The Ottawa Free Trader.

BY W. OSMAN. OTTAWA, ILL., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1854. VOL. XV--NO. 16.

OTTAWA FREE TRADER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

IN NATTINGER'S NEW BRICK BLOCK

On the corner of Main and La Salle streets, in front of the Court House square,

BY W. OSMAN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per Annum in advance.
2 00 if not paid in advance.

CLUB RATES:

5 Copies one year, - - - - -	$6 50
10 do do do - - - - -	12 00
15 do do do - - - - -	15 00

PAYMENTS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, 12 lines or less, one week,	$1 00
do do do do three months,	3 00
do do do do six months,	5 00
do do do do one year,	8 00
One fourth column per year,	$18 00
One third do do do	17 00
One half do do do	25 00
One do do do do	50 00

transient advertisements of one square or less, 25 cents for each insertion after the first.

Business Cards not exceeding five lines, inserted in the Directory, one year for $3 00
over 5 lines and not exceeding 10 lines, 8 00

JOB WORK.

All kinds of Job Work, Fancy and plain, done in the neatest style and with dispatch.

OTTAWA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

O. PUTNAM, M. D. D. R. STONE, M. D.

Drs. STONE & PUTNAM,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

NOW offer to the public their service and advice for all the various diseases that humanity is subject to; also, we are prepared for all cases of surgery. We would call the attention of those suffering from chronic diseases. As we have had long experience in these diseases, we feel confident we can give good satisfaction.

We are also prepared to attend to those suffering with diseases of the eyes, whether acute or chronic—operating for cataract and strabismus, or squinting.

Office over Dr. Cavarly's drug store. jul22-ly

DR. R. M. McARTHUR,

Office in Hunter & Toombes Drug Store, RESIDENCE at Mrs. Burr's, west of the side-cut. August 12.

DR. McNAMARA, homœopathist. Office over Leahy's boot store, Madison street Ottawa, Ills May 20.

R. THOMPSON & McKINNEY,

Tender their professional services to the citizens of Ottawa and vicinity. Office in J. Wood's brick block. May 6.

C. HARD, M. D., *Physician and Surgeon*, Ottawa, Ill. Office one door west of M. H. Smith's law office. Residence on Madison st. near the Side-Cut. dc18.

J. O. HARRIS, M. D., *Physician and Surgeon*. Office over the old Post Office. Boards at the Mansion House. Sept 11, 1852.

DENTISTRY.

WE, the undersigned have this day entered in to a co-partnership for the practice of Dentistry, tender their professional services to the citizens of Ottawa, and vicinity. All operations performed in a scientific manner and warranted equal to utility to the best. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. WM SMITH, M. D.,
Ottawa, July 1, '54. R. F. TAYLOR, D. D. S.

Having entered into the above co-partnership, Dr. Smith requests all persons indebted to him for past services, to call and settle for the same—He also is obliged for past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same.
Office in Sanger & Armour's Block.

EYE INFIRMARY,

OTTAWA, ILL.

DR. E. R. FAY, oculist, takes pleasure to announce to the public generally, that he is prepared to treat all diseases of the eye.

Having had the experience of being afflicted with diseased eyes for a number of years—and manner of treatment by the most eminent oculists in the country, feels himself well qualified to attend to all diseases of the eye. Let no inflamed eye—no case of impaired sight be neglected for a single day.

Office in Nattinger's block, second story. n11

O. C. GRAY. W. BUSHNELL.

BUSHNELL & GRAY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Will give their prompt attention to all business confided to them in the circuit, supreme, and federal courts of this state.

OFFICE—IN THE COURT HOUSE.
Ottawa, May 20, 1854.—ly

M. E. HOLLISTER. A. W. CAVARLY.

HOLLISTER & CAVARLY,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY

Office in Nattinger's Brick Block,

South West corner of the Court House Square.
OTTAWA.....ILLINOIS.

THEOPHILUS L. DICKEY. W. H. L. WALLACE.

