

Cape Town, February 26, 1855.

It is matter of regret that no less than four Mem- bers, and among these such a man as Mr. CoCK, should have resigned their seats in our Parliament. We do not mean to be complimentary, and would not be understood to insinuate that Mr. C. is a man of first-rate abilities as a legislator, and that his strong aspirations for the good of the Eastern Province have left a void, that cannot be ably filled by another individual from the same part of the Colony; but this we venture to affirm, that Mr. C. is not only a person of very independent fortune, but also a man of enterprise and practical knowledge of business on a large scale. Such men are useful as a counterpoise to mere theoretical geniuses in finance, who are too readily sup- posed to be fit to manage the public mon-ey, in the same proportion as they have shown themselves un- fit to manage their own.

Another reason for regretting the resignation of Mr. CoCK, is that he sets a bad example to others, much less able than himself to make the sacrifice of their time, and to incur the loss to which so long an absence from home exposes every farmer and man of business. We expect that several gentlemen whose first experience of parliamentary life has proved a disappointment, will be ready enough to plead the example of Mr. CoCK. That patriotism, which is willing to make sacrifices and proof against the tedium of protracted sittings, is not very common in colonies. But it would not be fair to limit this remark to colonial s. knowing as we do, that, at certain periods of British history, the representatives of cities and boroughs were very reluctant to take their seats, and most happy to avail themselves of very frivolous excuses for non-attendance.

We would take this opportunity of admonishing all that have been honored with the confidence of their fellow-colonists to show themselves worthy of the distinction, by being at their post. Questions of vital interest to the colony will be discussed and decided during the coming session. There are in our legislative Assemblies, then, why not in our? Certain individuals, in whose hands power may become dangerous in proportion to the dexterity with which they use it. A full house is often the only safeguard against the abuse of such power. When many are absent, what in a full house would be a minority, becomes a majority, and carries every thing before it. Such a majority for the time being goes through the force of appointing a committee from among themselves to inquire into matters of the last importance, and minutely to report to themselves, and the few that hold different opinions are led to assent to almost any proposal, because they are conscious of being too few to offer effective resistance. Shall we allow such matters as the master and servants' law, the education question and the defence of the frontier to be settled in this unsatisfactory manner? Shall any one say, "I am no speaker"? Man, you have no business to speak; judge for yourself of what is likely to benefit the colony and vote accordingly. Your vote is worth as much as that of the greatest orator of them all. Let no man think too humbly of himself. There is a false modesty which at times makes men comparatively useless, who, if they would boldly step forward, might save their country as effectively, as those who have always a vast deal to say on every subject.

