueror leader of the opposing army. The offer of so responsible a position to one so recently implicated in all propositions of compromise or terms of hostile cessation, was a conclusive proof of the confidence of the new Government, and the confidence it reposed in the honesty and integrity of the opposition General. This honor, from motives which have since been sufficiently revealed, was rejected by Gen. Corral, but his aspirations were gratified by assigning him to a position of more immediate consequence, at the suggestion of his own preference. He was regularly installed as Minister of War in the new Administration, and the Presidency finally conferred on Don Patricio Rivas, a member of the "Legitimate Government" party.

Within three days after the completion of the pacific arrangement, and the withdrawal of the new Government from the Ministry of War, he was making an act of perfidy that has few parallels in the annals of civilized or savage expeditions. The position he selected in the Ministry was more suitable than any other within which to facilitate his plans of baseness, and more effectually to secure their unrighteous execution. The dream of his ambition was no less than an act of unmitigated treachery, to betray the Democratic party and its American allies in possession of Grenada, into the merciless power of the Butcher of Guatemala, ignore the treaty stipulations restoring peace, and plunge again in the unhappy country into a state of civil war.

The position of the enemy's squadron of Kirburn has not been changed. Their steamers and floating batteries are in the Ozoboff roads, in the embouchure of the Bug, opposite the village of Partinno, and in the embouchure of the Dnieper, between the Stanslay and Rybalobiz.

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The number of troops landed on the Spit of Kirburn has not been increased. According to the statements of three English sailors, who, having ventured on shore, were made prisoners by the Cossacks of one of our detachments, a part of the invading army of the enemy is still on board the vessels of the fleet; it amounts, including the troops disembarked, to about 15,000 men.

Movements of the Russian Armies. Gen. Luders has issued an order of the day to the army of the south dated on Nikolaioff, the 7th of October, announcing the arrival of twenty-three detachments of the governments of Smolensk and Moscow, as a reinforcement to the corps under his command. He states that these militia battalions have been formed about six months, and notwithstanding their long march, are already to some extent instructed in field manoeuvres; but, as they are still very inferior in all respects to the regular troops, he has completed their experience in the field. Gen. Luders impresses on the officers of every rank, the necessity of instructing them in all their military duties, and intimates to the older soldiers that their younger brothers in arms must not be treated with ridicule or contempt. The recruits of the militia have been distributed among the regiments of infantry of the army, the reserve, and those of the military depot. They are to be taught the most necessary portions of their duty as soon as possible. The General says:—

"They are not required to possess the excessively scientific knowledge necessary for the service de combat; it will be enough if they are taught the movements of the close column and the duty of chasseurs and skirmishers, if they know how to load their muskets properly and to fire at the target. A letter from Odessa, dated on October 18th, says: "The Emperor himself sometimes appears in the trenches and encourages the soldiers. It is also related that he often visits the military hospitals, and speaks words of comfort to the sick. In one of the wards is an officer who received most frightful wounds at Sebastopol. The face of this poor fellow, which was being terribly burnt, was covered as the morning dawned, with a bright burning light. The Emperor, however, lifted the cloth, and on seeing that the eyes were completely destroyed, he grasped the sufferer by the hand, and shed tears. The blind man, who heard that the Emperor was weeping, pressed his hand to his lips and blessed him. Alexander then took the Order of St. George from his own breast, and placing it in the hand of the officer, retired.

The Latest—Russia. BERLIN, Nov. 1st, 1855.

We have rumors of enforced changes in the higher rank of Russian officials. Count Kleinmichel, the Minister of Roads and Public Works, is to be replaced by Gen. Tcherkine, from the Department of Mines. The disasters of the war have produced enquiries which are likely to lead to further changes of a remarkable character.

The presence of the allied fleet in the liman of the Dnieper has produced great consternation. Their having troops and engineers on board is thought to prove an intention of making a permanent lodgment there.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Boston Advertiser says.—In regard to the statements which

make his peace with Heaven. Padre Vidal and others of the same profession were constantly in attendance or communication with him during the period, even up to the hour and moment of his execution. The evening preceding this melancholy event—melancholy however deserved—we were engaged with Gen. Walker in his Council Chamber, when we were suddenly interrupted by the entrance of Padre Vidal, accompanied by four females, all of whom threw themselves upon their knees, and uplifted hands and streaming eyes implored the preservation of the life of the sentenced Minister. They were the aged mother and three daughters of Gen. Corral. They were three women of the earnestness and tenderness of maternal affection for the safety of the son and young man. Spare his life, banish him to the remotest corner of the earth, and their wishes, their hopes, their aspirations would be gratified. The scene was truly an affecting one, and we were never impelled more sensibly with the cool, unimpassioned character of a man whose sense of duty was paramount to the feelings of humanity, than we were on this occasion. No emotion was visible in our countenance—his features were calm and his eyes bright, and his cold, gray eyes relaxed into the softness of his former days. We were reminded of the description given by an author, a writer in the North American Review, of the Cossack Leader, in an article entitled "The War in the Caucasus." "His stature is not above the middle height, and in his regular features and white complexion, there is nothing of the frantic or enthusiast. He possesses entire control over himself, and whatever is bestowing rewards or pronouncing the death sentence, he maintains the same impassible and unchangeable posture. He never betrays either anger, uneasiness or fear. A great calm rests upon him."

A more truthful description of Gen. Walker, and one more fully portraying his remarkable characteristics, could not be coined by the fertile brain of a woman into more appropriate expression. Gen. Schanly— "His face is like a star That, from its ineffable height, Looks coolly on the foetures and below."

With the single expression that he would consider the prayer of the supplicants, the weeping women took their sad departure. A responsibility involving the peace, the liberty and happiness of a Republic rested upon the determination and will of the Commander-in-Chief