DICKEY & WALLACE,

Attorneys at Law.

Office over Griggs' Drug store, north side of the Court House square, Ottawa, Illinois. [Feb 26

P. KIMBALL LELAND. DAVID P. JONES.

LELAND & JONES, *Attorneys, Solicitors and Land Agents*, Ottawa, Illinois. Office in the Court House, with the clerk of the supreme court. Ottawa, sept. 25, 1852

GLOVER & COOK, (J. O. Glover—B. C. Cook) *Attorneys & Counsellors at Law*,—Ottawa. Office in Reddick's Block, east side of the Public Square. June, 1848-tf

A. HOES Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery will give his prompt attention to all business confided to him in the circuit, supreme, and Federal courts of the state. Office in Sanger & Armour's Block, south-west corner of the Court House Square, Ottawa, Ill June 25.

A. B. SMITH,

NOTARY PUBLIC, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENT.

Business received by mail will receive his prompt attention. Office in Sanger & Armour's lock, south of the Ottawa bank, second sts. apu29-ly.

LUMBER.

GEORGE BRISTOL, *Dealer in Lumber*. Cash paid for all kinds of produce. no5

E. Y. GRIGGS, *Druggist and Bookseller*—In the brick building north of the Court House, Ottawa, Ill. Oct. 4, 1851.

G. L. THOMPSON, *Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c.*; between the City Hotel and Reddick's Block, Ottawa, Ill.

J. G. STONE, *Saddle Harness and Trunk Manufacturer, and Carriage Trimmer*; corner of Canal and Columbus streets, Ottawa, Ill.

TAILORING.

WILLIAM CONNELLY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Ottawa and the surrounding country, that he has just received a new stock of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings

Of the latest style, and all kinds of tailors' trimmings, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

Also, all kinds of Ready Made Clothing, of his own manufacture.

Being an old resident in Ottawa, he would wish for his old acquaintances to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

TAILORING & CUTTING

Done on the shortest notice, at his old stand opposite the old City Hotel, on Madison st., next door to Dan' Leahy's Boot and Shoe Shop.

Wanted---A first rate journeyman tailor. app

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE subscriber has commenced business on the bottom, south of the new City Mills, where he is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work on the shortest notice.

HORSE SHOEING,

Repairing plows, setting wagon tires, repairing mill pick. Finally, all kinds of work in that line of business, on the most reasonable terms. (May 6-ly.) O. H. BURLL.

THE Odd Fellows pocket companion, just received and for sale by (May 20.) D. WALKER.

JUST rec'd. from canal boat, 800 bbls. fine, and 200 sks. coarse salt. f23 CHEEVER.

1854. N. B. BRISTOL, 1854.

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT,

OTTAWA, - - ILLINOIS

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the Cushman Ware House, Main Canal.
May 1, 1854.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS MINER would respectfully inform the ladies of Ottawa and vicinity, that she has now received at her new stand, (formerly occupied for daguerrean rooms) her winter stock of good, consisting of velvets, satins, ribbons, flowers plumes, &c., all of which she will sell at a very low price. Thankful for past liberal patronage, she respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. November 18.

MILLINERY.

Corner of Main and Columbus Sts.

MRS. GREGG would inform the ladies of Ottawa and vicinity that she has just returned from Chicago, with a well selected stock of fall and winter goods, consisting of bonnets, ribbons, flowers, chenille cord, velvet ribbons, feathers, head dresses, &c.

All branches of millinery done to order as usual. Work committed to her care will be done promptly.

Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same. Ladies call and see for yourselves. September 30.

LADIE'S FURNISHING AND VARIETY STORE!

NO. 1, HOSSACK'S ROW,

Lately occupied by Miss Hossack, Ottawa.

Mrs. SUSAN G. WELLS,

HAS opened a furnishing and variety store at the above stand, where she will be happy to *show* and *sell* every variety of bonnets and ribbons, kid and silk gloves, laces for trimming, fringes, embroideries, dimity bands, collars, work baskets, ladies' and childrens' hose, elastics, manilla silks, infants' waists, &c., besides a great variety of other articles, selected especially for ladies and misses.