We apprehend that, with regard to our Parliament, there is a very mistaken notion entertained by the public at large. It is this, that having performed their duties as electors, they have nothing more to do, and can best show their confidence in their representatives by looking away from them altogether. Now this is an egregious error. How can our representatives be animated with a becoming confidence in their constituents, if they feel themselves isolated? Their strength consists in an uninterrupted communication with their constituents, who ought to be watching their proceedings, cheering them on, when they see them actively engaged in an intelligent discharge of their duty; and checking them, when they see them blindly following a leader, whose tendency, though unnoticed by them, may be very apparent to an observer from a distance. Without this communication with their constituents, Members of Parliament are like plants that have no root in the soil. From which they spring, and are liable to be pulled about like chaff by any man that has strong lungs and knows how to use them. It was with a view to this, that we have strongly insisted on the necessity of having a sufficient number of reporters. Imperfect publicity is almost more dangerous than none at all. It is in the dusk, when all objects assume deceptive appearances, that a traveller is exposed to more dangers than in the dead of night. A single reporter, and he associated with the editor of a paper, who is at the same time a leading man in the House of Assembly—this (we say it without intending personal reflections) is a monstrous state of things.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT SEEN AGAIN!—The *Overland* *Friend of China* of 27th November, contains a memorandum from Captain Richardson of the British Brig *Albatross* from Liverpool, in which he gives the following description of the Great Sea Serpent seen by him on the 30th September, in lat. 34° 15' south, long. 124° 55' east, about 350 miles south and west of the Cape of Good Hope. He writes:—"At 5 pm, I saw broken water on the weather quarter, and presently the head of an enormous sea monster appeared about 30 feet above the water; the head was long and narrow, by no means not unlike that of a whale; about 12 feet each side of the head, there was a white streak, which I supposed to be the eye. The water was about a foot wide, which I supposed to be his mouth, but which he did not open. About 6 feet from the eye of the white streak (or jaw) there was a large lump on the surface of the water, the size of a small water cask; his body at the surface of the water was about the size of a long bar; underneath the jaws there appeared to be a quantity of scales like the scales of a pelican; it was of a lighter color than the rest of the body, which appeared quite black and smooth. He appeared to be about 180 feet long as near as I could judge; the water broke in several places along his body, which I think must have been occasioned by his flukes, which I think must have been of the length of three feet each, and was very slow for about 15 minutes, during which time he went under water in a twinkling, dipping about a minute each time. That portion of the body above water was in about an angle of 45°, he kept moving his head from side to side, and made a serpentine course through the water, just keeping way with the vessel, which he suddenly disappeared, and we saw him no more. From the position which he was in with regard to the vessel, the length of time he was above water, and his slow motion, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that it was the celebrated Great Serpent which I believe was last seen by H. M. Ship *De Sola*, between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, in 1840.—1853."

HOUSE SICKNESS.—Mr. Weiniger, of Langkloof, writes to us as follows:—"The horse sickness rages here to an extent more awful than was ever experienced, and though all means have been tried, no remedy has yet been discovered to arrest it. Some say that in this neighborhood an efficacious remedy had been discovered, but I have tried everything, and must declare that nothing avails. I would not therefore advise any one to make use of the so-called efficacious remedy, as it is now all untried and false. As it now stands (20th Feb.), I have lost 30 post horses, which are well stabled and fed, but are mostly employed in night work. Here on my dwelling place I have lost, up to this day, 73 breeding horses, and at several large horse-breeding farms in this neighborhood the distemper has completely cut off a single horse having been left; and this is also the case with those who have discovered the efficacious remedy."

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. GREY'S RECEPTION IN KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.
"Why here begins our morning story?"
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
King William's Town, Feb. 17th.
King William's Town on last Thursday presented a pleasing and instructive picture. For some days previously preparations were being made for His Excellency's reception, which, when completed, reflected much credit upon those whose taste and judgment designed them. Two triumphal arches spanned Smith-street's entrance, and flags of every hue floated from every roof-top; whilst holiday-dressed groups parading the street below formed a scene of almost interesting and attractive.

In the course of the several conflicts which took place, a considerable number of the insurgents were either killed or wounded. Some casualties also occurred among the military and police. One soldier was killed, and five of the wounded; the first is said to have died. Capt. Wise and Lieut. Paul were also killed and had since died. Capt. Wise and Lieut. Paul were also killed and had since died.

Although, in consequence of the rigorous proceedings on the part of the authorities, tranquillity appears to have been restored, it was evident that the diggers were still determined to procure what they termed "their rights." That no recourse would be had to armed opposition, however, is apparent from the fact that in three days 1103 licences had been taken out by those very men who, a few days previously, had to the number of some 4000, in a position to take the obnoxious licence fee to be an "pledged themselves to take immediate steps to abolish the same, by at once burning all their licences," and did subsequently actually make two large bonfires of the same.

Mr. Neekamp, editor of the *Dallaat Times*, was to be put on his trial for having written seditious articles. Amongst the insurgents, who were to be tried for high treason, was an Italian named Raphaelo, who is said to have been the Secretary to Mazzini at the capture of Rome.

A conflagration had taken place in Melbourne, in consequence of which a very serious loss of property had been sustained. The gold market remained very active. The ruling price was £3 17 per ounce.