Mantillas of the latest styles, cut to order.

The ladies of Ottawa and vicinity are respectfully invited to call. A superior stock of

GAITERS AND SHOES

Will be opened and for sale in a few days.
May 20.

MRS. RICHARDS,

DRESS MAKER,

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE LADIES OF OTTAWA,

THAT SHE IS NOW PREPARED TO

Execute Dress Making in all its different branches. Residence, near Fox River House
OTTAWA, 3m. *ILLINOIS.*

Millinery and Dress Making,

The Misses AVERY

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that they have just opened a

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

To rooms between the people cheap store and J. D. Olmstead, on Columbus Street, Ottawa, where they will be happy to meet all their friends.

They have just received a new lot of

Fashionable Bonnets,

And other millinery goods, which they will sell at low prices.

DRESS MAKING

Attended to with despatch.

All wishing anything in this line, will do well to give them a call. November 26.

Millinery and Dress Making!

MRS. WEEKES would respectfully inform the ladies of Ottawa and vicinity, that she is prepared to execute orders for

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.

In the most fashionable style and at the lowest possible prices. Straw Bonnets will be done over, and plain sewing done. Residence over Mann's store. November 5.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY!

JAMES MARSTON respectfully informs the citizens of Ottawa and all the rest of mankind, that he has spared no expense or pains in fitting up a new and splendid sky light gallery in Nattinger's block, south side of the public square, where he is prepared to take miniatures in the latest and most approved styles of the art. A good assortment of plain and fancy cases on hand.

Time for taking children under three years of age, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. on clear days; all over three years taken in any kind of weather. Dark dresses always preferable.

Ladies and gentlemen please call; he will be glad to see you whether you want pictures or not. October 28.

DANIEL LEAHY,

Boot & Shoe Manufacturer,

On Madison Street, north of Glover & Cook's new Block,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous customers, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received—having lately enlarged his store, is determined, by punctuality in fulfilling all orders, and by using the best of materials and workmanship, to merit a continuance of the same.

Always on hand, a large assortment of ladies', misses, and childrens' boots, shoes, and gaiters, of the newest styles, and made to order.

Repairing done as usual. May 20-ly.

A. G. BURLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CROCKERY, CHINA,

GLASS AND BRITANIA WARES,

Patent solar and parlor lamps, table cutlery, looking glasses, etc etc

No. 175 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

A. G. BURLEY. 2ND. TYRRELL

MAYER & LEEKIE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mayer's Double Eagle Whiskey,

ALSO ALL KINDS OF

Domestic Liquors,

No 7 Water Street, PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
April 22-ly.

ROBT. FELCH'S Excelsior Hat and Cap Manufactory!

One door east of E. Y. Griggs's drug store, OTTAWA, ILL.

ROBT. FELCH, Practical Hatter, respectfully informs the hat wearing community of Ottawa and vicinity, that he is prepared to furnish them with every possible variety and style of

HATS AND CAPS

now worn, of the finest texture and workmanship.

Just received, 10 cases of Beebe & Co., and Leary & Co's A No. 1 hats—a very fine article.

Also, any quantity of Kossuth, citizens, and woolhats, for men and boys.

A first-rate assortment of cloth and glazed caps. Hats made to order at short notice. mar-81

New Tailoring Establishment,

On Main St., nearly opposite the Bank.

McGAFFIN & GILLEN, having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business, and one of the firm has had a number of years experience in some of the largest establishment in Europe, they flatter themselves that they can do work in their line in a superior style to anything in the city, and they have and will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Fancy Cassimeres

satinetts, tweeds, and in fact everything in the Gentlemen's furnishing line to suit the season of the year, together combined with moderate charges, they wish to solicit a share of public patronage.

Ottawa, april 13, 1854.