MAURITIUS.—The accounts from Mauritius, received per *Antelope*, are unimportant. At a public meeting held at Port Louis on the 27th January, for the purpose of devising means to aid the wives, children and mothers of the victims of the press war in the C.ineea, it was resolved to divide the funds raised between the sufferers of both nations, as there were many inhabitants of French origin who very naturally retained an affection for their original country. It was expected that a very respectable sum would be raised.

From a published statement of revenue and expenditure, it appeared that there was a deficiency of £5,500—an occurrence that had not taken place for many years, and which was attributed to the amount expended on immigration and the costs of the cholera.

The question of steam communication was left untouched; nothing had been done for the future. The *Prospicua* was to bring the mail of 9th January last, there was no steamer for that of the 23th.

There was a general dullness in the import market, and not that levelness in the export trade customary at that time of the year (February). The want of shipping continued to be felt, and a large quantity of sugar was shipped in a season and the last was not less than 13,000 tons, notwithstanding the present crop was some 11,000 tons larger. The heavy reduction on the price of sugar was severely felt. Several planters had suspended payment, and a considerable amount of money would be lost by local capitalists. Confidence was however returning.

rolling numerous tar-barrels in flames through the streets until a late hour answered the purpose perhaps quite as well. An admirably written address, very numerously signed, was presented to His Excellency, who received the deputation with gracious cordiality. A reply was to-day given, but a copy of which I have not as yet had the good fortune to see.

A review of the troops upon the race-course brought the mobility into motion this forenoon, who despite a broiling sun, gazed and wondered at the evolutions performed. On the whole His Excellency's reception must have struck him favourably; he must acknowledge the energy and perseverance that have converted an open wilderness in a few short years into such a busy hive of industry and commerce; he will acknowledge that here is the camp of the pioneer of civilization, and by a wise and vigorous policy secure to us all we require.—Peace!

Another hand writes:—"Great praise is due to our respected townsmen, Mr. J. H. Parker, who superintended the whole affair. Over the triumphal arches, which were so beautifully ornamented and decorated with evergreens, was printed in large letters—in the first: Welcome Sir George Grey! Agriculture. Our Governor, Commerce. In the second: Peace and Unity. Civilization. Progress."

We also learn from another source, that the Gaika Chiefs met His Excellency uninvited at the Dolans station, but no formal conference was held. His Excellency referred them to the subordinate authorities if they had any requests to make. It is said that the Chiefs were rather astonished at not having the customary "palaver" with a new Governor, but His Excellency has shown wisdom in the course he has taken. His Excellency was to leave yesterday for the Buffalo mouth.—*C. F. Times*, Feb. 20.

We learn that the Dutch farmers who reside in the neighborhood of Alice, "framed an address to the Governor—rather a long and dry one—Mr. S. Hartman, M.P. for Uiten-lage, one of the members of the neighbourhood, with some other farmers, presented it to His Excellency at Fort Beaufort on the 10th instant. The Governor received the deputation in the kindest manner—entered into a long conversation with the deputation, remarking among other things that the address embraced a wide range of topics, which required much consideration—that his intention was to follow up Sir George's system; he was perfectly aware of the necessity of a large white population on the border— and it had occurred to him on his way from Capetown, that it would be very desirable to remove some of them to the Western Province, where they might, away from the border, be sooner brought under the influence of civilization. He also thought it desirable, if possible, to bring back some of the Transvaal Boers to the border.

He said he had in view the scheme of importing pensioners from England, married men to be engaged for 7 years, to assist in the first importation succeed, thousands would follow their example. A similar plan he said had succeeded well in New Zealand. The deputation was highly pleased with the cordial reception it had received, and with the views which His Excellency had unfolded. The address also suggested that the Hottentot tribes beyond the K. should be permitted to return, with some exceptions, viz. the ringleaders and Cape Corps deserters. The Governor thought he appraised favourably to such a concession, yet gave no positive pledge on the subject.—*Ibid.*

During His Excellency's stay at Kat River the following addresses were presented to Him:—
To His Excellency SIR GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We the undersigned, inhabitants of European descent residing in the district of Stockenström, beg to welcome Your Excellency to this District.