The Ottawa

New Sash, Door, & Blind Factory!

THE subscribers having erected a building at the corner of the hydraulic basin, on La Salle street, near the city mills, for the purpose of manufacturing and keeping on hand an assortment of doors, sash, and blinds, hope, by making a good article, and using punctual in filling all orders, to merit a share of the public patronage. We intend to keep sash ready framed and filled.

Also, sash and door frames on hand.

E. C. HOLLANDS,
A. F. CAQUELIN,
R. A. KNIGHT.

Grain and Grass Cutters.

WE have now finished and for sale, some grain and grass cutters, upon

Green's Patent Improved.

Which we would be pleased to show to anybody that may want a machine.
may20 H. H. FOYE & CO., on the hydraulic basin

OTTAWA BREWERY!

4,000 BUSHELS of barley wanted, for which will be paid the highest market price, in cash. s16-ly GEO. SULTZBERGER & BROS.

2000 FT. WINDOW GLASS, of assorted sizes. For sale by G. L. THOMPSON.

European News--The War.

The Africa which arrived at New York on the 1st with three days later intelligence brings nothing new or startling from the seat of war, beyond an "infernal episode" describing the scarling alive of a vast number of sick and wounded in a hospital in Sevastapol. We give the war news as condensed in the N. Y. Tribune.

An occurrence of the most horrible nature has taken place. The great Hospital at Sevastapol, was set on fire by the shell of the allies, and was burned to the ground, with all its inmates—*two thousand sick and wounded*. The frightful circumstance is passed over as quietly as possible in the English and French papers, but it demands the most pointed attention. It may be remembered that we published an English story of the effect that Menchikoff hoised the Hospital flag over a magazine, which the English directed their fire upon and blew up. We fear the building thus fired on was really the Hospital.

NOVEMBER 6.—Accounts per last steamer stated that the battle was resumed on the 6th. Probably the following dispatch—being the latest telegraph to hand—refers to that engagement:

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—Dispatches from Balaklava, of date the 11th, have been received this evening, according to which another great battle has been fought. The Russians are said to have lost 9,000 men. The loss of the allies was also great, but they remained masters of the field."

NOVEMBER 8.—Dispatches from Prince Menchikoff announce that the operations of the siege continued, and that the allies were intrenching themselves strongly on the left flank of their position.

Sickness is on the increase in the allied camp. The cold is very severe at night. Severe weather had occurred at sea; a Turkish 80 gun ship and a frigate sunk a gale.

NOVEMBER 9.—Official Russian news, via Vienna, states that from the 5th to the 9th nothing of importance had occurred at Sevastapol. The allies were fortifying their position on the left bank of the Chernaya as strongly as possible. The Russians occupied the right bank. The bombardment of the city continued, but the breaches were always repaired.

Following is a more detailed account of the great battle on the 5th Nov., mentioned in our abstract of the Baltic's news last week:

As the Russian cavalry on the left of their line crown the hill, across the valley they perceive the Highlanders drawn up at the distance of some half mile, calmly waiting their approach. They halt, and squadron after squadron flies up from the rear, till they have a body of some 1,500 men along the ridge—lancers, dragroons and hussars. Then they move *en echelon* in two bodies, with another in reserve. The cavalry, who have been pursuing the Turks on the right, are coming up to the ridge beneath us, which conceals our cavarly from view. The heavy brigade in advance is drawn up in two columns. The first column consists of the Scots Greys, and of their old companions in glory, the Enniskillens; the second of the 4th Royal Irish of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and of the 1st Royal Dragoons. The light cavalry brigade is on their left, in two divisions also. The silence is oppressive; between the cannon bursts, one can hear the champing of bits and the clink of sabres in the valley below. The Russians on their left drew breath for a moment, and then, in one grand line, dashed at the Highlanders. The ground flies beneath their horses' feet—gathering speed at every stride, they dash on toward that thin red streak, topped with a line of steel. The Turks fire a volley at 800 yards, and run. As the Russians come within 600 yards, down goes that line of steel in front, and out rings a rolling volley of Minie musketry. The Russians are not checked, but still sweep onwards with the whole force of horse and mar, through the smoke, here and there knocked over by the shot of our batteries above. With breathless suspense, every one waits the bursting of th wave upon the line of Gaelic rock; but ere they came within 150 yards another deadly volley flashes from the leveled rifle, and carries death and terror into the Russians. They wheel about, open files right and left, and fly back faster than they came—"Bravo Highlanders! well done," shouted the excited spectators; but events thicken. The Highlanders and their splendid front are soon forgotten; men scarcely have a moment to think of this fact, that the 93d never altered their formation to receive that tide of horsemen. "No," said Sir Colin Campbell "I did not think it worth while to form them even four deep!" the ordinary British line, two deep, was quite sufficient to repel the attack of these Muscovite cheveliers. Our eyes were, however, turned in a moment on our own cavalry. We saw Brigadier General Scarlett ride along in front of his massive squadrons. The Russians—evidently *corpse d'elite*—their light blue jackets embroidered with silver lace, were advancing on the left, at an easy gallop towards the brow of the hill. A forest of lances glistened in their rear, and several squadrons of gray-coated dragoons moved up quickly to suppert them as they reached the summit. The instant they came in sight, the trumpets of our cavalry gave out the warning blast which told us all that in another momect we should see the shock of battle beneath our very eyes. Lord Ragian, all the staff and escort, and groups of officers, the Zodaves, French generals and officers, and bodies of French infantry on the height, were spectators of the scene as though they were looking on the stage from the boxes of a theatre. Nearly every one dismounted and sat down, and not a word was said.—The Russians advanced down the hill at a slow canter, which they changed to a trot, and at last nearly halted. Their first line was at least double the length of ours—it was three times as deep. Behind them was a similar line, equally strong and compact. They evidently despised their insignificant looking enemy, but their time was come.—The trumpets rang out again through the valley, and the Grays and Enniskilleners went right at the cantre of the Russian cavalry. The space between them was only a few hundred yards; it was scarce enough to let the horses "gather way," nor had the men quite space sufficient for the full play of their sword arms.

The Russian line brings forward each wing as our cavalry advance, and threatens to annihilate them as they pass on. Turning a little to their left, so as to meet the Russian right, the Grays rush on with a cheer that thrills to every heart—the wild shout of the Enniskilleners rises through the air at the same instant. As lightning flashes through a cloud, the Grays and Enniskilleners through the dark masses of Russians. The shock was but for a moment.—There was a clash of steel and a light play of sword blades in the air, and the the Grays and the red coats disappear in the midst of the shaken and quivering columns. In another moment we see them emerging and dashing on with diminished numbers, and in broken order, against the second line, which is advancing against them as fast as it can to retrieve the fortune of the charge. It was a terrible moment. "God help them! they are lost!" was the exclamation of more than one man, and the thought of many.—With unabated fire the noble hearts dashed at their enemy. It was a fight of heroes.—The first line of Russians which had been smashed utterly by our charge, and had fled off at one flank and towards the centre, were coming back to swallow up our handful of men. By sheer steel and sheer courage, Enniskillener and Scot were winning their desperate way right through the enemy's squadron, and already gray horses and red coats had appeared right at the rear of the second mass, when, with irresistible force, like one bolt from a bow, the 1st Royals, the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 5th Dragoon Guards rushed at the remnants of the first line of the enemy, went through it as though it were made of pasteboards, and dashing on the second body of Russians as they were still disordered by the terrible assault of the Grays and their companions, put them to utter route. The Russian horse, in less than five minutes after it met our dragoons, was flying with all its speed before a force certainly not half its strength. A cheer burst from every lip—in the enthusiasm officers and men took off their caps and shouted with delight, and thus keeping up the scenic character of their position, they clapped their hands again and again.