We beg to join our fellow-Colonists in expressing our gratitude to Her Majesty our most gracious Queen, for having selected a gentleman to be our Governor of such great colonial administrative experience.

We feel that we should be wanting in gratitude and respect to Her Majesty, did we not take this opportunity of publicly expressing our deep sorrow at the loss our Queen and Country have sustained in the death of our lamented Sir George Cathcart, our late Governor, whose memory will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the inhabitants of these border districts. We trust that the measures adopted by that able officer for the settlement and future prosperity of this country—particularly for the defence of the Frontier—will be carried out by Your Excellency, believing, as we do, that that policy is calculated to secure the interests of all classes of the community.

Your Excellency will, we trust, bear with us while we bring to your notice our exposed position—within a few miles of the well known and former stronghold of our restless enemies, and the anxiety we feel that that country should not again be possessed by them.

We beg, in conclusion, to assure Your Excellency, that we shall at all times be ready to lend our humble assistance in the furnishing and supporting, to the utmost of our power, any scheme calculated to raise the numerous native classes by whom we are surrounded in the scale of civilization, and by the wants of our native fellow subjects in this respect, carried out by the system of Industrial Schools so successfully carried out by Your Excellency in New Zealand.

My dear Great God of heaven and earth guide and direct Your Excellency in all your affairs, to our blessing and protect Your Excellency during your sojourn in this country.

claims of the several classes of society as will promote harmony—unite them for their mutual interest, and tend to the welfare of all.

Connected as it is also our duty, to beseech the Almighty to guide Your Excellency by His counsils, and to grant abundant success to all your endeavours for the good government of the people committed to your charge.

(Signed) W. R. THOMSON, Minister.
ISAAC VINCENT, Elder.
MART. APPEL, Deacon.

Hertzog, 6th February, 1855. &c. &c. &c.

Elands Post, February 9th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—I feel much obliged to the Minister, Elders, Deacons, and others belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church in the District of Stockenström for their cordial and flattering address.

You may rely that I will at once endeavour to devise measures for the security and protection of the frontier.

In common with yourselves, I regret the unfortunate and criminal conduct of the inhabitants of your district, who formerly took up arms against the British Government, thereby bringing such disasters upon themselves and friends.

I trust finally, however, that the inhabitants of your District are now united in loyalty to their Queen, and in an earnest wish to aid Her Majesty's servants in their efforts to obtain security contentment for all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in South Africa, and I confidently rely upon your lending me every aid in your power in my attempts to obtain these ends.

I thank you for your prayers for my success in this most difficult task in which I am embarked. I cannot help feeling encouraged by these and by the friendly and affectionate terms in which you address me, and I sincerely trust that I may be made the means of obtaining for you that happiness which I desire you should enjoy.

(Signed) G. GREY.

To the Rev. W. R. THOMSON, and the members of the Dutch Reformed Church.—*G. T. Journal*, Feb. 17.

THE HORSE-SICKNESS.—This destructive epidemic is raging dreadfully in every direction. In many portions of the Kat River it is said there is not a horse left. Mr. Dirk Booyens, a well known colony horse breeder, now residing in the Mankaranga, (Kat River) had lost 18 horses in 8 days, including a valuable stallion, and when he rode to Balfour on Wednesday the 7th inst. to meet the Governor, he was riding upon his last horse. The Rev. Mr. Thomson, of Balfour, has lost all his horses, and there is hardly a horse left at Balfour or Phillipston; the Messrs. De Langes have lost all the Messrs. Theron a great number, and strange to say that of the party that went out to meet the Governor on Thursday from Elands Post, several horses rode on Monday—four were dead, and several others are lying here like rotten sheep.—*Ibid.*

HORSE SICKNESS.—Nine hundred horses have died between Somerset and Zwartkops. A horse from Uitenhage, on being asked at Somerset how it was with the horse sickness, coolly observed, "Het is klaar daar—de parden zijn gedaan."—*P. E. Mercury*, Feb. 17.

CRADOCK.—There has been a meeting at this place of Mr. Collett's constituents, who are of opinion—so we are given to understand—that having given such short notice of his intention not to go to Parliament, he is bound in honor not to resign. The ultimate resolution of this gentleman is not, we believe, publicly known.

SECRETARY TO LIET-GOV. GOVERNOR.—Mr. R. Southey, civil commissioner of Swellendam, and late acting Colonial Secretary, arrived here last week, having, it is reported, been summoned by His Excellency, at the instance of the Lieut. Governor, as a preliminary step to his becoming Secretary to his Honor. In this case it is supposed that Mr. Innes, the present acting Secretary, will become Mr. Southey's chief clerk. This change will of course involve an application to parliament for an increase of salary to the Lieut. Governor's Secretary, as the gentleman permanently filling this appointment can hardly be expected to receive less than the civil commissioner of the district, who gets £500 per annum. It is reported that there is to be an executive on the frontier, not altogether dependent upon Cape Town in local matters; but we know nothing positive on the matter and only repeat the current rumours.—*C. F. Times*, Feb. 20.

PORT ELIZABETH.—TRADE REPORT.—During the week there has been a little more business stir. Large buyers from Graham's Town and Beaufort West have been in town, and the feeling seems to be arising, that the general depression is passing off. The daily arrivals of wool are beyond all precedent, and vessels cannot be found to receive the exports must soon afford relief to the country, notwithstanding the heavy charges for freight and transport to which they are subject.

In last issue we noticed considerable decline in the timber market. We understand now, that for short lengths of deals 6d. per foot is quoted by the Crown Steam Mills to customers taking considerable parcels, and slates are likewise falling in price. This will give a new impulse to building in the Eastern Province, which has been considerably arrested of late by the high prices of building materials.

In last number we noticed that several sugar vessels were expected. Of these, the "Emily Smith" has come to hand, and she reports one vessel ready for sea when she left and four more on the berth, so that the supplies of sugar may soon be expected to be as great a glut as they have lately been a scarcity.

Sales of fixed property held during the week show the decline here still going on. Indeed the scarcity of money entirely decides sales of land & property.—*E. i. Herald*, Feb. 20.

BLOEM FONTEIN.—Extract of a letter from Bloem Fontein dated Saturday, 10th Feb., 1855:—
The great "Raid" which has been occupying during the whole week with Hoffman's Powder case, had yesterday (Friday) a split; they were put to the vote as to whether Hoffman should be suspended from his Presidency or not, in order to be tried. Out of the 27 members of the Rand, 11 were on Hoffman's side, and 15 on the opposition, but as the constitution says, that two-thirds are necessary to convict the President of a crime, the opposition accordingly were the losers, but they were not satisfied, and R. Neesenburg, as their h. d. said that the 15 should not give in to the 11, and they (the opposition) yesterday seized the fort with armed men, and have placed armed men over the public offices. Mr. Hoffman's party are also under arms and (I have heard) have sworn not to give in.

I yesterday the opposition sent out parties who have called upon their side to come in, so what the upshot will be I do not know. I remain neutral. Though things look very bad for an outbreak, I really do not think blood will be shed. There is no doubt that Hoffman will lose his seat.

"P.S.—I just now hear that Hoffman has resigned."—*Ibid.* [It is strange that the local paper, which bears the same date as the letter from which the above extract is taken, (Feb. 10.) does not at all allude to the disturbances.—*Ed. Z. A.*]

Foreign Intelligence.
(From the *London Correspondent of the Colonial Observer*.)
London, Dec. 9, 1854.