The most notable, because most tragical, incident of the fight was the terrific destruction of English cavalry in a mad-cap charge over a level and open plain upon a Russian battery of thirty guns. It seems that the attempt to carry the battery was the result of a mistake, or, at least, of a misconception of orders arising from the *esprit du corps* that induced the cavalry to attempt some brilliant exploit to retrieve the secondary part they played at the battle of Alma. Capt. Golan, aid-de-camp to Lord Raglan, conveyed the order to make the charge to Lord Lucan. The latter doubted if he understood it, scarcely believing an English General would so rashly expose his men to almost inevitable destruction, but an impatient remark from Captain Nolan induced him reluctantly to order Lord Cradigan who was in immediate command of the cavalry to advance upon the guns. We again quote from the correspondent of the Times:

The noble earl, though he did not shrink, also saw the fearful odds against him. Don Quixote in his tilt against the windmills, was not near so rashand reckless as the gallant follows who pegardd without a thought to rush on almost certain death.

It is a maxim of war, that cavalry never act without a support, that infantry should be close at hand when cavalry carry guns as the effect is only instantaneous, and that it is necessary to have on the flank of a line of cavalry some squadrons in column, the attack on the flank being most dangerous.—The only support our light cavalry had was the reserve of heavy cavalry at a great distance behind them, the infantry and guns being far in the rear. There were no squadrons in the column at all, and there was a mile and a half in length. At 11 10 our Light Cavalry Brigade rushed to the front.

The whole brigade scarcely made one effective regiment, according to the numbers of continental armies; and yet it was more than we could spare. As they passed towards the front, the Russians opened on them from the guns in the redoubt on the right, with volleys of musketry and rifles.—They swept proudly past, glittering in the morning sun in all pride and splendor of war. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses! Surely that handful of men are not going to charge an army in position?—Alas! it was too true—their desperate valor knew no bounds, and far indeed was it removed from its so-called better part—discretion. They advanced in two lines, quickening their pace as they closed towards the enemy. A more fearful spectacle was never witnessed than by those who without the power to aid, beheld their heroic countrymen rushing to the arms of death. At the distance of 1,200 yards, the whole line of the enemy belowed forth, from 30 iron mouths, a flood of smoke and flame, through which issued the deadly balls.

Their flight was marked by instant gaps in our ranks, by dead men and horses, by steeds flying wounded or riderless across the plain. The first line is broken, it is jointed by the second, they never halt or check their speed an instant; with diminished ranks, thinned by those thirty guns which the Russians had laid with the most deadly accuracy, with a halo of flashing steel above their heads, and with a cheer which was many a noble fellow's death cry, they flew into the smoke of the batteries, but ere they were lost from view the plain was strewed with their bodies and with the carcasses of horses. They were exposed to an oblique fire from the batteries on the hills on both sides, as to a direct fire of musketry.—Through the clouds of smoke we could see their sabres flashing as they rode up to the guns and dashed between them, cutting down the gunners as they stood. We saw them riding through the guns as I have said; to our delight we saw them returning after breaking through a column of Russian infantry, and scattering them like shaff, when the flank fire of the battery on the hill swept them down, scattered and broken as they were. Wounded men and dismounted troopers flying towards us told the tale—demi-gods could not have done what we had failed to do. At the very moment when they were about to retreat, an enormous mass of lancers was hurled on their flank.—Colonel Shewell of the 8th Hussars, saw the danger, and rode his few men straight at them, cutting his way through with fearful loss. The other regiments turned and engaged in a desperate encounter. With courage too great almost for credence, they were breaking their way through the columns which enveloped them, when there took place an act of atrocity without parallel in the modern warfare of civilized nations. The Russian gunners, when the storm of cavalry passed, returned to their guns.—They saw their own cavalry mingled with the troopers who had just ridden over them, and to the eternal disgrace of the Russian name, the miscreants poured a murderous volley of grape and canister on the mass of struggling men and horses, mingling friend and foe in one common ruin. It was as much as our heavy cavalry brigade could do to cover the retreat of the miserable remnants of that band of heroes as they returned to the place they had so lately quitted in the pride of life. At 11,35 not a British soldier, except the dead and dying, was left in front of these bloody Muscovite guns. Our loss, as far as it could be ascertained, in killed, wounded, and missing at 2 o'clock to-day, was as follows:

	Went into action Strong.	Returned from Action.	Loss.
4th light dragoons,	118	39	79
8th hussars,	104	38	66
11th hussars,	110	25	85
13th light dragoons,	130	61	69
17th lancers,	145	35	110
Totals,	607	198	409

It is not certain that all these were killed, wounded, or missing; many may still come in, and about eighty wounded have already returned. Captain Nolan was killed by the first shot fired, as he rode in advance of the hussars, cheering them on. Lord Lucan was slightly wounded. Lord Cardigan received a lance thrust through his clothes.

PUNICAL CULPRIT.—"The last Link is broken," ejaculated Thos. Link, as he yesterday paid his last five dollars to Justice Rowekamp for an assault committed upon a noncombattive individual.

"You may go," said the magistrate.

"And the words thou hast spoken have rendered me free," continued he, as firmly planting his beaver on his nob, he stalked out of the office.—*Cin. Enq.*

SAD OCCURRENCE.—Mr. IRA TAGGART, of Keokuk, an industrious and worthy young man, took arsenic in mistake for cream of tartar, on Monday last, and notwithstanding early medical aid, died the following day. Another warning if it were needed, of the danger attending the use of this dangerous drug.—*Burlington Gazette.*

Two men were frozen to death at Mobile, last week, while out gunning in a boat.

THE DISASTERS IN THE CRIMEA.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives some important European items said to have been brought by Mr. Piatt, secretary of the American legation in Paris. The following is the extract:

"In reference to the report that the Spanish government had refered to receive Mr. Soule, Mr. P. says, the exact reverse is the fact. The most friendly disposition prevails towards Mr. Soule at the Spanish Court.—He embarked at Bordeux for the Spanish coast, a short time before the sailing of the last steamer, under a salute appropriate to his station.

Mr. Piatt thinks that the government of France and England were in possession, when he left, of news from the Crimea to the 10th, which, from the ominous silence that prevailed, was believed to be of the most disastrous character. In fact, the events occurring from the 17th October to the 5th of November left hardly a doubt that the allied army was reduced to the alternative of a hasty embarkment without their artillery, or a surrender as prisoners of war.

The consequences of this great reverse will be very important, besides its immediate effect upon the progress of the war. In the first place, it is feared, with great reason, that it will be followed by a revolution in France against Louis Napoleon, and probably in favor of Henry 5th. That is Mr. Piatt's opinion.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The past has been an eventful year, and will hereafter be referred to as a marked epoc in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops in portions of the country have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifices of human life, through casualties by sea and land, are without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions, which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot repass sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less to involve our own. The conditions of States is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintoin peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved.—Notwithstanding this, our clearly defined and well sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit, that the sovereigns of one continent or of a particular community of states, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of the continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinance from intimate political connexion with different nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our military establishment, in time of peace is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, all over the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security of other States.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancemedt to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nation are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war: a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country.

At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognized that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one pewer prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent States of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognized international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and American.—Accordingly a proposition, embracing not only the rule that free ships make free goods, excepting contraband of war on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded between that country and the United States, providing for the obser ance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce, and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility, that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the two Sicilies has expressed to our Minister at Naples a willingness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article, providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for the most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments large in proportion to their commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed after having surrendered the right of resort to privateers, in the event of a war with a belligerant of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maratime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce, would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and become a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent, and more exposed condition of our widespread commerce, would give them a little advantage over us.

The propositions to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers, is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure from public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coast of her North American provinces; in return for which she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties on all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury department issued a regulation, for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coast of British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States.

I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free lists of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those Provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the U. States and great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Brittanic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the U. States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the