Compared with my last despatch the present will be found uninteresting. Although it includes three sorties by the garrison of Sebastopol, great damage to English and French shipping by storms and conclusion of a treaty with Austria. Siege operations continue on either side, but the fire has considerably slackened. On the night of Nov. 13th an attack by the Russians upon the French lines was repulsed with loss of 300; our allies lost 40. On the 14th a curious storm as was never known before over the Crimea. In the neighbourhood of Balaklava the Frigate screw steamer "Hercules" was driven ashore and winter clothing, ammunition, &c. for the 115 souls, also 8 transports whose crews—except 300 men—were either drowned or taken prisoners by the Cossacks; also 17, the crews of which fell safely to shore and burned their ships to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Of Luptoria 20 ships were disabled (13 irrecoverably injured) and a French liner the Henri Quatre; when the storm was at its height the Russians attempted to drive us out of the town but

were gallantly repulsed with a severe loss; yet this position will not be retaken. Both fleets have been so much injured that they must return to Constantinople to refit; it is rumored that Balaklava will be their winter quarters, while the steamers must rough it off Sebastopol. There was a slight encounter with the enemy on the 20th in which the English got the best of it. The Russian army under Lipsky is estimated to be about 120,000. Nov. 25, in an engagement with 2 to 3 batteries of 7 guns each and on the 26th a sortie was made by our allies with a loss of 75, of which 3 were officers; the enemy lost 250—these reports are just received by telegraph. We have erected several new batteries; one commands the mouth of the harbour and another will effectually destroy the shipping in it. The Russians, prepared for all eventualities, are making a way of retreat on the north side of the town. A correspondent says the part of Sebastopol opposite the English batteries will number 100,000 by the middle of this month. A Council of War decided that no assault should be made until 20,000 men had arrived. Can Robert be restored; he is a great favourite with English and French. The Duke of Cambridge will be forced to resign his command from ill health. Admiral Dundas is coming home in January—his 3 years service having expired. Arrangements are made with Prince Menschikoff by which our men may bury the dead without being fired upon. Up to November 25 we had landed 140 additional ship guns. Further particulars of the battle are daily ascertained; several deaths have occurred in hospital from injury received during the siege.

Parliament will meet the 12th instant for the dispatch of urgent business; being the increase of our military force; about 35,000 men will be asked for and distributed among existing regiments in battalions of 800 to 900. Already fresh inducements for enlisting and for volunteering in the militia are put forth, but if necessary a law will be passed enabling the Government to employ the latter upon foreign service. Lord Palmerston has returned from France and the nation feels confidence at seeing such an experienced man taking an active part at this time. Immediately after his return he had news of the signing of a treaty between Austria, England and France and it is surmised that that was the object of his mission. From a meagre summary of its contents we learn that Austria is bound to declare war if Russia does not accept a certain ultimatum before the end of the year; should she do so the Western Powers undertake to preserve the integrity of the Austrian dominions. Prussia, also, in a council of Ministers on the 6th instant resolved to join Austria. If these transactions are *bona fide*, affairs look more promising, but our past experience of German diplomacy makes us refrain from attaching that importance to them which they would otherwise command. The government journals are most sanguine about the efficacy of the treaty; other people have a different opinion. Invention has run mad to soften the winter to our troops in the Crimea—India rubber blankets, patent fuel and wooden houses are only a few of the things going off, the most remarkable being a complete railway, which the Government has determined to lay down between Balaklava and the camp. 1500 "navvies"—who will be well armed with short swords and pistols—are on the point of starting to construct it (and also to treat of the work under the superintendence of Mr. Peot's staff who have undertaken to complete it in three weeks after the men arrive) 10,000 tons of rails are in course of shipment. What will the Czar say to this? The gunmakers having secretly combined to extort high prices from the Government, have been well served out by the latter ordering a great number of Mimé rifles from Liege.

RUSSIA.—The Russian party is staggered by the determination of Louis Napoleon to send two divisions—20,000 men, into the Principality. A new levy of 140,000 will be made in January. The Legislative corps meets 20th inst.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Report says that Omar Pacha is going to the Crimea with 40,000 men. The Austrians are very bitter against him and threaten to procure his dismissal in consequence of his refusal to send away Sir S. Lushington; the latter offered to resign, but Omar Pacha would not allow him. The conduct of the Austrian troops towards the natives of the Principality is most brutal, and what is worse no address can be obtained. Achmet Pacha has driven the Russians out of the Dobrucha. A change in the Ministry at Constantinople has occurred. General Danneberg will be tried by a Court martial for not executing certain orders at the battle of Iukermann.

The intelligence from the seat of war since our last number few facts of importance. The Allies renewed in number have to a certain extent diminished their efforts against Sebastopol, and directed their attention chiefly to the means of strengthening their position, and providing against the approach of winter; while the Russians, exhausted by their recent fruitless attacks upon the entrenched lines of the besiegers, appear to have devoted the interval to the repair of their defences, and the maintenance of their troops. Immediately after the battle of Inkermann, a council of war was held in the allied camp, when it was determined that the assault should be postponed until reinforcements to the extent of at least 20,000 men should have arrived. The scale of this additional number of troops are probably by this time landed in the Crimea; and, notwithstanding an opinion which has obtained credit in some quarters, that the siege will be delayed until the spring, we entertain a confident belief that the struggle and the victory will be consummated before Christmas Day.

Amongst the minor incidents that followed close upon the battle may be particularly noted the inhuman barbarity of the Russians, who repeatedly fired upon the parties engaged in the melancholy office of burying their own dead, and removing the wounded. In some acts of savage ferocity excited the just indignation of Lord Raglan, who sent a flag of truce to demand of Prince Menschikoff whether such monstrous proceedings had the sanction of his authority, Prince Menschikoff, imitating the worthy example of his master, affected the utmost astonishment that one "gentleman" could put so offensive a question to another—as if these infamies were perpetrated without his knowledge, and as if it were not a well known and well authenticated fact, that before the battle of Inkermann, the Russian soldiery were wrought upon by the foremost appeals to their fanaticism to give no quarter to the enemy under any circumstances—injunctions which they carried out to the letter, with an atrocity that made the bravest soldiers shudder. In future, however, the burial parties are to be secured against a repetition of these cowardly butcheries by the exhibition of a black flag, which the enemy is pledged not to fire upon.

Although both parties have been comparatively quiescent, the fire of the batteries has not been wholly suspended; and at the end of nearly three weeks of irregular exchanges of hostilities, the Russians made another decisive attack upon the English lines. This sortie took place on the 23rd ult., and terminated in the total rout of the Russians, who were beaten back to their walls, two batteries of seven guns each according to one account, and one nine-gun battery, according to another, falling into the hands of our troops. We learn, also, that a similar attempt was made on the following day on the French lines, with the same result, the Russians being repulsed with a loss of 250 men. The particulars of these affairs have not yet reached us.

The most important event that has occurred since the first mention of hostilities in Constantinople took place on Saturday last, 2nd instant, at Vienna, when the representatives of England, and France, and Austria signed a treaty of alliance. All doubts as to the policy of Austria are finally removed by an act which completely detaches her from Russia, and unites her to the Western Powers. The text of the treaty has not yet transpired; nor will it be published till the exchange of the ratifications, which will take place about the 15th inst., when it will be laid before Parliament. The specific extent of the obligations thus incurred by Austria is immaterial.

It may be, that the treaty does not embrace a mutual guarantee, "offensive and defensive." But when a state, hitherto neutral, enters into a treaty with other Powers, she becomes committed to their interests in the same proportion as, by this unconditional alliance, she stands opposed to the views of the Powers with whom she is not allied. Austria has shown this disposition at throughout notwithstanding the promise and conditions laid down by her contract. She entered the Principality of Moldavia and Wallachia in alliance with Russia, and she at last is being conducted to a different line of policy. The main object of the treaty is to secure the peace of Europe on a solid and permanent basis; and if that peace be not secured to the satisfaction

